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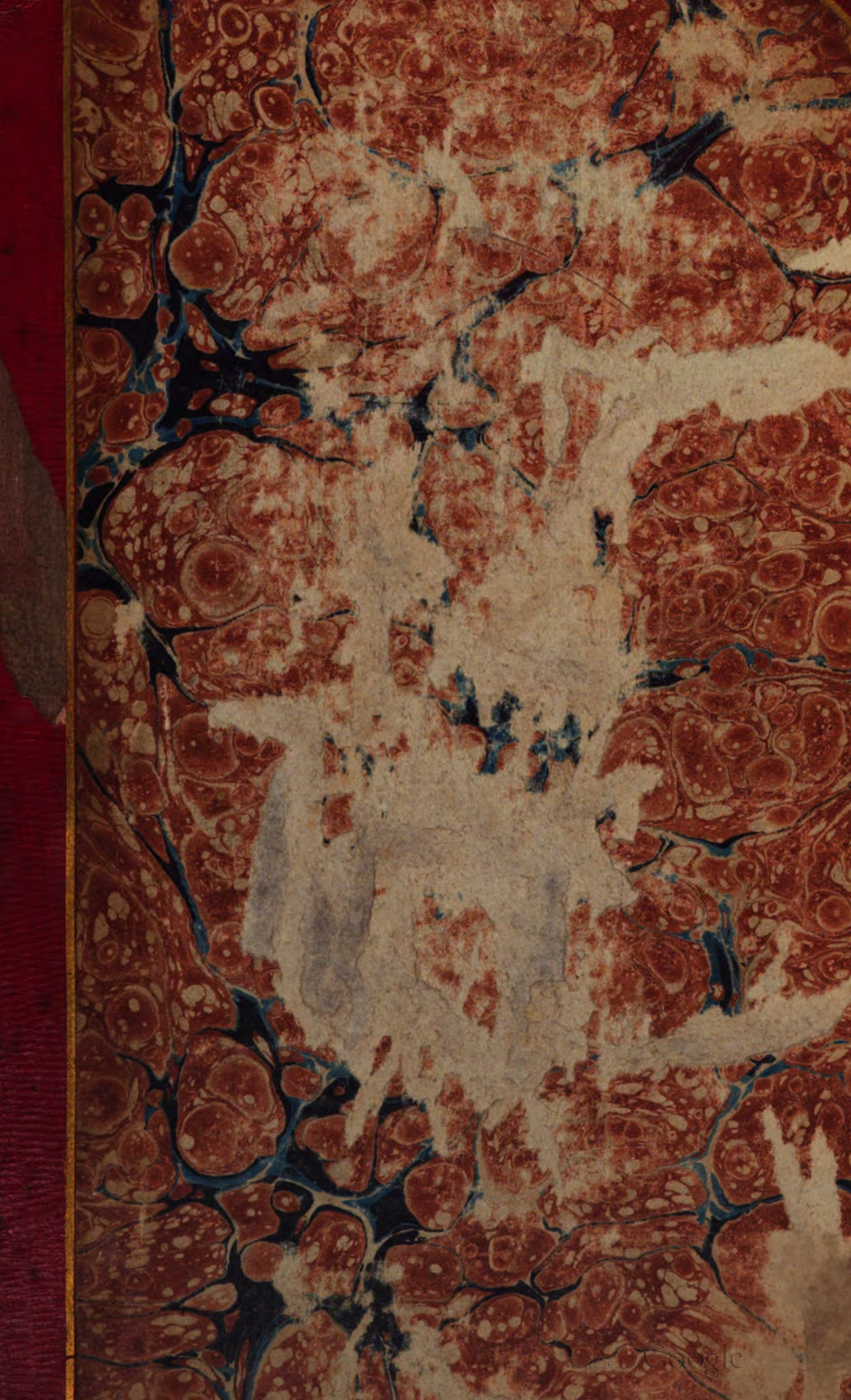
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THE

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BEING A

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGAZINE OF VARIETIES,

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER;

COMPRISING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM

THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

THE BRITISH CONNECTIONS

IN

THE EAST-INDIES,	AMERICA,	WESTERN
THE WEST-INDIES,	AFRICA,	ASIA, &c.

AND FROM

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,

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FRANCE,	ITALY,	SPAIN,
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VOL. V.

Turning with easy eye thou may'st behold——
From India and the golden Chersonese
And utmost Indian isle Taprobane,
From Gallia, Gades, and the British west,
Germans and Scythians, and Sarmatians north,
Beyond Danubius to the Tauric pool:
All nations——

MILTON, *Paradise Regained.*

LONDON:

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR OCTOBER, 1808.

HIGHWAYS OF THE KINGDOM.

THE Committee of Hon. House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject of the proper Breadth of Wheels, what Shape of the Road is best calculated for ease of Draught and certainty of Preservation, and for considering certain Acts relative to Stage Coaches and other Carriages, have communicated their opinion to the House in three reports:

The First ordered to be printed May 11, 1808.
The Second ordered to be printed May 30, 1808.
The Third ordered to be printed June 17, 1808.

Each of these contains three articles, on which, in particular, the report is made: but, in order to obtain a more regular connected and complete view of these subjects, which are, in fact, intimately connected, we shall combine these three reports into one narrative. Some of these matters have already been given at large in our work, from a former report, as may be seen in the first volume of LITERARY PANORAMA, p. 365 *et seq.*

The Committee have directed their attention to

1. Wheels.
2. Carriages in general.
3. Construction of Highways.
4. General Highway Act.
5. General Turnpike Act.
6. Particulars connected with Highways.
7. Stage Coaches and their number of Passengers.
8. Mail Coaches.
9. Return Post-Chaises.

The Committee observe, that

The importance of land-carriage, to the prosperity of a country, need not be dwelt upon. "Next to the general influence of "the seasons, upon which the regular supply "of our wants, and a great proportion of our "comforts, so much depend, these is perhaps no circumstance more interesting to "men in a civilized state, than the perfection of the means of interior communication." It is a matter therefore to be wondered at, that so great a source of national improvement has hitherto been so much neglected. Instead of the roads of the kingdom being made a great national concern, a number of local trusts are created, under the authority of which, large sums of money are collected from the public, and expended without adequate responsibility or controul. Hence arises a number of abuses, for which no remedy is provided, and the resources of the country, instead of being devoted to useful purposes, are too often improvidently wasted.

Your committee do not mean, by these observations, to recommend that the turnpike roads of the kingdom should be taken into the hands of government, as such a measure is liable to various objections. But your committee are perfectly convinced, that leaving matters in their present state, is in the highest degree impolitic. They are of opinion, that a parliamentary commission ought to be appointed, to whom every trust should be obliged annually to transmit a statement of its accounts, to be audited and checked. Before these commissioners, any complaints of improper expenditure, by which so many innocent creditors suffer, ought to be brought, and properly inquired into. An annual report of the state of the turnpike roads of the kingdom, ought also to be laid by such commissioners before his Majesty and both houses of parliament. Such a commission would not be attended with any expence to the public treasury, as a small poundage, on the money received by the different trusts, would defray all the expense it could possibly occasion.

Under the direction of such an institution, the necessary experiments might be tried, for ascertaining the best mode of forming roads, the best means of keeping them in repair, the proper construction of carriages and wheels, and the system of legislative provi-

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sions, the best calculated for the preservation and improvement of roads, &c.* All these are points, which cannot be brought to that state of perfection of which they are capable, without some attention on the part of the legislature, nor by committees of the house, occasionally appointed, however zealous in the cause. Such great objects, which would add millions to the national income, and would increase the comfort of every individual in the kingdom, can only be successfully carried through, by a great and permanent institution, whose whole attention shall be directed to that particular object, and who would take a just pride in accomplishing some of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on their country.

1. WHEELS.

This is a point which has been very fully discussed in a report already before the house, to which your committee beg leave to refer.

In that report, the superiority of the cylindrical form of wheels, over the conical, was fully explained; and from the additional evidence which has been laid before them, your committee can entertain no doubt of the infinite superiority of the cylindrical shape, with respect to ease of draught, and the preservation and improvement of the roads.

Mr. Jessop says, "I may venture to assert, that, by the exclusive adoption of "cylindrical broad wheels and flat roads, "there would be a saving of one horse in "four, of 75 per cent. in repairs of roads, "50 per cent, in the wear of tire, and that "the wheels with spokes alternately inclined, "would be equally strong with conical ones, "and wear twice as long, as wheels do now "on the present roads."

Wheels of a conical form, may be altered to a cylindrical shape, at a very moderate expence. It appears also, that much less wood, and much less iron, would be necessary for making such wheels, in addition to the other advantages they possess; in particular their lasting much longer, and preserving the roads.

2. CARRIAGES IN GENERAL.

In regard to carriages for the conveyance of goods, it is an important subject of discussion, whether large waggons, or single horse carts, ought to be preferred. Many arguments may undoubtedly be adduced in favour of single horse carts; at the same time, they cannot be recommended for universal adoption, there being various cases, when, in the opinion of your committee, waggons, provided their wheels are properly constructed, may on the whole be preferable.

Another question connected with the subject of carriages for the conveyance of goods, and for agricultural purposes, is, whether oxen or horses ought to be preferred. Where oxen can be advantageously employed, it may be a subject which claims deliberate consideration, whether the use of them may not be entitled to legislative encouragement, by the subjecting carts or waggons, drawn by oxen, to inferior tolls.

3. ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

On the subject of roads in general, your committee have to refer to evidence given by Sir Alex. Gordon of Culvennen in Scotland, and of the Rev. Mr. Morphew in Norfolk, which are of peculiar importance, as pointing out the great advantages which result from the making of roads in districts where they had not previously been much known. The necessity of strictly adhering to the proper direction of the road, without deviating from the true line, in order to gratify private purposes, is also very ably enforced, in a communication from a most intelligent engineer, in that branch of improvement, Mr. Charles Abercrombie, who is said to have lined out a greater extent of road, and with more satisfaction to the public in general, than any engineer in the United Kingdom.

4. GENERAL HIGHWAY ACT.

In regard to the general highway act, your committee wish to impress the house with the necessity of thoroughly revising and correcting that act, presuming, however, to suggest in what respect it has seemed most to require alteration or amendment.

1. As to authorizing the appointment of surveyors of the roads over districts, formed by consolidating several parishes;—such surveyors to possess extensive powers with respect to directing the mode of repair, seeing the orders of magistrates properly executed, and reporting to them; but not to meddle with the internal pecuniary concerns of parishes.

The appointment and removal of these officers should rest with the magistrates, who must also be empowered to assign certain reasonable salaries, and to apportion them.

2. As to introducing a more regular system

* The improvement of roads and wheel carriages cannot be effectually accomplished without expence, and that judiciously laid out. At present, there is no fund, whence the cost of any necessary experiments can be drawn, nor any body, under whose superintendance the money can be laid out, nor by whose means, any useful discoveries can be promulgated. Any moderate poundage, on the income of the trusts, would not be felt by them, whilst any improvement in the construction of wheels or carriages, would tend so much to the preservation of the roads, as to diminish, to a very considerable extent, the expences of their reparation, by which every trust in the kingdom would be essentially benefited.

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of repairing and preserving the roads in every district—and to effect this, your committee are of opinion, that all clashing of jurisdictions should, as much as possible, be avoided. The powers therefore given to magistrates, should be limited to the particular division for which they act; and probably, some restraint may, with advantage, be imposed on the now existing facilities of indictment; as well in the case of a single magistrate, presenting on his view, as in that of other persons going, without any previous step, before a grand jury, and stating a particular road to be put out of repair; thus completely overturning all plans for amending the highways, according to any deliberate system, founded on public utility or convenience.

3. Your committee are of opinion, that all wilful acts tending to injure the public roads should be made punishable, without particular notice, by moderate fines before magistrates, with a power of mitigation: such as laying straw, permitting timber to remain on the road, placing stones there, or suffering a single stone, of any considerable size, to remain on the road, which may have been used for supporting the wheels of carriages; making ditches capable of endangering horses or carriages, digging pits, or even scraping the roads at improper times, or with improper instruments. It has also been suggested to your committee, that it would be proper to regulate the weight of carriages with manure, and to prevent, by some useful provisions, the injury which the roads sustain, by the practice of dragging timber on the surface of the roads.

It appears also expedient, that more ample powers should be given to waywardens, for collecting materials proper to repair the roads, when necessary; and to remove the scrapings of the roads into the adjoining lands, and in inclosed districts, where the roads are narrow; with compensations to be fixed by the magistrates.

But one of the most important alterations, and without which every other must to a certain degree be inefficient, is a new adjustment of the compositions for statute duty. And your committee presume with confidence to recommend, that attention should be paid, in this adjustment, to the breadth of wheels, compared with the number of horses used for draft, so as to encourage the use of broad cylindrical wheels; and to make the contributions for repairs of roads, in some degree, commensurate with the damage they receive; and perhaps all carts, with wheels of less than six inches, should be prohibited from using more than two horses.

Certain regulations, connecting the power of the draft with the breadth of wheels, your committee are induced to hope, will generally be found sufficient to protect the roads: but they do not foresee any inconvenience from allowing parishes to erect weighing machines, if they think fit, and, under proper regulations to compel all carriages to be weighed at them.

5. GENERAL TURNPIKE ACT.

No one can question the justice, nor the expediency, of imposing, on those who use them, the burden of sustaining great public roads, forming lines of communication between distant places, and of more advantage to strangers, than to the inhabitants of their immediate neighbourhood. It is well known that all the excellence of our roads, and consequent facilities of internal conveyance, and of travelling, may be imputed to the adoption of this principle: and many trusts continue to exercise the powers reposed in them after a manner most honourable to themselves, and most useful to the public.

But the circumstances of several turnpikes are now very much changed. In some instances, they have contracted debts, bearing an interest nearly equal to the amount of their tolls; and, when those have been increased, fresh debts are incurred; so that the contributions levied on individuals using the road, become directed to purposes wholly different from their repair. It is moreover suspected, that cases may be found, where persons taking the management, are rather disposed to maintain establishments, beneficial to themselves, than to relieve, in an expeditious manner, the public burdens. This subject is however so extensive, and embraces so great a variety of cases and circumstances, that your committee rather again recommend the establishment of a parliamentary commission, which, by receiving annual accounts and statements, may correct abuses, if any are found to exist; and, by comparing the practices of different parts of the kingdom, may be enabled to circulate information, and to recommend the best modes for adoption, than presume to point out specific remedies.

Your committee however beg leave to suggest, as a prospective measure, the infinite importance of connecting, with every future establishment of artificial property, a sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation.

6. PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH HIGHWAYS.

On the subject of railways, and other particulars connected with roads and carriages, your committee have to refer to a proposed species of single railway, and to the plan of stone railways, and other particulars.

Your committee has received from Mr. Jessop some information regarding a mode of improving roads by means of water, a plan that has been tried in several of the midland counties of England, and it is said with success.

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As in many cases it might be advisable, to pave the whole, or at least a part of any particular road that is much frequented, in the manner adopted at the Commercial-Road near London, your committee thought it necessary, to apply to a respectable magistrate (the Lord Provost of Edinburgh), for information upon that subject, the metropolis of Scotland, having long been celebrated for the excellent mode in which its streets are paved.

In the course of their inquiries, your committee learned, that a considerable tract of road, had been made by some detachments of his Majesty's forces in the neighbourhood of Bagshot Heath, respecting which, they thought it their duty to make some investigation. It has occurred to your committee, that even in time of war, while so large an army is kept up, a portion of it might be usefully employed in public works, but at any rate, as at the termination of the present war, it will probably be found expedient, to keep up a larger peace establishment, than ever was thought necessary on any former occasion; a considerable part of that force, cannot be better employed, than in making and repairing the highways of the kingdom.

7. STAGE COACHES.

Various acts have passed for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches; notwithstanding which it is a point which still requires legislative interference. A great number of accidents are continually happening, owing to the coaches being overloaded either with passengers or luggage, and in consequence thereof, being overturned or breaking down. It is proper at the same time to observe, that this is a subject, in which a variety of interests are implicated; that the property of a number of persons is embarked in such undertakings; that they produce a considerable revenue to the public; and that any material check given to the regular communication between one part of the kingdom and another, by means of these conveyances, might be attended with injurious consequences to the public interest.

Proposed Regulations.—1. That all coaches travelling for hire, shall take out a licence, for a certain number of outside passengers, as well as inside passengers; and that the number of both to be permitted shall be painted in a conspicuous manner on each coach, together with the name of the proprietor or company to whom such coach shall belong.—2. That no luggage whatever shall be put or carried on the top of any coach travelling for hire; nor more than four passengers on the roof of the coach, nor on any board or contrivance attached thereto.—3. That stage coaches, drawn by less than four horses, shall not have more than five persons as outside passengers, besides the coachman.—4. That stage coaches, drawn by four horses, shall not carry more than ten outside passengers, whether in summer or winter, besides the coachman.—5. That no coach shall be allowed to carry any outside passengers, the top of which shall be more than eight feet from the ground—many overturns being occasioned by the great height to which coaches are unnecessarily elevated.

It would also be desirable, with a view to safety, that the wheels should run wider on the ground than the construction now commonly in use; in regard to width, the outside of the wheels of stage coaches and other carriages, should be at least five feet two inches on the road, for the safety of such carriages travelling: and, for the better preservation of the roads, that the wheels should be from four to six inches broad, according to the weight they are respectively allowed to carry, and also of a cylindrical form.*

Your committee are satisfied, that the measures they have pointed out are not only essential to the safety of passengers, but will ultimately be found advantageous, rather than otherwise, to the proprietors themselves. They would be less liable to any prosecution for damages, in which cases considerable sums are frequently awarded; their horses and carriages would be less injured, if they conveyed less weight; many persons are deterred from travelling in stage coaches, owing to the personal risk they run under the present system, and in general they would pay with pleasure an additional charge, if they were certain of travelling with security; by limiting the number of outside passengers, also, many would become inside passengers, and would pay more for the places they occupied; and in regard to the luggage, the proprietors, by enlarging the front and hind boots of their carriages, or by making what are called *sub-imperials*, would be enabled to carry fully as much weight as is consistent with the preservation of the roads, to which such machines are particularly injurious, or perhaps than any carriage, with narrow wheels, ought to be permitted to convey. It was stated to your committee, by Mr. Charles Ward, that he was informed by the coachman who had weighed it, that the Worcester heavy coach, drawn by four horses, weighed, when laden, three tons eighteen hundred weight.

Before quitting this subject, your commit-

* It is also suggested, that the turnpike-keepers should be subject to a penalty, for permitting stage coaches to pass with more than the legal number of passengers. In the country, the passengers get down before the coach arrives at the gate, and afterwards remount; but at the gates immediately around London, there is, it is said, a pecuniary understanding between the toll-takers and the coachmen.

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tee beg to refer to the memorial of Rev. Mr. Milton, and the evidence adduced in behalf of his patent coach of safety. They consider his plan entitled to the particular consideration of those who are interested in such undertakings, and of the public in general.

8. MAIL COACHES.

No legislative provision has been enacted, for limiting the number of outside passengers on coaches of this description; and in some cases, more passengers are probably carried on them, than was originally in contemplation. The enormous weight thus conveyed is much complained of, as injurious to the roads on which those coaches travel, without paying any toll. This subject will, probably, require the consideration of parliament in the course of a future session.

9. RETURN POST-CHAISES.

The number of persons conveyed, both in the inside and on the outside of return post-chaises, must strike the most careless observer in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, though perhaps few take into their consideration the mischiefs which arise therefrom. By these means, in particular, the horses of the postmaster are considerably injured, and the stage coaches, which pay a considerable revenue to government, are prevented from having their proper chance of customers.

An application has been made to your committee, by a number of respectable postmasters, on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the disadvantages arising from this practice. It seems expedient to your committee, that a heavy penalty should be inflicted on the driver of any return post-chaise, who carries any inside passengers whatever, or more than one outside passenger, except on roads where no stage coach passes, and consequently, where greater latitude may be admissible, for the accommodation of the public.

Conclusion.—Your committee have now terminated their investigation; and are deeply impressed with a conviction, that if the measures which they have ventured to suggest were adopted, many lives would be saved, and the interest of the public would, in various other respects, be most essentially promoted; indeed to an extent far beyond what is generally apprehended.

.....

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

THE consideration of the state of the high roads of the kingdom presents at first sight merely a question of political and public concern: but on examination we shall find it come closer home to the hearts and bosoms of individuals than such a conception of it supposes. Almost every one has, at some time, occasion to travel on the high road, and certainly, therefore, would be glad of a reasonable degree of security to his person: or he will part with a more ready goodwill from a friend, about to take a journey, in proportion to his conviction that the journey may be safely accomplished. Humanity also, has its place in this subject. The humble pedestrian who travels the road with no assistance, but solely with his powers derived from nature, needs all the attention which a well policied nation can confer: and every obstacle in his way is a derogation from the public dignity. To this we must add, the indispensable duty of man, who avails himself of the labours of animals, to render their exertions as little painful as possible. If we employ their strength, we have no right to exercise, or to suffer, barbarities upon them. We are bound, even, to see that their powers be fairly used, and every instance of false application of their abilities, or of unnecessary fatigue, or of brutish disregard, reflects disgrace on those who possess the means of prevention.

We are so firmly convinced of these truths, that we shall, without scruple, place first among the subjects comprised in the following evidence, that information which the committee has acquired, in relation to the general powers and conformation of the horse. It is not possible that any of our readers should be insensible to the merit of this noble animal. The introduction of statements intended to counteract the savage principle of disregard would even imply something dishonourable: some may think this better than direct cruelty, but the difference in our opinion is but a single shade. Inadvertency, or want of information, is the usual source of those sufferings under which the horse labours, when in our service. Few have inquired into the powers of this animal; fewer still are aware of the principles on which he acts. The mechanical properties of animal conformation are known to few, and therefore we think the public is deeply indebted to the committee for the investigation which they have caused to be made of the subject. The leading ideas of a discussion by Mr. Adam Walker, well known as an eminent geometrician, will be read with pleasure.

The horse is certainly constructed by

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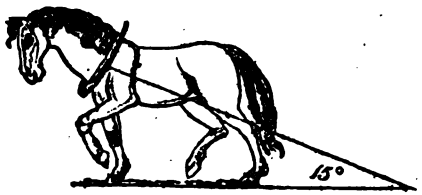
nature with the greatest attention to the combination of agility and strength. He is, by art, applied to the purposes of riding or of draught. Our present inquiry refers to him under the latter description.

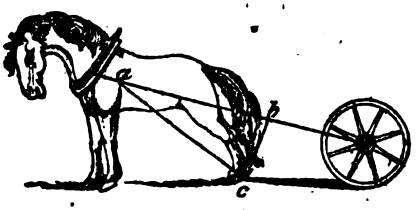
As horses are the power most commonly applied to overcome agricultural difficulties, it is necessary the mechanical formation of these noble animals should first be considered. A horse's limbs are a system of powerful levers, actuated by muscles of proportionate strength and wonderful contrivance! By these he can carry near 800lb. on his back, draw upwards of 80lb. for hours together, and some of his species have run near a mile in a minute! For beauty, he may be considered as the paragon of animals; and for spirit and courage, incapable of fear, or giving up what he contends for.

The slope of his shoulder, making an angle with a perpendicular to the horizon of about 14 or 15 degrees, shews that the horse was not designed to draw horizontally, or as horses do in a team; for, though it is unnoticed, his collar is drawn up against his throat, and obstructs his breathing: if his collar lie inclined on his shoulder, his line of draught should be perpendicular to it, and consequently incline to the horizon in the aforesaid angle, thus:

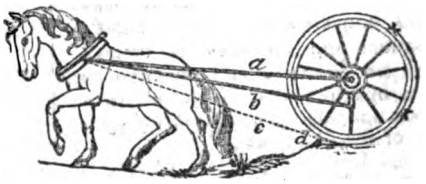


Where the neck rises from the chest of the horse, the shoulder-blades from the resting place for his collar or harness into a slope or inclination, as in the figure, he will then pull perpendicular to the slope of his shoulder; and all parts of that shoulder will be equally pressed by the collar. It is therefore evident that nature did not intend him to draw a line parallel to the horizon, though in most carriages he is obliged to draw in this unnatural line.

Though this animal is a machine consisting of many levers, he, individually is a lever himself. Observe how he turns his hind feet into a fulcrum, when he has any great obstacle to overcome; how he makes the centre of gravity of his body weigh as far from the fulcrum as he can, by which means he increases the length of the acting part of the lever, and diminishes the resisting part of it; acting like a theorist in mechanics:—



a is the centre of gravity of the horse; from *a* to *c* is the acting part of the lever; from *c* to *b* the resisting part; therefore, in thrusting out his hind legs he lengthens *a c*, and diminishes *c b*. The muscles of his hind legs add to the power of his weight; but his fore legs are of little use to his draught; they prop the forepart of his body, and by their action lift up his centre of gravity, so that by its fall its weight may act upon obstacles and resistance; for in all difficult draughts a horse has an undulatory motion, rising and falling every step; and it is by the falling part of it, that he overcomes the obstructions to his draught: hence the use of heavy horses for great loads.



If the horizontal line *a* have the inclined line of draught *b* drawn from the horse's shoulder at an angle of 14° or 15°, it would extend to the bottom of the wheel, as the dotted line *c* does. This is certainly too low for a line of draught. Therefore, in carts, if the slope be not more than 8 or 10 it will be found more convenient, though less mechanically powerful. This manner of draught, from five or six inches below the axle, has been practised repeatedly with success.

I therefore apprehend that a four-wheel carriage drawn by the shaft horses at an angle of 10, 12, or 14° (according to the size of the horses) are the best angles, both animal and mechanical, that a horse can draw in.—But as horses in a team must draw horizontally, the shaft horses will have a portion of the weight drawn down on their backs by the pull of the fore-horses; because all lines of draught, if crooked or angular, have a tendency to draw into a straight line.

Where another horse precedes that attached to the body drawn, we have to

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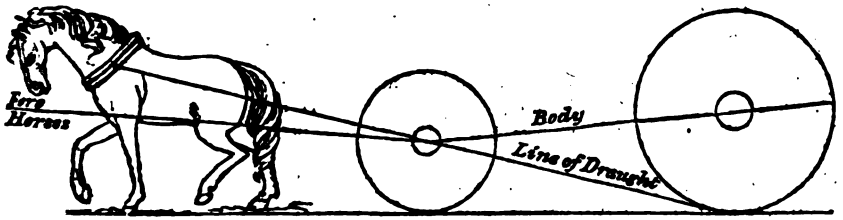
guard against the effect of this tendency; for if the line of draught of the nearest horse be adjusted with the nicest accuracy, yet the distance of the one in advance, vacates every reference to the principle of gravity, as attached to him, and renders a different line of draught indispensable. As this is of the greatest consequence to many persons whose vehicles are drawn in this manner, we have copied the figure by which the nature of this action is shewn.



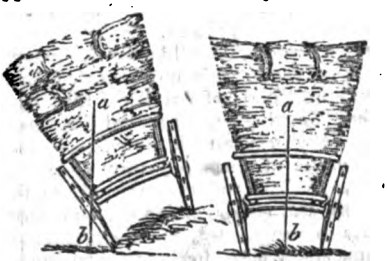
This figure also shews the relative proportions of the height of the wheels to each other, and to the horse by which they are drawn. But it is evident, that many considerations may render variations desirable; such as, the conveniency of employing horses of different sizes, occasionally: the necessity for adopting the forms and constructions of carriages to narrow and crowded streets, to different motions and attitudes, as turning, backing, &c. and to other conveniencies. Mr. W. thinks that the wheels of carriages having but one pair should be about 5 feet 4 inches in height: then forming the line of draught to 12° or 14° (agreeable to the shoulder of the horse), it will follow that the fore wheels of carriages having two pairs, must be much smaller, and this, which he observes is quite necessary for easy turning, may be done without much harm to the draught.

The machines that are usually drawn by horses may be classed under three kinds: coaches, carts, and waggons. The first are fitted for speedy conveyance, and are supposed to be laden rather with passengers than luggage: the second are laden with luggage in small quantities: and the last are understood to be heavily laden with goods of a ponderous kind. The principles on which these machines are constructed are of great consequence, in this inquiry; but, we shall place first the principle on which they are, or ought to be, laden, as being most ordinarily too little attended to in practice.

OF WEIGHT OR GRAVITY.

Weight, or gravity, is the tendency of any body to fall in a direct line, as the nearest way, to the centre of the earth.

The *Centre of Gravity* of a body is a point in it on which the body may be suspended in all positions: it is a point in which the whole weight of the body may be conceived to be concentrated. If that point be propped and sustained, the body cannot fall.



Let these two figures represent two carts laden with corn, one on level ground, the other on a declivity; *a.* the centre of gravity, and *a. b.* the line in which the loads would fall. In one, there is no danger, because the line of direction falls within the supports: the other must overset, because its directions fall beyond the supports.

In loading waggons, it is necessary that the centre of gravity of the load should be nearer the hind, than the fore, wheels. In carts, the centre of gravity of the load should *not be directly over the wheels*, but a little inclining towards the horse; as his powers, or momentum, will be increased by a portion of the weight on his back.

It is a law of nature that the centre of gravity endeavours to get as low as it can, and always beneath or behind the power by which it is dragged or suspended. If I hang a chair by any part on my finger, its centre of gravity will always settle under my finger. If a harrow be yoked to a horse by any part, its centre of gravity will get behind that part when the harrow is put in motion. Hence the absurdity of out-riggers; of horses drawing on one side of the line of direction, wasting their strength and wearing the car-

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riage; drawing in a small circle, as in threshing machines, &c.

The absurdity of placing any undue portion of weight at any extreme *on either side* of the direct line of draught, is shewn to ocular demonstration in these figures: it is evident too, that elevating any undue portion of weight *above* the direct line of draught is not without danger: these two absurdities united, render accidents, when they happen, so fatal, as to cost the lives and injure the limbs, of many hundreds of persons every year. The fact is, that the nearer both weight and draught are kept to a true and direct line, acting most immediately on the centre of gravity, the less danger and the less toil is incurred.

But, weights of all kinds are not felt alike by the power that draws them: there is in live weight a lightness if compared with dead weight: and by mechanical inventions, the comparative gravity of dead weight, also, is considerably diminished.

SPRINGS.

Springs were, in all likelihood, first applied to carriages, with no other view than the accommodation of travellers; they have since been found to answer several important ends. They convert all percussions into mere increase of pressure; thus preserving both the carriage and the materials of the road from the effects of blows; and small obstacles are surmounted, when springs allow the frame and wheels freely to ascend, without sensibly moving the body of the carriage from its place.

Springs, as they regard the ease of draft, in some cases lessen the resistance to the horses in a higher proportion than *ten* to *one*. Now, although springs, such as those applied to coaches, cannot be usefully employed for heavy waggons, yet the timber of a waggon may be so adjusted as to yield to sudden shocks on rough roads or pavement.

Indeed, whoever considers the subject even in a popular manner, must perceive, that the springs ease the horses as well as the rider; for, whatever jolting motion the latter receives, is communicated by the rising or falling of the carriage going over obstacles; the force of the horses alone produces this motion, and whatever lessens it lightens the horse's labour.

If sixteen people outside and inside of a stage coach are jolted upward even one-third of an inch in travelling one yard, it will require a constant force of twenty pounds to communicate so much motion to the carriage. The whole friction of the axle-trees does not obstruct the motion of the carriage much more than this slight vibration.

Now the springs commonly used diminish the resistance occasioned by *such* jolts above half, so that they are as advantageous as any contrivance that would lessen the friction of the boxes upon the axle-tree in proportion of two to one.

Springs are extremely serviceable by their re-action, in preserving the momentum, or *vis inertiæ* of a carriage.

If a loaded carriage without springs sinks into a hole, the momentum it possessed, is received by the road, and destroyed; and the moving power must overcome the increased resistance. If the load is upon springs, they receive the impulse, and restore it with little diminution; they also prevent the load being injured. Since the receptacles for luggage in stage coaches have been joined to the body, and the whole placed upon springs, the luggage has suffered little injury compared to what it used to do. The proprietors of the Shrewsbury coach have paid, in the course of a twelvemonth, before the improvement took place, £600 for goods damaged in the carriage. Springs, similar to those placed upon the fire-engine carriages, would be equal to the load of a waggon, without increasing the height.

LIVE WEIGHT.

With regard to stage coaches, there are two circumstances which require particular consideration, the height of the coach, and the manner in which the load should be disposed. Unfortunately these are left to the decision of the proprietor, or driver, or porter, none of whom are competent to the task, and they are obstinately bent, on preferring strait perches, and an elevated body, without any thing conclusive in practice or experiment to warrant such a preference; that either can affect the draught of the carriage or cattle, is too absurd to demand refutation.

As to the loading, it is nothing but daring ignorance, in support of pecuniary advantage, that bears these men through their determination, in carrying such weights on the tops of coaches, as are every day seen going out of town, and coming in.

But the evil of outside passengers and packages, attaches more to the double coaches, than the single-bodied ones, for whereas the single coaches carry six outside passengers, the double ones will carry ten; and whereas the single coaches can carry but a short range of packages, the double one will carry a much longer range, and hence make a double disadvantage as to oversetting; for both the double and single coaches are precisely the same as to the lateral distance of the wheels.

There is another circumstance which attaches great casualty to the safety of passengers, and that is the absolute uncertainty as to the number of *inside* passengers, by which the centre of gravity is very variable;

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and when all the passengers are on the top, as is very common in fine weather, nothing but smooth and even roads, or great skill and attention in driving, can prevent oversetting.

A total prescription should stand against any other sort of load on the top than passengers. For this reason, that when a coach shall heel to one side, mere instinct will induce the passengers to incline the contrary way, which is not the case with packages.

Some regard ought to be had *to the weight inside* There will be some difficulty in assigning the number of outsides, when there are none within; but it would be better there should be no outsides at all, when there are none inside, than suffer the least encroachment in a positive rule once established.

We must now consider the effect of these principles in practice. The legislature has enacted various regulations and prohibitions against such abuses.

Stage coaches carry four, six, or eight *inside* passengers.

The mails carry *two* outsides: and the post coaches, according to 46 Geo. III. with four horses *ten*, besides the coachman and guard, in winter, and *twelve* in summer. Nor could these numbers be reduced.

The whole body of the carriage is now hung on horizontal springs, coach-box and hind boot, and such convenience is now made for the outsides, that it can carry with more ease and safety *twelve* outsides than formerly *six*. The seats for the *twelve* are thus distributed: one with the coachman, four in the front, four behind, and three in the chair behind.

The luggage is carried in the fore boot, and part in the hind, and sometimes, it is tied on the middle of the roof, where they generally contrive to put millinery goods and the lightest articles. The coaches being now made more roomy in the fore and hind boots, to hold the goods.

According to the original plan, mail coaches were only allowed to carry *four* inside passengers, and *one* outside passenger, besides the coachman and guard. The Post-Office now allow *one* to ride on the coach and *one* with the coachman; and in some country places they are allowed to carry *four outsides* besides the coachman and guard, as a convenience to the inhabitants in remote parts of the country, and an inducement to persons to undertake the conveyance of the mails, and to furnish horses.

They may carry any quantity of luggage in the boot, and of any weight; specie is often carried *in that* way, for the public service; the mail-box behind is exclusively for the carriage of the mail.

The weight of the carriages and their load *in London* is *not* limited, therefore they carry greater loads than would be allowed on any country road. The ponderous weight of London waggons much injures the houses by the continued vibration. This vibration is greatly owing to the streets being *paved*, and before the vibration occasioned by one carriage has ceased, it is frequently strengthened by the shock of another load. These circumstances expedite the decay of the houses, and much injure the pavement, which of course is constantly under repair during the *day* time, to the great inconvenience of passengers and of commerce.

The weights of these machines themselves we learn are, about,

An Irish car, not 3 *cwt.*
A Leith cart, about 7 *cwt.*
Three-inch (breadth of wheel) carts, 9 *cwt.*
Six inch carts, about 18 *cwt.*
The common six-inch waggon, about 28 *cwt.*
The common nine-inch waggon, from 30 to 40 *cwt.*
Sixteen-inch waggons, upwards of 55 *cwt.*
A gentleman's carriage, 18 *cwt.*

WEIGHTS CARRIED.

The goodness of the roads in Ireland is principally owing to their one-horse cars; but the general run of the weight of their loads seldom exceeds 10 cwt. Four cars of 13 cwt. do considerably less damage to the roads than any one-horse cart whose weight amounts to 30 cwt.

The carters of the town of Falkirk have been long famous for the great weights drawn by their carts. They have no difficulty to draw upon a single-horse cart from Borrowstouness to Glasgow, (a distance exceeding 30 miles, and the roads not good) from 20 to 35 cwt. Their system seems to be to use none but seasoned horses; they feed them extremely high, and do not reckon that they can work a horse at that rate longer than two years.

A Leith cart will carry 30 cwt. or even more, but is generally loaded with from 16 to 28 cwt. and, at a sea port, is certainly very useful, being easily loaded and unloaded without the assistance of cranes as in loading of sugar hogsheads, &c. the horse is taken out, and the shafts allowed to reach the ground, upon which the casks are easily rolled up to their proper place upon the cart. Its effect upon the road, is that of a conical wheel with a 2½-inch sole.

ROADS.

We come now to the consideration of the roads themselves: an instance of what they formerly were in Scotland is both amusing and instructive: that the roads in many parts of England were little superior, we have heard from those whose

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memories could recollect pretty far back into the last century.

Roads in Scotland.

About fifty years ago the late Marquis of Downshire was travelling through Galloway, *having labourers with their tools attending his coach*, which was then a necessary part of the retinue; but notwithstanding that precaution, his lordship and his family were obliged to send away their attendants, and to *pass a night in his coach*, upon the Corse of Slakes, a hill three miles from the village of Creetown. That event was the cause of consultation between his lordship, and the late duke of Queensberry, and other noblemen and gentlemen in that neighbourhood; and forty-seven or forty-eight years ago, colonel Rixon was sent by government, with a large party of soldiers, to make a road through these counties and the county of Dumfries. Soldiers were kept at work on that road for nearly *thirty years*. I was frequently with them, and soon began to observe errors in the execution of the work, as well as in the direction, which was without any survey. The errors arose chiefly from ignorance, but frequently from the mistaken selfishness of the proprietors, who objected to the opening of particular inclosures; and also from the tricks of the soldiers, in regard to the execution of their work, and the neglect of the officers; and sometimes from small bribes given to the inferior overseers, and to the soldiers.

The necessity of surveys being carefully made, and well *matured*, also, before a road is formed, has never been properly felt, in this island. For a short space, the importance is not thought to be great: but, on extensive lines of distances, the judicious application of skill is likely to afford extremely beneficial results.

Surveys.

The best principles of directing and making of roads, are chiefly that they be made in the shortest direction, level, hard, smooth, and dry, and of solidity and width sufficient for the trade that may be expected upon them. It is indispensably necessary, that very exact and carefully taken levels, plans, and estimates, be made by intelligent surveyors, previous to the work being commenced.

Surveys are as necessary for roads, as for canals, and railways or tram roads; and the waste of money, and the misapplication of labour, that is now going on in the British isles, upon roads that have not been properly surveyed, is immense. A survey of the road from London to Ireland, from the point where it should separate from the road to Edinburgh, and to proceed by Carlisle to Dumfries, would be of great advantage. The road to Bath also, fine as it is, might be greatly improved by an able engineer, and the advantage would be seen by great numbers of persons who may not have an opportunity of examining the other lines. It is certainly right, to make general surveys at once, because partial improvements may be lost when general improvements shall afterwards be made; and steep hills remaining in the roads of one county, would prevent, in a great degree, the benefit that the improved roads in another county, would otherwise afford.

The like error is probably to be lamented throughout Great Britain; it has of late been rendered more strikingly obvious, by the levels taken for navigable canals. On their banks we shall probably (ere long) see our turnpike roads constructed, especially in uneven countries. This plan would be highly advantageous to save draught and time, and to procure a supply of materials for the roads, in every part, without the trouble and expense of any land carriage.

Necessary Attentions.

Three regulations are found to be particularly beneficial:—first, the drains along the roads ought always to be *within the fields*.—there ought always to be an *earthen bank, about three feet high*, along the sides of the roads, which is the best and the cheapest means for protecting carriages, and every thing else, from falling over at dangerous places;—and, thirdly, when a road is conducted along the side of a hill, it ought always to be *sloped towards the hill*, at about the rate of one in twenty-four; this prevents ice from being formed on the road; assists the bank in directing the stream of the wind, so that such roads have never been shut up with snow; and is another security from danger along the edge of precipices.

It would be an advantage for all waste land on the road side to be inclosed, and, as much as possible, to avoid short turnings and deep ditches at the side.

Boughs hanging over the high roads should be cut off, and the hedges kept trimmed; the roads would then receive every benefit of the air and sun, of which they are often deprived from the above causes; they are almost always slubby.

These attentions also would be helpful in preventing robberies and other depredations committed on travellers by night, where there is harbour for beggars, gypsies, and other idle characters; which would not be the case if the roads were made as straight as possible, and a proper fence on each side.

Drains.

Where drains cross the roads, instead of forming hollows dangerous from the sudden jolts they occasion, they should be sunk, and

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a arch turned over, which should be united a the road by gradual slopes.

Bridges frequently present very abrupt ascents, particularly those belonging to canals; the hollows on each side should be filled up, and formed into inclined planes.

Footpaths.

Those who are through necessity compelled to travel on foot have a just cause of complaint against turnpike roads, as being for the greater part of the year worse for their purpose, and at no time better.

Foothpaths are made with very little trouble or expense; why may not 6 feet, on one, or rather on each side, next to the fence, be appropriated to so useful a purpose. Any materials are sufficient, thrown up high, and with a slight cover of gravel; and will, when once done, want ever after little or no repair; yielding moreover an ornamental, uniform, and agreeable verge or border on either hand; and certainly quite in character with the definition of a road, which ought to comprehend all the different modes of travelling.

Accidents.

Many of the serious accidents we continually hear of, are occasioned by turning the corners of roads and streets hastily; or perhaps a stage-coach is over-turned by driving over a stone, not more than four inches thick

Another lamentable cause of the loss of many persons' lives who have travelled by night coaches, is, driving out of the road into a ditch, which, as before hinted, may be entirely removed.

Benefit.

The benefits arising to lands lying contiguous to a turnpike road are now well known. It may be fairly reckoned, that they increase the rents of those lands from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per acre, according to the goodness of the ground, the state of the road before improvement was made, or other local circumstances: therefore no good objection can be made against a temporary assessment being laid on those lands, in order to obtain such permanent advantages.

The assessment ought to be paid by the landlord or tenant, according to the immediate benefit that each might reasonably expect from the improvements.

Situation of Turnpike Bar.

The turnpike roads in most parts of the kingdom would become much more advantageous to the public, as well as the townships they pass through, and be with certainty kept in better repair, were the toll bars placed in the probably most productive situations, the toll bar leading to London from Liverpool through Prescott, is placed *five miles* distant from the Exchange, so that the opulent inhabitants can, in their carriages, go to and return daily from their villas, without paying toll. On the northern road through Ormskirk to Preston, the bar is placed at *four miles* from the Exchange, so that with the number of bye roads that lead from it, few of the heavy loads that come out of Liverpool, contribute, by toll, towards the repairs of the road.

Extent of District.

A turnpike act of a certain western district, has a clause empowering the commissioners to raise one-half of the composition money of every parish through which the turnpike runs, without any relation to its length, &c.

One parish, within this district, has above *fifteen* miles of highway to keep in repair, and only about *one-quarter* of a mile of the turnpike runs through this parish.

An adjacent turnpike district has *three quarters of a mile* of their turnpike running through the same parish, but have no such clause respecting the quota composition, otherwise *the whole composition of the parish might be applied to one mile of turnpike, used to the prejudice of fifteen miles of highway, not being a turnpike road.*

Farmers.

It is a hardship on little farmers whose ground is so situated that in carrying home the produce thereof, they are obliged to cross the turnpike, or perhaps travel half a mile on the road with their load, and go through a gate; when they are under the painful necessity of submitting to pay the toll for the produce of their own land.

Elusions.

An act has also been obtained for the shire of Wigton, in which is a clause prohibiting any road from being taken through *plantations of trees*, and some proprietors have *planted narrow stripes*, which prevent very beneficial improvements.

Expences.

The turnpike acts are only for the space of 21 years, and the expence for a renewal of them may be taken on an average at £300, which is in fact an annual assessment on the tolls of £14. 5s. 9d.

Several of the outlets about town, cost near £1,000 per mile in yearly repairs. That of the Highgate trust, of 20 miles, requires 10,961 loads of ballast at 6s. per load, yearly. Uxbridge is 14 miles from London; the tolls sometime past were offered £2,500 for, and refused; since that time the tolls have been doubled; yet are the roads sometimes almost impassable!

Weighing Engines.

Weighing engines are injurious to the roads

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instead of tending to their preservation, because being rented, the renters compound with the owners of waggons to receive double tolls going and returning, on permission to carry any weight they wish. The immense rents given for weighing machines, could not be raised by any other means.

WHEELS.

A new application of wheels has been made by Rev. Mr. Milton, of Heckfield, Hants, who has taken out a patent for what he calls an *idle wheel:* by which he means a small wheel so placed adjacent to one in action and in constant use, as to be a ready substitute, should any accident disable it. This *idle wheel* is not called to any duty, while the former is capable of supporting the carriage, but should it come off, for instance, then this wheel in reserve, supplies its place. The form and construction of the coach and its appurtenances, are also rendered as *snug* as possible: the luggage is placed wholly in the fore boot under the coach-box, and in the boot behind the body of the machine. The contrivance is distinguished by ingenuity, and it should seem, also, by safety; it is also said to carry great weights of luggage without fatiguing the horses more than others. The weight is placed as low as possible: but this practice has its limits, by reason of waters and floods to be passed; also of deep ruts, and snows.

Cylindrical Wheels.

By the use of cylindrical wheels, a common road would not be very greatly inferior to an iron railway; the advantage of the railways being in the reduction of friction on the surface of the road. By the exclusive adoption of cylindrical broad wheels and flat roads, there would be a saving of one horse in four, of 75 per cent. in repairs of roads, 50 per cent. in the wear of tyre, and the wheels with spokes alternately inclined would be equally strong with conical ones, and wear twice as long as wheels now do on the present roads.

It is natural to suppose, that the intention of the legislature in making a law in favour of broad wheels, was, that the rims of them should be cylindrical, in which case there would be an equal pressure on all parts of their surface; and a smooth road would be kept so by that equality of bearing. In sand, stony gravel, sludge, or snow, broad wheels pick up more obstacles than narrow ones, and their draught in such circumstances is greater; but narrow wheels, though lighter, divide gravel, snow, &c. yet they make deep ruts, forming a lodgement for water, that is peculiarly detrimental to roads; but while wheels of all breadths run promiscuously on the roads, even cylindrical wheels would have their disadvantages.

The first set of broad wheels made use of in roads in this kingdom, was formed by Mr. James Morris, of Brock-Forge, near Wigan in Lancashire, who having a deep bad road to pass with his team, made his first set 13 inches, and the next year another of nine inches in the sole; his travelling with these to Liverpool, Warrington, and other places, was noticed by some persons of distinction, particularly Lord Strange, and Mr. Hardman, member for Liverpool, &c. who, after making strict inquiries of Mr. Morris concerning their nature and properties, reported their utility to the house, which occasioned an act of parliament being made in their favour.

The greatest evil in the whole business of a coachmaster, is the uncertainty of the wear of wheels. A set of wheels has been known to be completely worn out in a journey to and from Edinburgh.

Cylindrical wheels are not so strong with the same materials, the axle-tree must be made considerably longer, and also stronger, otherwise it would strike the side of the coach.

Breadth.

The proper breadth of wheels for gentlemen's carriages, is not under three inches or four inches; the present breadth is two inches, some an inch and a half; the wheels of stage coaches should be four inches at least; the heavier ones six, and five foot wide at the bottom; at present, it is about four feet six.

Friction.

It is a very material consideration in all wheel carriages, to take off the friction as much as possible, as it gives a great degree of resistance to the moving power: and in order to effect this, the iron on which the wheels are run ought to be of the hardest and best-tempered kind, and the inside of the nave of the wheels ought to be cased with iron, as wood causes a most powerful friction; the wheels also, must be kept well oiled or greased, which has a wonderful effect in reducing the friction.

The friction is the same on four wheels as on two, and whether the wheels be broad or narrow, the friction is the same; for if the wheels be broad on the surface that comes in contact with the ground, and the pressure being the same, the friction is divided over a greater surface, and consequently is not increased.

If oxen are drawn two and two abreast in a two-wheeled carriage, a perch or pole must go between them, and this, with part of the weight, must bear on their backs; now the position of the animals is such, that every jolt or jar which the wheels receive is communicated to the beast or beasts between the shafts, and if the road be rough and uneven, it is continually shaken and jolted from one side to the other,

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and this severe motion, with the weight on its back, and the pull forward, must be exceedingly painful to the animal, and soon wear it out.

There are also limits to improvements of another kind; for many things differ in practice from what their theory presents. In the present case, it is but just to receive the opinion of practical and calculating men, on subjects with which they are familiar. The following arguments in favour of a larger establishment in the conduct of business, appear to be well entitled to attention.

Expences.

Cannot *seventy-five cwt.* as now laid on a nine-inch waggon, and drawn by eight horses, be drawn by single horse carts with considerable advantage to the public? That weight is the average of summer and winter weights now allowed, exclusive of the weight of the waggon, &c. and is so taken in this question.

It does appear that this weight may be drawn on *five* narrow-wheel carts, having one horse each, being 15 cwt. per horse, and that, viewing the matter in this abstract way, there is a saving to the public of three horses in eight. But it will be necessary that we first consider the relative expences attending these different modes of conveyance; as justified by facts only. One waggon goes 200 miles north in the same direct connection, every day. It has *eight* horses and *one* man, the waggoner, the guard not noticed. These *eight* horses and *one* man cost 30s. each per week for keep; say £13. 10s. toll 30s. per week, together, £15. per week. Now *five carts* with *five* horses, and *five* men, for we cannot legally nor yet safely, in the south, have less; at 30s. each (and less could not be given to the men, unless they should pay themselves by robbery), amount to £15; tolls £4: in the whole £19 per week. It is also notorious, that shaft horses wear away much faster, and are more in danger, than the chain horses; it is equally certain, that often greasing 10 wheels, would be more than double the expence of four wheels, which now is considerable; building and repairing five carts would exceed the same for *one* waggon; these last items would in practice be 40s. per week, *extra*. We therefore have £15. per week, *versus* £21 per week, making a difference on six waggons up and six down every week, of £72, or £3744 per annum in *favour of the nine-inch waggon*.

It is a practice in the north, for one man to have the command of five or six carts,* but there is not that risk, nor those depredations committed in the north as in the south; the reasons are obvious. Many of these carts in the north, get up and down great or small hills, by going in a *zig-zag* direction, thus traversing their ground *twice over*; whereas the eight horses, with the same weight, traverse the same distance of road but once. It is however much more convenient for carriers in the north, to have carts rather than a waggon with eight horses, because they have not that certainty of loading that we have, therefore they can take either one, two, or three carts, just as their loading suits; whereas, the business calculated as above rarely had less than what eight horses could draw *every day* for many months together, and was frequently obliged to hire farmers to take extra loading.

Mails.

There are in all about 220 mail coaches, and they go over from eleven to twelve thousand miles every day.

Mr. Vidler contracts with the coach masters, who supply him and pay for the coaches at the rate of from 3d. to 3 ¼d. per double mile, out and in, according to the distance and other circumstances. About four years ago, the box and boot were made easy, by being put on horizontal springs, and every exertion has been made to make them as light as possible, nor is it believed they can be made any lighter with safety to the coach and passengers, more especially considering the difficulties of travelling in the night time.

In all cases, mail coaches pass toll free, except at some private roads and bridges, and coming into town on Sundays, and going out on Sunday evenings.

It would be of great consequence, in preventing many accidents, if all coachmen, driving mail and other coaches, were subject to some summary mode of corporal punishment, if by their drunkenness or negligence any accident happened.

Ten mail coaches daily leave Edinburgh, and their exemption from tolls causes a heavy loss to the turnpike funds, amounting to £655. 14s. 6d. annually.

While the mail was carried on horseback, or in such in a way as not to be a matter of profit to the persons who conveyed it, there could be little objection to its passing free of toll, but, now, when it has become a most lucrative concern to have a mail coach, there is no reason why the proprietors of it should not contribute their share of the expence, of upholding those roads on which their carriages travel.

The great profits derived to the contractors for mail coaches, have led to their increase. They now run in every direction; they have been established in some districts at the desire of the landholders, but more frequently at the request of the mercantile interest, and in some cases, merely at the desire of the contractor, because it would prove a lucrative concern to him.

* This with us is not legal, and many a man has been fined for not being with his cart.

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History of a Road.

The road leading from Warnham near Horsham, to Arundel; but this account particularly refers to that part lying in the parishes of Hinfold and Billingshurst. Twenty years ago, the produce of this country was carried to Darking market on packhorses, during the winter. About that time the farmers made a most excellent stone road, which the great plenty of stone in those days enabled them to do at a moderate expense; conceiving this road could be always maintained with little cost, from being used only by themselves, they declined petitioning for an act. From the neglect always attending the execution of the parish offices, the new road, which, if attended to every year, would have been kept up at a moderate cost, from not being repaired for seven years, became almost irreparably injured, the great foundation stones, (the under bed of the road,) being laid bare and cut through. A vast expense has every year since been incurred to keep up a very bad and dangerous road, continually under indictment. A navigation being brought within a mile of Billingshurst, this line of road is now perhaps become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the county, for the conveyance of coals, chalk, lime, and corn to Horsham, and timber from the deep parts of the county to the wharf. From there being no tolls, and the distance being less, this road receives a natural preference to any other, and every effort to improve it is restrained, from the conviction that a degree of deterioration will be the infallible consequence of amendment. No gentleman having resided in the country possessed of freehold property, is the principal reason why the inhabitants were not instigated to procure an act of parliament, to set up toll gates long since; for the last two years it has been under consideration, yet the expense of the act (£300 at least) is found a great obstacle, and one which ought not to exist in the way of public improvements. Stone is no longer to be procured, but at a great depth, and a greater distance than usual; and this has at least brought us to a crisis, for the expense is so enormous, that the road will be abandoned, or an act must be procured to relieve us from part of the burthen. The country produces plenty of stone, and the general importance of this road to the whole country is incalculable, since it is a very fertile corn country for the most part and exceedingly populous. There is no other direct road in Kent, Surrey, or Sussex, which has not long derived the benefit of the toll system, though many of them do not, like this, possess the least means of amendment. This part of Sussex was but a few years ago uncivilized, and it advance in agriculture and internal improvement, is unparalleled. The demand for timber, the low rent of land, the number of yeomen, and the daily increasing prosperity of the towns on the coast, are among the principal causes of this rapid change, which commenced as soon as the road to Guildford, Horsham, and Arundel, was opened.

Legal Evil.

It is said that some of the very lowest class of attorneys, have been in the habit of sending down informers from London into several counties, to discover the names of persons whose teams are now on the road, drawing with more than the number of horses allowed; and they then immediately issue a writ out of the Court of King's Bench, and before the party has an opportunity of staying proceedings, he is put to four or five pounds expence.

Duty.

The duty paid in the course of one year for ten stages and six mails, by an account delivered to the office, from April 6, 1807, to March 7, 1808, appears to be £14,906. 7s. 0d.

Remarks on the Mischiefs arising from return Post Chaises, &c. &c. being permitted to carry a Number of outside and inside Passengers.

Supposing a post-master's post-chaise is hired by a gentleman to go to Barnet, or any other given distance of 12 post miles, the gentleman, at the present rate of posting, namely, 1s. 3d. per mile, is charged 15s. for the job, out of which the postmaster has got to pay 1½d. per mile for each horse, suppose two, for the said 12 miles,

	s.	d.
The duty amounts to	3	0
Feed of corn for two horses	1	6
Expences	4	6

Besides his regular outgoings, loss of horses, wear and tear of chaises, carriage duty £17 per annum, hay, corn, stable rent, harness, collar and coachmaker's bills, &c. &c. all which must be paid out of the balance of 10s. 6d. The post-boy, on the other hand, when he gets to Barnet, has given him by the traveller 2s. 6d. a good dinner, or what he chuses to eat or drink at the inn; and if the traveller is going farther, he sometimes receives from 2s. to 10s. 6d. for bringing the job into his line, which is paid by them all jointly. The boy then loiters about three or four hours, more or less, till he gets a load of back passengers, and of them he gets half-a-crown per head, which,

	s.	d.
Supposing three, is	7	6
What he received of the traveller more.....	2	6
Of the inn-keeper	2	0
Nett profit to the boy	12	0

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Besides treats from the passengers, &c.

He then gallops back to the half-way house with his passengers, in general of the lowest order, leaves the horses to stand in the cool air at the door, gets drunk, stops beyond the time when he ought to be home, perhaps for some hours, spoils the horses, tears the chaise to pieces; and upon any observation on his conduct his master receives a shower of abuse, and a threat to leave his service; and as for changing, the next would be as bad.

It is therefore humbly conceived, that permitting such a practice is a gross fraud upon the revenue, an injury to the boys (as the money they get makes them bad members of society) as well as their masters, and calls loudly for redress.

It cannot be supposed that our limits permit us to include so much as we desire of these Reports, at large, on a subject so copious as that of the highways of this extensive kingdom. We must, therefore, content ourselves with presenting the principal and leading ideas distinctly: but there are many others that well deserve attention. A number of ingenious men, who have made observations on what has appeared to them detrimental, or have turned their attention to what would be in their judgment improvements, cannot communicate their opinions without producing much benefit to the public. We are to recollect that the diversity of seasons, the differences of soil, the uphills and downhills of roads, as well as the density or rarity of population, are all to be considered and provided against, if possible, by a legislator. The system of Britain, which allows of no *vis inertiæ*, no stagnation, no suspension of urgency, requires uncommon management to support it. Whether it be natural to man to labour and travel by night as well as by day, may be decided without much difficulty: yet the interests of commerce, the speedy conveyance of letters, and the passage of those whose time is too valuable to admit of delay, induce us to waive such inquiries, and to avail ourselves of the resources offered by art. We accept these advantages, without inquiring whence they come; and we read in the newspapers of horses dropping down dead from intense heat, and violent exertion; or of the waters being out, and overflowing extensive tracts of country: or of snows filling up the roads, and resisting every effort made to extricate carriages of various descriptions.—We then pay a few pence for a letter, and think no more of what it *really has cost*. The sufferings of men and horses, are supposed to be paid for by a pecuniary compensation. This sentiment is too general.

Whoever suggests an improvement on methods now in use, by which labour is alleviated, by which the cattle that sustain such labour are eased, is a friend to humanity, and deserves praise and honour: whoever adds to the personal safety of those who travel is the friend of his country. The good condition of the roads is one mean of such safety, and we have purposely reserved to this place the *minute* observation, that even the introduction of a better species of nail into the tire of wheels, is entitled to commendation, and may prove of considerable service. What are called "rose-headed" nails, project from the circumference of the wheel, and by the weight they support are *pressed into the ground* they pass over. A countersunk nail, is free from this objection, and avoids this damage: "using the broad part of the nail, cross the *bate*, or grain of the wood, is a great improvement," says a gentleman, who was consulted by the committee. Nothing can be more easy than to give this simple practice a fair trial. Our inference is, that the slightest practical hint may be of essential service, and when it has been fixed by usage it may be of lasting benefit.

We find suggestions on a great variety of subjects, in these Reports. Some think the tolls on coaches should be according to the number of passengers, and that a double toll for all passengers exceeding the limited number, would prevent the evil of overloaded carriages. To this we object, that *now* passengers will get down from a coach on its approach to a turnpike, and walk a little way, till out of sight from the gate-keeper, and then—mount again. Would they not do this to greater extent, knowing that the increased toll would be charged to them by the coachman?

Some have proposed the laying of stone waggon ways along the roads, but these, in the opinions of others, would soon be worn into grooves, and become nearly useless. Iron railways are not liable to this imperfection. But these are objectionable, in as much as they render crossing impracticable, or at least, all crossings are interruptions of them; while

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continued in one line, they are admirable, but on one line only. These, with other suggestions, are very proper to be hinted at: but before they are enacted they ought to be thoroughly examined.

If we consider what must have been the origin of most roads in our island, we shall find it in the conjunction and enlargement of ancient paths; sheep paths, perhaps, in the first instance. These would turn aside to avoid a bank that presented no obstacle which is now thought worthy of attention: perhaps it has been cut through ages ago; or they skirted some marsh, which has long been converted into solid ground: and we now seek with wonder for the cause of their deviation. In like manner, fords dictated the course of paths, and their direction to the places where such conveniences were to be found: instead of which, we now cross over the stream by a bridge. But these improvements have not in all cases varied the lines of roads so effectually as to improve them to every advantage that they might possess under modern improvements.

"In most hilly situations, the road passes over steep ascents, when a level course could be obtained by winding round the base, without increasing the distance, an improvement which might be effected by a small increase in the toll, which would be amply compensated for, by the consequent diminution of draught, and charge of conveyance. And we have examples of its utility in several roads in Derbyshire and Gloucestershire, and particularly in the military roads in Scotland, cut through much more stubborn materials than any part of England presents.

"In fact, the more hilly the face of the country, the more practicable is the improvement; the necessity of surmounting high ascents is only evident in passing the central ridges, which partition the country into districts."

Such are the considerations, that demand investigation on every side, before parliament can commit itself by the establishing of permanent regulations, intended to augment the utility, of these very important means of communication; —means which, in fact, do more *practically* towards making ONE COMMUNITY of the United Kingdom, than all the political efforts of the most enlightened statesman.

But, some degree of jealousy as to the beauty of our roads, and of the scenery of which they form a part, may be pardoned in those who have visited foreign countries, and have considered the system on which their roads are constructed. In many districts of our island, the public highway offers a variety of most delightful scenes. Every turn increases the enjoyment, as it shifts the prospect. Travelling in some counties is little other than a progress through a park: the eye is delighted, the heart is cheered, and the spirit is revived, too; it is even of political benefit that the "green island" (the ancient name of Britain) should be the first of islands in beauty as in importance, should expand the soul with gratulation, while a Briton glowing with affection to his native land, his own, own Albion, should be prompted to adopt with *honest* fervency and *commendable* partiality, the language of Thomson:—

Oh blest Britannia!—Guardian of mankind!
Eternal verdure crowns
Her meads: her gardens smile eternal spring.
Add cities, full
Of wealth, of trade, of cheerful toiling crowds;
Add thriving towns; add villages and farms,
Innumerous sow'd along the lively vale:
Add ancient seats, with venerable oaks
Embosom'd high, while kindred floods below
Wind through the mead; and those of modern hand,
More pompous, add, that splendid shine afar.
Lo! ray'd from cities o'er the brighten'd land,
Connecting sea to sea, the SOLID ROAD.
Lo! the proud arch (no vile exactor's stand)
With easy sweep bestrides the chasing flood.
See! long canals, and deepened rivers join
Each part with each, and with the circling main
The whole enliven'd isle.———
And by the broad imperious mote repell'd,
HARK! HOW THE BAFFLED STORM INDIGNANT ROARS!

.....

In PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 1. *et seq.* may be seen an outline of the attention paid by Parliament to the forming of *new* roads in Scotland: and in the same Volume, p. 237.—In Vol. I. p. 365, and p. 557, we have given a view of the principles proposed for the construction of highways generally, as appears by the Report of a Committee of Hon. House of Commons; to that article we beg leave to refer, as closely connected with the present.

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Travels in Asia and Africa; including a Journey from Scanderoon to Aleppo, and over the Desert to Bagdad and Bussora; a Voyage from Bussora to Bombay, and along the Western Coast of India; a Voyage from Bombay to Mocha and Suez in the Red Sea; and a Journey from Suez to Cairo and Rosetta in Egypt. By the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon. In 4to. pp. 346. Price £1. 5s. London, Longman and Co. 1808.

The art of observing is very distinct from the act of travelling; it requires preparations much more extensive, and, in our opinion, much more important. Travellers, indeed, are said to see much of the world; but their different manners of seeing, or of describing what they have seen, may confer on their works, when submitted to the public, very different degrees of interest and importance. The intention with which a gentleman travels seldom fails to give a tone to his observations; while his natural disposition, or adventitious circumstances, directs him in the choice of subjects for his peculiar attention. Station of life also has a powerful effect; the military officer analyses the courage and skill of the natives of those countries through which he passes; while the merchant examines their natural productions, and means of exportation. But the merchant does not always communicate the whole of his observations to the world: his situation usually implies confidence; and his unwillingness to disclose too much, restrains him from affording all the intelligence that he safely might afford. This volume is a proof of the justice of our remark. Unquestionably, Mr. P. must have had opportunities of intimate acquaintance with the commerce of the East, and, after a lapse of thirty years, we should suppose, that the general course of it might, without hazard, have been explained to the reader. An article of this description, marked by such authority, would have been read with interest. But, we are not to condemn a work because it does not contain all we desire: and we are rather in justice to consider Mr. P. as furnishing memorials of his journey from Aleppo eastward, than as occupying a station of trust at Scanderoon, where he resided six years. He died in 1785; and the reason assigned for not publishing his narrative sooner, is the professional engagements of the editor, to whom the MS. descended as son of Rev. J. Berjew, of Bristol, brother-in-law of the author.

The course of the last thirty years has produced a variety of information on the state of the Oriental countries, partly collected by foreign writers, principally French, and partly by those of our own island. Had the work before us appeared at the time when it was fresh from the hands of the author, it would have had greater pretensions to novelty, than it now has; nor could that comparison, which now is not to its advantage, have been made. The *present* state of these countries, as of all others, is at this moment the main object of inquiry; and the desire of forming some rational judgment as to their awaited destiny, is the strongest that rises in our minds with respect to them. This cannot anticipate much gratification from travels dated in the year 1774. The course of nature, to be sure, is the same; the rivers, the mountains, and the deserts, are permanent: but the disposition of the inhabitants, their sentiments, their condition, and the state of knowledge among them, *may* be so changed as to justify conclusions altogether opposite to those which must be deduced from the descriptions of Mr. P.

Under these considerations, we shall do little more than transcribe a few passages, by which the reader may form his own opinion on the work. The track pursued by our author has strong claims to consideration. The course of his first excursion lay through the celebrated Passes from Asia Minor into Syria. His more extensive journey was from Aleppo over the great Desert to Bagdad, from Bagdad across Mesopotamia to Helah on the Euphrates, thence a voyage down the river conveyed him to Bussora. At the time of his visit, this city was besieged by the Persians, and his editor ought to have gratified the curiosity excited by his author, by stating the result of the enterprize, which was its capture in 1775.

Mr. P. follows the regular course by sea to India, along the coast of Malabar to Bombay: from whence he proceeds down the Red Sea to Suez;—he arrives at Cairo, in time to witness an

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insurrection among the Beys, and, while in Egypt, he visits the Pyramids, &c. as in duty bound. Every traveller, in so extensive a route, must furnish *something* not so well described by others: yet we must own that with the greater part of the contents of this volume we have been already familiar in earlier works.

Mr. P. relates an incident that happened at Aleppo, at which the reader will smile: it sets the shrewdness of the Turks in no unfavourable point of view.

The French consul on public audiences always outshines those of the other nations, not only as there are more French merchants than of any other nation, but, as the missionaries are under his protection (although Italians), they add greatly to the number of his attendants. On this occasion there were upwards of thirty of these ecclesiastics who were known to the pasha; although, pretending ignorance, he demanded of the consul who those reverend looking men were. He was told that they were Religious, sent by his holiness the Pope to instruct them in the duties of their religion, and to serve as chaplains in their church: "What!" exclaimed the pasha, "so many? Why they double the number of the merchants," and seemed amazed. The next day the English consul had his audience, and the pasha spying the chaplain with his gown and band, inquired who he was; the consul told him that he was a minister of their church, and chaplain to the English factory. "And have you but one chaplain," replied he; he was answered in the negative. Some time after the French consul demanded an audience on some national business, and went attended in the usual manner, and was thus addressed by the pasha: "The next day after you were here, the English consul and the merchants visited me, and I could not help noticing that they had only one chaplain, although, besides the consul, there were twelve merchants; now here I see with you above thirty chaplains, and only eighteen merchants; I am told that among Christians there are many different sects, and that each has a different way of worshipping God, and that the French and English differ much: I do not pretend to know who is most in the right; but must observe, that if eighteen Frenchmen must have upwards of thirty religious men of your church to superintend their conduct, and that twelve English men can be kept in order by one religious man of theirs, I must certainly give the preference to the English church; and if I turn Christian" (added he smiling) "I will be of their church." Although it was easy to see the raillery of the pasha, the French seemed greatly chagrined.

The present state of the Greek church may be seen in the treatment it experiences from the domineering Turks: an instance given by Mr. P. is striking.

Close to the entrance of the east gate of Antioch, on the left hand, are the remains of St. Paul's church, which (as the Greeks in this place inform me) was built by the first Christians, who were converted by that apostle in this city, and is dedicated to him. The walls are very strong, and are yet in such a state, that, with little repair, they may last many hundred years; but the roof has fallen in so long since, that the oldest inhabitant now living does not remember any part of it standing; and yet the Greeks here have no other place of worship, nor will the Turks suffer them to build any, nor to repair this, without paying such a sum of money as the Greeks of Antioch could not raise, even at the expense of all their fortunes. The church is but small, being fifteen paces broad, and twenty in length; the height of the walls at present seems to be about fifteen to sixteen feet; there is not any door remaining. When the bishop or priest officiates, a canopy is raised occasionally for him to sit or stand under during divine service.

The following is one of the best descriptions of the salt lake in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, that we remember to have read: but, this lake is not quite so singular as our author supposed.

We passed close to the banks of the great salt lake, in a fine moon-light night, and approached near a point of land, called by the Arabs the Nose of the Desart: we travelled in the night, to endeavour to steal a march, and thereby avoid the Rushwans.

Between Sferris and Hagley begins the salt lake. We travelled to the south of it, close to it's banks, and were seven hours and a half in passing; as we had a smooth path the whole time, we must have proceeded at the rate of four miles an hour, so that it cannot be less than thirty miles in length. It extends from east-south-east to west-north-west, the breadth being irregular; in the broadest part it does not exceed two miles, in some places not a mile. There are several small islands in it, or rather grounds so high as not to be overflown. This lake is dry eight months in the year, and is believed to be quite singular in its kind, when it is considered to be above one hundred and twenty miles from the sea-coast. The water is rain water, and, in riding by it, my horse seeming inclined to drink, I rode into the lake: the Arabs of our caravan called to me, and desired me to come back, as the water was salt; but my horse drank so plentifully, that, much doubting it, I alighted on the bank, and took some

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in my hand, which I found to be excellent fresh water.

About the latter end of January the rainy season begins in this neighbourhood, and continues until the middle of April. About the latter end of May the lake is quite dry, and in June the whole surface is covered with a cake of salt, about one-third of an inch thick, which appears like ice, when hundreds of people are employed to collect it, and send it to Aleppo and other cities and towns in Syria, as far as Damascus. It is the property of the pasha of Aleppo, who has officers on the spot, who see it collected, and sell it by weight.

We are accustomed to the ceremonies used by our sailors on passing the Line, when they summon the Deity of the ocean, himself, to their *levée:* we cannot expect that a river should give occasion to equal sumptuosity: but that the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris should be announced by a ceremony of some kind, and perhaps derived from antiquity, too, is by no means unreasonable. It is thus described by Mr. P.

At five in the afternoon, we arrived at Korna, a large town situated on the extreme point of Mesopotamia, so as to be on the banks of both Euphrates and Tigris; the point facing the great Arabian river (so called from the union of both at this place). On this point the custom-house is built, where we were ordered to make fast our vessel. It is a most delightful situation, and the Turks verily believe that this is the spot where the paradise of our first parents was situated. The head of our vessel was in the Tigris, the stern in the Euphrates, and the middle in the great river where the two former united, as the point of land where we had fastened our vessel was only forty-five feet long, and our vessel was full eighty feet. The land hitherto called Chaldea, opposite to this point, is called Arabia, so that the head of our vessel looks towards Persia, the stern to Arabia, and one side of it touches the banks of the extremity of Mesopotamia, from and to which we passed, by a plank from the gunwale of our vessel. This point is reckoned to be from Helah about one hundred and eighty English leagues, and from Bussora, to which we were sailing, about thirty leagues. From Bussora creek, to the place where this great river falls into the Persian gulph, is said to be nearly forty leagues. It is worthy of remark, that all the way from Helah no Arabs dwell on the Mesopotamian shore, nor are there any Turkish dwellings on the Chaldean shore. The great river at this point of Korna, seems to be about one mile broad.

At this place a ceremony is usually performed: first a sailor, at the head of the vessel, draws up water from the Tigris, which is presented to the captain and the passengers in cups; then another from the stern draws up water, which is presented as the former, this being the water of the Euphrates. Then a third draws up water from the side in the middle of the vessel, which is that of the two rivers united; of all these three every one drinks, as a novelty. Two plates are then handed round, and every one gives a present, by which method the poor fellows (who had worked so hard in tracking and rowing hitherto), collected eighty-five Turkish piastres, about ten pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, for which they were very thankful, and highly satisfied; they well deserved it, as they toiled as hard as ever I saw men do, and that very cheerfully.

The inhabitants of Bussora in April 1773, were computed at upwards of 300,000: in September following they amounted to about 50,000. The number that had escaped by flight was about 20,000; the rest had fallen victims to pestilence!

A remarkable phenomenon, which could only have appeared where a desert furnished abundance of sand, is described by our author, as happening at Bussora. Such a visitation might easily overwhelm an army, if passing in the proper direction for meeting it: and it contributes to justify the account given by Mr. Bruce of the pillars of sand that he saw in the desert of Libya; which some have suspected of exaggeration, and for which see Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1202.

March the 15th. At four this afternoon, the sun then shining bright, a total darkness commenced in an instant, when a dreadful consternation seized every person in the city, the people running backward and forward in the streets, tumbling over one another, quite distracted, while those in the houses ran out in amazement, doubting whether it were an eclipse, or the end of the world. Soon after the black cloud which had caused this total darkness approached near the city, preceded by as loud a noise as I ever heard in the greatest storm; this was succeeded by such a violent whirlwind, mixed with dust, that no man in the streets could stand upon his legs; happy were those who could find, or had already obtained, shelter, whilst those who were not so fortunate were obliged to throw themselves down on the spot, were they ran great risk of being suffocated, as the wind lasted full twenty minutes, and the total darkness half an hour. The dust was so

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subtile, and the hurricane so furious, that every room in the British factory was covered with it, notwithstanding we had the precaution to shut the doors and windows on the first appearance of the darkness, and to light candles. At half-past-five the cloud had passed the city, the sun instantly shone out, no wind was to be heard, nor dust felt, but all was quite serene and calm again, when all of us in the factory went on the terrace, and observed the cloud had entirely passed over the river, and was then in Persia, where it seemed to cover full thirty miles in breadth on the land, but how far in length could not be even guessed at; it flew along at an amazing rate, yet was half an hour in passing over the city. It came from the north-west, and went strait forward to the south-east. The officers of the Company's cruizers came on shore as soon as the cloud had passed their ships, and declared that the wind was so violent, and the dust so penetrating, that no man could stand upon the decks; and that after it was over, every place below, on board the ships, was covered with dust. Such a phenomenon never was known before, in the memory of the oldest man now living at Bussora.

Mr. P.'s descriptions of the towns on the coast of Malabar as they were in his time is faithful. The late acquisitions of the English East India Company have varied the relative importance of most of them, no less than their general appearance. Egypt has been the theme of many writers in consequence of the *popularity* it acquired under the events it witnessed after the invasion of Buonaparte, and his profession of Islamism, made there: what Mr. P. relates concerning that country may pass equally free from censure and panegyric. His account of the construction of the mound at the entrance of the kalish of the Nile, with the breaking of it down, is recommended by more than usual particularity.

The following account of Mr. Parsons and his work is prefixed to the volume.

Mr. Abraham Parsons was originally bred to the navy, in which his father was a captain. In the earlier part of his life he commanded different vessels in the merchant service, during which period he visited several parts of the globe; a pursuit particularly adapted to the turn of a mind naturally fond of novelty, and remarkably inquisitive. When he quitted the sea he carried on considerable commerce as a merchant in Bristol, which, not being attended with the desired success, after some years, he was obliged to relinquish. After this he was, in the year 1767, appointed by the Turkey company, consul and factor-marine at Scanderoon, in Asiatic Turkey; a situation which, after a residence of six years, he was obliged, from the unhealthiness of the country, to resign, when he commenced a voyage of commercial speculation; the narrative of which is contained in these pages. Soon after the conclusion of this tour he retired to Leghorn, where he died in the year 1785.

The only liberty which the editor has taken with the narrative has been confined to the correction of verbal or grammatical inaccuracies, and in some very few instances to the altering of the arrangement of sentences, which in the original appeared rather obscure. Though much has been done, the editor is aware, that, if further opportunity had been afforded him, much more might have been effected. He has been severely scrupulous not to alter the simplicity of the original composition, and, aware that the first duty imposed on him was fidelity, he has been peculiarly solicitous neither to add to nor diminish from any circumstance or description in the narrative: he has preserved it in its native form, as far as was possible, conscious that rhetorical ornaments were not to be expected in a writer, who, from the nature of his education, must necessarily be unacquainted with the elegancies of composition.

To a candid public he trusts the narrative, with all its imperfections, not without some hope, that though the region has been often before explored, it may furnish some original and instructive information, in points but lightly touched on by former travellers; and that though some of the details may appear tedious, they may afford a more clear and natural view of the state of society and manners in the East, than many more elaborate and florid publications.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament. By Thomas Clarkson, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1164. Price £1. 1s. London, Longman and Co. 1808.

Certainly, the Slave Trade, as conducted by the merchants, and in the ships of this island, was a disgrace to human nature, a reproach to the name of Briton, and to the profession of Christianity. But this censure does not attach to those masters who conscientiously endeavoured to discharge their duty towards their slaves, as they expected their slaves should discharge their duty towards them. The state of

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domestic servitude, or slavery, infers features very distinct from that of servitude, or slavery, for the purposes of traffic; and the accidental loss of liberty by misfortune differs essentially from premeditated and extensive ravages, to obtain men as plunder; those wholesale dealings in human sufferings, for which avarice gave the signal, and of which cruelty reaped the profit. If the Slave Trade never had existed, who would now desire its institution? Who would now regret that among the imports and exports of Britain, slaves were not included, as they once were, even in our own island? For history relates, that *anciently*, the persons of Britons were articles of commerce, and a trade in slaves was carried on between England and Ireland. Happier times have been reserved for us! We have not only seen the shackles drop off from the limbs of the enthralled, the moment his foot trod on British ground, but we have seen the interposition of humanity and policy in behalf of our fellow-men, crowned with a success far beyond what we once had dared to anticipate, even when most inclined to self-flattery on the subject.

And we are persuaded that the length of time, during which the abolition was under investigation, has been and will continue to be, of the greatest practical importance. For we are not to arraign the nation as being *knowingly* a partaker in the crimes of this trade. An acquaintance with those enormities was confined to a few; they were not surmised by any considerable portion of the British people; and, indeed, the extent of the evil was not so much as suspected, much less understood. The number of slaves purchased by our colonies was less considerable formerly than of late years, and the rapid increase of the mischief was rather a surprise on the unsuspecting, than tolerated or encouraged, after due examination and cognizance. When the subject was fairly before the public, and the evidence on both sides of the question had been weighed, opinion gradually experienced a change, and ripened to a determination, by the influence of conviction. Even adherents to the trade participated in the feeling of the public mind, and acknowledged themselves to be overcome by truth. The abolition, then, being the result of conviction, was more honourable to our national character, than the existence of the trade had been derogatory from it; because, actions grounded upon knowledge are more truly illustrative of disposition than sufferances admitted without discrimination during a time of ignorance. We presume, also, that what has taken place, after so thorough an examination, is completely and *eternally* settled: and this alone is no inconsiderable advantage derived from apparent delay. — Mr. Clarkson, who was a leading instrument in removing this opprobrium from our country, has drawn up a history of the proceedings for this purpose. His own labours and uncommon exertions form no inconsiderable part of these volumes: the speeches in parliament of several friends to the cause form another part, and the perseverance of the committee, who might have adopted the motto "faint yet pursuing," is displayed at large. It appears from Mr. C.'s account, that certain members of the society of Quakers had the honour of first "bearing their testimony" against the state of slavery: that the same society produced those practical philanthropists, also, who first ceased to receive their fellow-men as property, and gave liberty to Africans whom they might have retained as slaves; and that that society was the first public body which forbad the holding of slaves, to its members. Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Wesley, and other considerate men, contributed to forward the good work, and by degrees the friends to the abolition became acquainted with each other, formed connections, established a society, took regular measures, introduced the subject before the privy council, and then before parliament, where they were supported both by the minister and his opponent, who, on this occasion, were seen fighting together in the same rank, and supporting each other's arguments against prolonged opposition.

We cannot follow the writer into particulars, but shall state, in general terms, that his narrative commences with the year 1503, when Negroes were first sent as slaves from the Portuguese settlements in Africa to the Spanish colonies in America; that it appears, that the sovereigns, who first tolerated the trade, entertained scruples concerning it, as well Charles the fifth and Pope Leo X, as our own Elizabeth. After them, eminent men of various classes expressed their dissatisfaction with

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this traffic; and the opinion obtained till 1729, that certainly *baptized* persons could not be held as slaves. In that year, the attorney and solicitor-general (Yorke and Talbot) declared, that in their opinion a master's property in his slave was permanent, and this authority was considered as law, till Mr. Granville Sharp, the extent of whose benevolence will only be known when disclosed by the celestial registers of deeds done on earth, studied the law for himself, and succeeded in establishing the principle of "*no property* in a fellow-man in England." We well remember the famous case of Somerset, which was argued at three different sittings in 1772; with the satisfaction afforded by its decision in favour of liberty. Mr. S. has lived to see the close of his labours so happily begun, and to triumph over all fear of the return of those calamities which he had been a principal in removing. Mr. C. gives us a *Map* of the names of those who contributed to the general purpose. Among the supporters of the cause in parliament are enumerated many of our greatest statesmen; Mr Wilberforce is particularly conspicuous. Mr. Fox is described as equally fervent, and Mr. Pitt's sincerity is affirmed by our author in the most explicit terms. We deem it an act of justice to that departed minister to insert Mr. C's. vindication of his character. We place first his ignorance of the general conduct of the trade; and this ignorance of the minister justifies the account we have given of that of the nation. The doubts of Mr. Pitt mark the man of understanding.

My first business in London was to hold a conversation with Mr. Pitt previously to the meeting of the council, and to try to interest him, as the first minister of state, in our favour. For this purpose Mr. Wilberforce had opened the way for me, and an interview took place. We were in free conversation together for a considerable time, during which we went through most of the branches of the subject. Mr. Pitt appeared to me to have but little knowledge of it. He had also his doubts, which he expressed openly, on many points. He was at a loss to conceive how private interest should not always restrain the master of the slave from abusing him. This matter I explained to him as well as I could; and if he was not entirely satisfied with my interpretation of it, he was at least induced to believe that cruel practices were more probable than he had imagined. A second circumstance, of the truth of which he doubted, was the mortality and usage of seamen in this trade; and a third was the statement, by which so much had been made of the riches of Africa, and of the genius and abilities of her people; for he seemed at a loss to comprehend, if these things were so, how it had happened that they should not have been more generally noticed before. I promised to satisfy him upon these points, and an interview was fixed for this purpose the next day.

Mr. Pitt examined for himself: and admitted conviction from evidence.

Mr. Pitt died in January, 1806. I shall stop therefore to make a few observations upon his character, as it related to this cause. This I feel myself bound in justice to do, because his sincerity towards it has been generally questioned.

The way, in which Mr. Pitt became acquainted with this question, has already been explained. A few doubts having been removed, when it was first started, he professed himself a friend to the abolition. The first proof, which he gave of his friendship to it is known but to few; but it is, nevertheless, true, that so early as in 1788, he occasioned a communication to be made to the French government, in which he recommended an union of the two countries for the promotion of the great measure. This proposition seemed to be then new and strange to the court of France; and the answer was not favourable.

From this time his efforts were reduced within the boundaries of his own power. As far, however, as he had scope, he exerted them. If we look at him in his parliamentary capacity, it must be acknowledged by all, that he took an active, strenuous, and consistent part, and this, year after year, by which he realized his professions. In my own private communications with him, which were frequent, he never failed to give proofs of a similar disposition. I had always free access to him. I had no previous note or letter to write for admission. Whatever papers I wanted, he ordered. He exhibited also, in his conversation with me on these occasions, marks of a more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the cause. Among the subjects, which were then started, there was one which was always near his heart. This was the civilization of Africa. He looked upon this great work as a debt due to that continent for the many injuries we had inflicted upon it: and had the abolition succeeded sooner, as in the infancy of his exertions I.e had hoped, I know he had a plan, suited no doubt to the capaciousness of his own mind, for such establishments in Africa, as he con-

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ceived would promote in due time this important end.

I believe it will be said, notwithstanding what I have advanced, that if Mr. Pitt had exerted himself as the minister of the country in behalf of the abolition, he could have carried it. This brings the matter to an issue; for unquestionably the charge of insincerity, as it related to this great question, arose from the mistaken notion, that, as his measures in parliament were supported by great majorities, he could do as he pleased there. But, they who hold this opinion, must be informed, that there were great difficulties, against which he had to struggle on this subject. The Lord Chancellor Thurlow ran counter to his wishes almost at the very outset. Lord Liverpool and Mr. Dundas did the same. Thus, to go no further, three of the most powerful members of the cabinet were in direct opposition to him. The abolition then, amidst this difference of opinion, could never become a cabinet measure; but if so, then all his parliamentary efforts in this case wanted their usual authority, and he could only exert his influence as a private man. This he did with great effect on one or two occasions. On the motion of Mr. Cawthorne in 1791, the cause hung as it were by a thread; and would have failed that day, to my knowledge, but for his seasonable exertions.

But a difficulty, still more insuperable, presented itself, in an occurrence which took place in the year 1791, but which is much too delicate to be mentioned. The explanation of it, however, would convince the reader, that all the efforts of Mr. Pitt from that day were rendered useless, I mean as to bringing the question, as a minister of state, to a favourable issue.

But though Mr. Pitt did not carry this great question, he was yet one of the greatest supporters of it. He fostered it in its infancy. If, in his public situation, he had then set his face against it, where would have been our hope? He upheld it also in its childhood; and though in this state of its existence it did not gain from his protection all the strength which it was expected it would have acquired, he yet kept it from falling, till his successors, in whose administration a greater number of favourable circumstances concurred to give it vigour, brought it to triumphant maturity.

This incidental mention of the French government leads us to remark that Mr. C. visited France with the design of interesting that country in favour of the abolition, and his account of that excursion we consider as among the most noticeable contents of his volumes.

I was introduced as quickly as possible, on my arrival at Paris, to the friends of the cause there, to the duke de la Rochefoucauld, the Marquis de Condorcet, Messieurs Petion de Villeneuve, Claviere, and Brissot, and to the Marquis de la Fayette.

The first public steps taken after my arrival in Paris were at a committee of the Friends of the Negroes which was but thinly attended. None of those mentioned, except Brissot, were present. It was resolved there, that the committee should solicit an audience of Mr. Necker; and that I should wait upon him, accompanied by a deputation consisting of the Marquis de Condorcet, Monsieur de Bourge, and Brissot de Warville: secondly, that the committee should write to the president of the National Assembly, and request the favour of him to appoint a day for hearing the cause of the Negroes; and, thirdly, that it should be recommended to the committee in London to draw up a petition to the National Assembly of France, praying for the abolition of the Slave trade by that country. This petition, it was observed, was to be signed by as great a number of the friends to the cause in England, as could be procured. It was then to be sent to the committee at Paris, who would take it in a body to the place of its destination.

I found great delicacy as a stranger in making my observations upon these resolutions, and yet I thought I ought not to pass them over wholly in silence, but particularly the last. I therefore rose up, and stated that there was one resolution, of which I did not quite see the propriety. But this might arise from my ignorance of the customs, as well as of the genius and spirit of the French people. It struck me that an application from a little committee in England to the National Assembly of France was not a dignified measure, nor was it likely to have weight with such a body. It was, besides, contrary to all the habits of propriety, in which I had been educated. The British Parliament did not usually receive petitions from the subjects of other nations. It was this feeling, which had induced me thus to speak.

This snare, for as such we consider it, the British feelings of our author happily enabled him to avoid; and the committee in London afterwards sent a positive refusal to the proposal. Mr. C. staid several months in France, and did—nothing. It is true, he was the means of interesting good king Louis in behalf of the negroes; he was favoured by Mr. Necker, by Mirabeau, and by other eminent men; but the turbulence of the time (it was the autumn and winter of 1789) rendered every effort unavailable.

While at Paris he met with the deputies from the People of Colour in St. Domingo,

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who came to claim enrolment as men and citizens: they too, were disappointed, and the language they held shewed how deeply.

They were now sure that they should never be able to make head against the intrigues and plots of the White Colonists. Day after day had been fixed as before for the hearing of their cause. Day after day it had been deferred in like manner. They were now weary with waiting. One of them, Ogé, could not contain himself, but broke out with great warmth.—"I begin," says he, "not to care, whether the National Assembly will admit us or not. But let it beware of the consequences. We will no longer continue to be beheld in a degraded light. Dispatches shall go directly to St. Domingo; and we will soon follow them. We can produce as good soldiers on our estates, as those in France. Our own arms shall make us independent and respectable. If we are once forced to desperate measures, it will be in vain that thousands will be sent across the Atlantic to bring us back to our former state." On hearing this, I intreated the deputies to wait with patience. I observed to them, that, by an imprudent conduct they might not only ruin their own cause in France, but bring indescribable misery upon their native land.

I found, however, notwithstanding all I said, that there was a spirit of dissatisfaction in them, which nothing but a redress of their grievances could subdue; and that, if the planters should persevere in their intrigues, and the National Assembly in delay, a fire would be lighted up in St. Domingo, which could not easily be extinguished. This was afterward realized.

In fact, the horrors to which St. Domingo was subjected was one of those occurrences that furnished the enemies of the abolition with their most plausible and impressive arguments;—arguments to this moment not wholly forgotten. Quitting these considerations, we wish to record the destructive effects of this trade on our seamen; and to shew from Mr. C's. testimony the probability of trading with Africa for *honest* productions. The first of these particulars demonstrates what detriment Britain certainly avoids by the abolition; the second indicates advantages that Africa probably may reap; and to these we would now direct the expectations of the public.

By the report of the Privy Council it appeared, that, instead of the slave-trade being a nursery for British seamen, it was their grave. It appeared that more seamen died in that trade in one year than in the whole remaining trade of the country in two. Out of 910 sailors in it, 216 died in the year, while upon a fair average of the same number of men employed in the trades to the East and West Indies, Petersburgh, Newfoundland, and Greenland, no more than 87 died. It appeared also, that out of 3170, who had left Liverpool in the slave-ships in the year 1787, only 1428 had returned.

The trade was almost abolished at one time; for, says our author,

In the year 1772, when *a hundred* vessels sailed out of Liverpool for the coast of Africa, the dock-duties amounted to £4552, and in 1779, when, in consequence of the war, only *eleven* went from thence to the same coast, they amounted to £4957; then the opulence of Liverpool was not indebted to the slave-trade; and although the vessels in it had been gradually reduced from one hundred to *eleven* yet the West Indians had not complained of their ruin, nor had the merchants or manufacturers suffered, nor had Liverpool been affected by the change.

The productions of Africa (certainly only a part, and probably a small part of what that country yields) may be inferred from the specimens collected by Mr. C.

The first division of the box consisted of woods of about four inches square, all polished. Among these were mahogany of five different sorts, tulip-wood, satin-wood, camwood, bar-wood, fustic, black and yellow ebony, palm-tree, mangrove, calabash, and date. There were seven woods of which the native names were remembered: three of these, Tumiah, Samain, and Jimlaké, were of a yellow colour; Acajoú was of a beautiful deep crimson; Bork and Quellé were apparently fit for cabinet work; and Benten was the wood of which the natives made their canoes. Of the various other woods the names had been forgotten, nor were they known in England at all. One of them was of a fine purple; and from two others, upon which the privy council had caused experiments to be made, a strong yellow, a deep orange, and a flesh-colour were extracted.

The second division included ivory and musk; four species of pepper, the long, the black, the Cayenne, and the Malaguetta: three species of gum; namely, Senegal, Copal, and Ruber astringens; cinnamon, rice, tobacco, indigo, white and Nankin cotton, Guinea corn, and millet; three species of beans, of which two were used for food, and the other for dyeing orange; two species of tamarinds, one for food, and the other to give whiteness to the teeth; pulse, seeds, and fruits of various kinds, some of the latter of which Dr. Spaarman had pronounced, from a trial dur-

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ning his residence in Africa, to be peculiarly valuable as drugs.

The third division contained an African loom, and an African spindle with spun cotton round it; cloths of cotton of various kinds, made by the natives, some white, but others dyed by them of different colours, and others, in which they had interwoven European silk; cloths and bags made of grass, and fancifully coloured; ornaments made of the same materials; ropes made from a species of aloes, and others, remarkably strong, from grass and straw; fine string made from the fibres of the roots of trees; soap of two kinds, one of which was formed from an earthy substance; pipe-bowls made of clay, and of a brown red; one of these, which came from the village of Dakard, was beautifully ornamented by black devices burnt in, and was besides highly glazed; another, brought from Galiàm, was made of earth, which was richly impregnated with little particles of gold; trinkets made by the natives from their own gold; knives and daggers made by them from our bar-iron; and various other articles, such as bags, sandals, dagger-cases, quivers, grisgris, all made of leather of their own manufacture, and dyed of various colours, and ingeniously sewed together.

The extent of our extracts forbids us to enlarge on this interesting subject: we therefore only hint, that our author notices as it deserved Sir W. Dolben's middle passage bill; which was *some* relief to suffering humanity; also the prevention of supplying foreign nations with slaves, which was another point gained in favour of the main object. Until at length, the abolition itself was carried triumphantly through both houses of parliament, and received the sanction of the crown by commission on Wednesday, March 25, 1807, the last act of the then ministry. Mr. Clarkson has executed his task with attention, and, we doubt not, with fidelity. His work is valuable as an authentic document of a very important national act: an act not hazarded in the fervour of zeal, or on the impulse of momentary passion; but after long inquiry, after much and vehement opposition, after the public as well as individuals were fully informed. May all our national proceedings, intended to advance the real rights of man, and the just privileges of the citizen, be equally well understood by the country at large, and be brought to an equally honourable and successful termination! [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 706.]

Récit Historique de la Campagne de Buonaparte en Italie. Historical Account of the Campaign of Buonaparte in Italy, in the Years 1795 and 1796. By an Eye-Witness. 8vo. Price 7s. Deconchy, London, 1808.

When two opposite parties divide the world with fierce contention, the man who, from whatever circumstances, is placed at the head of one of them, can hardly be rightly appreciated by his contemporaries. While he pursues his triumphant career, he is a deity to his followers, who worship in him that fortune which is their idol, and shouts of victory drown the accusing voice of his injured, but conquered foe. On the other hand, malignity too often preys on exalted characters, and cankers that laurel which it could not blast. Posterity alone, by comparing the several testimonies, when hope and fear, gratitude, and resentment, have lost their sway, is enabled to form an impartial judgment. In that trial of fame, the character of the writers, on both sides, has necessarily a great weight:—but, this is an *anonymous* publication!

These reflections are rather meant as general, than as applying to the *man* whose deeds are the theme of this work. Indeed his offences are "too rank," his crimes are too notorious, to admit of a doubt or of a palliation; besides, the same scenes of treachery, plunder, and devastation, which were acted in Italy, are now acting in Spain; there, too, generals and officers have been seduced, others have been tampered with; most enormous atrocities have followed deceitful promises of friendship and protection. We easily believe, that Buonaparte made use of the influence of the archbishop of Milan to pacify the incensed inhabitants of Pavia, under promises of forgiveness, and that he afterwards disarmed them and gave the town to plunder (as our author affirms, pp. 117, &c.); for the same has been done in Madrid; the same promises have been held out to the inhabitants of Vittoria. Our opinion, therefore, is founded on the uniform tenor of the man's conduct, rather than on the writer's testimony. The charges he prefers against Buonaparte are highly probable, but we could

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not record them as historians, nor admit them as critics.

This work, the author informs us, in his introduction, was purposely written to confute another work, published in Paris in 1797, entitled *Campagne du Général Buonaparte en Italie, pendant les Années IV. et V. de la République Françoise, par un Officier Général.*

In that performance, Buonaparte, of course, derives his triumphs solely from his own genius and bravery; but in the publication before us he is represented in a different character, indeed! With an immense superiority of forces he purchases petty advantages by an immense sacrifice of lives; all his conquests are prepared by treason, and his frequent blunders in the field are repaired by treachery; in the most critical moments, he pretends to capitulate, and snatches victory from the hands of his too credulous antagonist. Something like this, we have heard often, from good authority; but does the author think that his *unavowed* publication will convince the dazzled multitude, the mass who have not had the same means of information? To tear the laurels, however undeserved, from the guilty head of a successful villain, indirect means are unavailing and unbecoming; truth scorns to be defended but by manliness. Besides, we cannot reconcile it to our feelings as Englishmen, that officers of rank, however culpable in appearance, should be accused of having sold themselves to the enemy of their country for money, without being afforded an opportunity of meeting the foul charge; or even the knowledge of their accuser.

We have stated the dangerous tendency of admitting anonymous publications to the privileges of authenticated documents or historical facts, principally from our regret on seeing accounts of important transactions, destitute of the signature of a writer, who professes to have been an eye-witness, and whose work is not without internal proofs of veracity. We shall now proceed to make a few extracts, mostly from this officer's relation of events on which we have had some previous information. All the world has heard of Buonaparte's prodigious feat in planting the standard of liberty on the famous bridge of Arcole, in spite of a tremendous fire of artillery and musquetry: let us hear our historian, who speaks decidedly on that affair.

Augereau, seeing that those fierce republicans were completely dismayed by the enemy's fire, took the standard of liberty, and carried it to the extremity of the bridge; but without producing the desired effect. This fact is certified, by the historian of the campaigns of Italy, and by a letter from General Berthier. They both add, that this very courageous action, proving useless, Buonaparte himself had recourse to the same stratagem, which, *in his hands*, was completely successful... . .

What would he say, however, were we to deny this act of bravery of which he boasts? We were present at that battle; we saw very distinctly a French officer, with a flag in his hand, advancing alone on the bridge. We saw General Alvinzi, convinced that it was a flag of truce, give orders to suspend firing; but we have no recollection whatever, of having seen a *second* officer tread in the footsteps of the first. Yet such a fact would have been too public, not to be remarked. Neither is it credible; because the Austrian artillery, which had respected the first, who was supposed to be the bearer of a flag of truce, would not, in all probability, have respected the second, whose temerity would have cost him his life. pp. 183, 184.

The author then maintains, that this bridge was *not* carried on that day (Nov. 15), but that the position was maintained against Buonaparte, on the 16th, and on the 17th; that on the evening of this day, General Alvinzi ordered a retrograde motion, at which murmurs ran so high in the army, that on the 19th, he resumed his former position at Arcole; but quitted it again on the 20th for Vincenza, instead of pushing forwards to Verona, which he could then have taken easily.

But, continues the author, what was the surprise of the whole army, and the rage of many, when, being arrived on the middle of the road, we met General Alvinzi, on horseback, who ordered us to fall back on Vincenza! I then saw an Austrian colonel, frantic with rage, break his sword in three pieces, and declare that he would no longer serve in an army, which its commander-in-chief was covering with shame; similar sentiments were openly manifested by several others. (p. 188).

At the end of the chapter on the battle of Arcole, the author relates the known anecdote of Buonaparte's fall into a marsh

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with his horse, in a flight, after an unsuccessful attack on Arcole. He adds that a negro alone ventured to come to his assistance, and was, in consequence, made captain of cavalry, and presented as such to the army. This we have heard repeatedly in France, in the years 1798 and 1799, from officers of the army of Italy, and from Augereau himself. We have heard the same Augereau, in a large dinner party, at Thoulouse, before several of his brother officers, claim the sole merit of having planted the standard of liberty, both on the bridge of Arcole, and on that of Lodi; with many bitter sarcasms on Buonaparte's vain boasting. Indeed, we never heard it denied by any officer of the army of Italy; and we have conversed with several. But, that army knew too much of its general; *after the evacuation of Egypt, these troops were not allowed to enter France; but were sent to Italy, and from thence to Saint Domingo; those who have contrived to revisit France have been intimidated, or seduced,—or—have disappeared.*

Speaking of the battle of Rivoli (pp. 190, *et seq.*), which completed the conquest of Italy, the author affirms that Buonaparte was entirely surrounded (which, by-the-bye, Berthier fairly owns in his report), that the whole Austrian army were exclaiming, *we have them!* When Buonaparte sent a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice of one hour, to settle the terms of a capitulation: it was granted; and, a quarter of an hour before its expiration, Buonaparte attacked the Austrians, unawares, and not only saved his army, but obtained a complete victory. This we must believe; for General Wedel attempted to play the same infamous trick, on the Spanish General, Castanos, at Baylen.

On the taking of Mantua, the last transaction we shall examine, the author observes, that that city, which Buonaparte had boasted to take in *eight days*, resisted his utmost efforts near eight months; that he lost before it an immense number of men; and once, all his artillery; yet this same town, with a French garrison, was taken by the Austrians in the next campaign in less than a month.—This is undeniable; and we add, that Buonaparte felt so keenly the shame implied in the comparison, that he exerted all his power (he was then first consul) to fix the whole dishonour on Latour Foissac, the French commander of Mantua. He forbade him to wear French regimentals; the whole army murmured; the order was not obeyed; and Latour demanded a court-martial, which was refused. His son, a youth of fifteen, publicly vented the most bitter execrations, in the military coffee-house of Turin, before a numerous assembly of officers, against "the Corsican Upstart," who to palliate his own shame, endeavoured to disgrace the most ancient French families. This language passed uncontradicted, and unpunished, at least for the time. In fact, Latour Foissac had done his duty; we have heard a friend, an officer who commanded the gate *Pradella*, on the last day of the siege, state publicly that, in twenty-four hours he lost *seventy-one* men out of one hundred; that the garrison was reduced to 3,000 men; and, that the breach at *Pradella* was large enough for a whole battalion to form in it. That officer *suddenly disappeared* from Bourdeaux.

From what we have said, our readers will see, that we had some grounds for stating, that this work contained internal proofs of veracity, and from that circumstance we regret the more its not having the sanction of a respectable name. The author, indeed, tells us, in his introduction, that "to speak ill of Buonaparte is a crime, which cannot be atoned for, but by the death of the guilty;" and this consideration has delayed his publication several years. A man is certainly not bound to publish truths, which he foresees will be fatal to himself; though we should not have expected this objection from a military man. Yet a moral obligation is certainly incumbent on him to authenticate by all possible means what he publishes; especially on a question to be decided by testimony. The French poet says with much truth: *quand j'attaque quelqu'un, je le dois, et me nommer.*

From a note of the *translator*, this work does not appear to have been *originally* written in French. The style bears witness to this: yet, since it is intended to expose the errors of a *French* publication, its appearance in that language was indispensable. Is the British press the only one remaining in Europe, which dares to announce truths unpleasant to the ear of the emperor and king?

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Thoughts on Prophecy: Particularly as connected with the present Times; supported by History. By G. R. Hioan. 8vo. pp 300. Price 7s. London, Longman, and Co. 1808.

"*Calvinus sapuit, quia non scripsit in Apocalypsin,*" said Scaliger; and on this subject we assume equal wisdom to Calvin. In all disquisitions on prophecy, we have seen too much taken for granted. Conscious of their power to move the earth, like Archimedes, could they but obtain a station for their fulcrum, commentators are apt to fix this station as fancy appoints, or as best suits their argument, without first demonstrating that *this* is the true and only point proper for the purpose. Mr. Hioan must therefore excuse us, if we do not treat his publication with a studious accuracy. We may be allowed to ask, when Mr. H. observes, that "we are not confined to the *western empire* for the *ten kingdoms*," i.e. the *ten* toes, into which the prophetic figure of Daniel was divided; [we should have wondered greatly had they been *twenty toes*],—whether we are not rather confined to the *eastern empire*?—i.e. to the countries comprehended in the dominions of Nebuchadnezar; for we cannot find any interest that chief could take in the fate of regions of which he had never heard: nor what connection there is between the future declension of his empire, at Babylon, and the revolutions of a country on the shore of the Atlantic.

We would not be understood to deny that Buonaparte is *the man of sin*; for truly we think the term expresses his character but too accurately: he shall also, if it will do Mr. H. any pleasure, substitute himself for the Pope, and become the successor of St. Peter, which he will be, with as much truth as he is successor to Charlemagne: nay, he shall be head of the Turkish empire also, as Mr. H. imagines, and successor of Othman: but all this does not induce us to spell his name falsely, in order to find the number 666 in it. And thus we, like some admirable prudes of our acquaintance, acknowledge that the *fellow* is really an odious, abominable, and wicked wretch, but we will not suffer a letter of his *good name* to be touched: no, we defend that, as *men of letters*: though, the party himself, we have elsewhere remitted as the son of perdition, to his just deserts * by the halter, or by a purling stream, at his pleasure: for that he will trust himself on the boisterous ocean, to avoid a dry death on land, we think doubtful. The Pope has lately complained, in terms much harsher than were expected from him, of the conduct of the Eldest Son of the Church, the Most Christian King, &c. &c. and if Buonaparte should subdue Constantinople, we doubt not, Mussulman though he be, but he will give the most venerable the Muphti an early opportunity of displaying equal eloquence, with equal cause. Mr. H. renews our acquaintance with Ali Mohammed's professions of the Mahometan faith, and we enrich our pages with productions so valuable, to which we think it likely, we may have occasion to appeal hereafter on behalf of the Emperor and King.

"In the name of God, gracious and merciful. There is no God but God. He has neither son nor partner in his kingdom.

"People of Egypt,

"When the Beys tell you that the French are come to destroy your religion, do not believe them. It is an absolute falsehood. Tell those impostors, that they are only come to free the weak from the yoke of their tyrants; tell them that the French worship the Supreme Being, and honour the Prophet, and his holy Alcoran.

"The French are Mussulmen. It is not long ago since they marched to Rome and destroyed the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against those who professed Islamism. They went afterwards to Malta, to drive from thence the infidels, who thought themselves selected by God, to wage war against the Mussulmen."

Such was the language of the Corsican, who now calls himself Christian and Roman Catholic. Witness also his proclamation to the inhabitants of Cairo.

"Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the people of Cairo.

"People of Cairo, I am satisfied with your conduct. You have done right not to have taken any part against me. I am come to destroy the race of the Mamelukes, to protect the trade and the natives of the country. Let those who have any fears be without uneasiness; let those who have fled come back to their houses. Let prayers be attended to as usual, and, as I wish, continued every day. Do not fear for your families, for your houses, and your properties, and, above all, for the religion of the Prophet, *whom I love.*"

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 774.

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Fashionable Biography; or, Specimens of Public Characters: By a Connoisseur. With a Preface and Notes, pantological and pantogelastical. By Ριγδυμ Φιννιδος. Crown 8vo. pp. 148. Price 4s. 6d. London: Oddy, 1808.

What can we think, now, of an author, who, before he is able to get through the *three* Introductions prefixed to this little sprite of a volume, meditates his own death? It is true, that he takes advantage of this meditation to favour the editors of the Reviews, monthly, quarterly, and annual, with sundry bequests,—forming no *real* estate, if we understand him rightly,—while his *personals* are continued by a second pen. Nothing could be more *à propos* than the legacy he has left to the LITERARY PANORAMA;* for it happened that our printing-office, about the time he designed us this favour, was plundered of every dictionary, valuable and invaluable, within reach of a devil: and would but our author be civil and oblige us, by dying like a man of honour, with all due dispatch, we might console ourselves by a *post obit*, and dry up our tears for his loss, if his kindness enabled us so speedily to forget our own. Alas! we have received no black-margined summons to attend his funeral, nor so much as a pair of undertaker's gloves (the critic's fee, as a friendly hand, kind reader, time immemorial!) We suspect that our *learned* author has taken advice of his pillow, and improving on second thoughts, has adjourned his decease *sine die*: at least

Until to-morrow comes defers his fate.

Sed gravè tardus
Expectare cælos———

What then is the object of his book?—To imitate the inimitable, and to equal the unequalled. His "Public Characters" are *Mrs. F*ske*, M-ll-ner and Dr-ss-m-ker, whose renown is circulated with infinite complacency among the votaries of fashion, and whose talents are eminently conspicuous as the Prime Ministeress—no, we beg pardon, as Secretaryess of State, to the Divinity of personal decoration. The edicts of this goddess she announces, and registers monthly, in the "Records of Fashion and Court Elegance," Price 4s. 6d. per number, beautifully coloured. Mr. W*st*n, Tailor to his R. H. the P. of W. having (as in duty and gallantry bound) yielded the *pas* to the lady, is introduced in the second place: then follow Messrs. H*by and H*mby, Bootmakers to their R. H's. &c. ——and lastly Mr. O*kl*y, Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer. Such are the "Public Characters" selected, and attempted to be described in the best manner of certain *Characteristic* pens, by Mr. Ριγδυμ Φιννιδος! "Pleasant but wrong: *Public Characters*," says the infinitely ingenious Mr. Shift to the exquisitely dexterous Mr. Shuffle, "*Public Characters* should not be sported with:" and to punish this author for his presumption and temerity in thus sporting with them, and "*to quell the insurrection of vanity which has taken place in his soul*," we sentence him to sufferings to which those of Tantalus were but shadows of a shade.

On the part of the original author, whose laudable labours he attempts to render ludicrous—"the attempt without the deed"—(Shakespeare, hem!)—we adjudge him to all the terrors of a haunted imagination—incessant hankerings after Guildhall dinners and city festivities;—endless visions of gold chains, painted chariots, be-laced footmen, and be-ribboned horses; the perpetual buzz in his ears of a temporary title of office, and to an ideal knighthood,—not merited by so much of martial emprize as amounts to the watching of his arms by night, in an enchanted castle, like the valorous Don Quixote,—but conferred by "unhacked rapier, and on carpet consideration."

On the part of Mrs. F*ske, we enjoin his wife (if he have one, of which we confess our doubts) to teaze him *vivace et larghetto—de die in diem*, and likewise, *de nocte in noctem*, for the most expensive articles of her *publication*, that have received "the fiat of fashion;"—whether a Deiopéan cap, an Egerian tucker, an Arragonian mantle, or a robe *à la Patriote*—(for a *ridicule* she never can be at a loss).—May her discontented fancy brood over the mortification of being unable to obtain the last new-fashioned bonnet devised by Mrs. F*ske, and

* *To the Literary Panorama*,—I give and bequeath my Latin and Greek Dictionaries, together with my Russian, Coptic, Hindostanee, and other useful Grammars.—p. xxviii.

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sanctioned by her privy council;—while the soft whispers of her grievances, strike his astonished ear, like those tremulous reverberations which terrify the country looby, when "*bang* goes the door" to the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's.

For lack of Mr. W*st*n's assistance and dexterity, his own appearance shall be pronounced a *bore*, hooted at as a *quiz*, shunned as a *codger*, scrutinized as a relic of Babel, and commented on as a specimen of the contents of Noah's Ark.—His very boots (not manufactured by Mr. H*by; No, No:) shall do justice on his *sole*, (if he have one that can feel) shall compress his toes, sprain his ancle, and dislocate his calf, till his looks betray his sufferings, *con spirito*, and his pallid countenance be commensurate in length and confusion to that of a Rt. Hon. Secretary——suddenly called to receive the first formal visit of a long-winded plenipotentiary, who meditates a complaint to his master of all how and about it, in order to justify a declaration of war, between two nations whose true policy is peace.

As to Mr. O*kl*y we leave him to take his own measures: but, as a man of spirit, we expect he will refuse this transgressor the luxury of a fashionable fauteuil; and instead of a bed of down, on which to repose—but what repose *can* he enjoy who has traduced such eminent "Public Characters!"

But we must not part with Mrs. F*ske without complimenting the public with a specimen of her labours: not that we mean to offer any criticism on her "Records of Fashion," as distinguished from, and prodigiously superior to, "the petty detail of *the* Fashions:"—No, no: on the contrary, we rejoice to find that the eyes of the British fair are destined to "brighten under new adornments," derived from the belles of Spain, that the "Spanish hat and mantle are already prominent;" also "the Biscayan veil bonnet,—an Asturian vest, in the care of an elegant fancy, to adapt itself to the present inclination of the waist; and an Andalusian robe to afford an opportunity of uniting splendour and taste in no ordinary degree."—But let our patriotism find its enjoyment nearer home: for it gives us infinite pleasure to learn, in spite of the aspersions of certain queer and crabbed "doctors of the Stoic fur," that "the minister of state, and even of the Deity, has his fashion; philosophy is in fashion; "ships, colonies, and commerce," are in fashion; all that formed the ancient glories of Greece and Rome, ALL THAT IS ELEVATED AND HONOURABLE, HAS LONG BEEN FASHIONABLE IN BRITAIN!"—— What can be equally exhilarating to a genuine patriot?——Is it possible that Buonaparte can have any hope of success against an island so well defended? "It is this enchanting crown which *calls forth the exertion of all the powers of the human mind, and which rewards with fame and emolument the enterprize of talent and wisdom.*" Bravo! Bravissimo! All this on the "Buenos Ayres court dress," and the "Beguine mantle, cap, and veil!" But we trust, that a longer immortality (for Mrs. F*ske has immortalities, as she has robes, of different lengths), will attend the robe *à l'Espagnole*, the "Asturian dress," the "Biscayan transparency," and the "Ferrol dancing dress with Castanets!" On what our confidence is founded, we shall enable our readers to determine. [*Hear! Hear!*] "Let the snowy bosom then, *for a moment* unoppressed with diamonds, have room to heave in transport at the success of the brave warriors, in whose hands is fortuitously placed the cause of human kind! *and wear no other brilliants than those eyes which will shed sacred pearls to reward the defenders of humanity!*" What an exquisite effusion! What are the Resolutions adopted by any body corporate in comparison with this?

Vive the "ball dress *à la Patriote!*"—"confined with a patriotic sash:"—the "*Spanish hat*, which has received considerable attractions in the hands of Messrs.——" with "the variety of elegant novelties, which have been lately invented and prepared by the tasteful hand of Miss ——, in addition to her celebrated *chapeau mantelet*, her *tunique à la Vendangere*!" and "her dignified adoptions from the age of Nell Gwynn, (O! fie! Miss ——!) as well as the temporary circumstances of the *mantelet à la Castellane:* a description of which," we are told, "is rendered useless by the assiduous attention with which she communicates the originals to her visitors."—— "The warm weather has also given rise to much taste in the *Garb du Soleil* of Messrs.——." How unlucky that we happened to be out of town during this

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warm weather aforesaid, and never so much as heard of this *Garb du Soleil* till the lower temperature of the atmosphere had rendered it perfectly inapplicable! After all, we feel some reluctance on the part and behalf of honest John Bull, in suffering this profusion of French nomenclature: and we think it our duty to recommend to those who watch over the execution of the Alien Bill, to banish these Gallic appellations, as a part of that extensive *espionnage* which is directed by the enemy of all good to assume every variety of shape, that he may ensnare by his wiles the incautious beauties of Britain.

To the *Frenchifications* of this learned lady, then, we own we do object; but her English is proof against all objections: we have wearied ourselves in attempting to discover the smallest blemishes of sentiment, construction, or diction, in the following paragraphs: and after our keenest critical reading-glass has been exercised in vain, we presume, that we may lay them in full confidence before our readers.

"To this, the only attempt hitherto made, to give permanence to those more important occurrences in the higher spheres and gay circles of British society, which must be considered events in the History of Manners, the assistance of all, whose opportunities, either as actors in, or contributors to, the World of Fashion, who can appreciate such a purpose, is most respectfully solicited, and will be gratefully and attentively received!.....These, with their various relations, are the subjects on which authentic information is requested, and of which it is proposed to furnish a liberal and interesting account;—as far as it shall be enabled by the most strenuous exertions of the Editor, with whatever aid he may be afforded, to repress the malignance of vulgar prejudice, and genius, and preserve those fleeting circumstances of a period of the highest refinement, the recollection of which endears, and often elevates human nature, and the knowledge of which in past ages has been ardently desired by the historian of past ages, and the philosopher."

Let them stand confuted—those crabbed critics! who have affected to calumniate the truly genteel style of this truly genteel lady: a lady who is (either personally, or by deputy) acquainted with the whole history of ancient nations and personages, from Adam—no, from Eve—to Queen Semiramis, and the present period: who examines every nation, from the Greenlander, the Laplander and the Icelander, to the Moor, the Turk, and the Hindoo. Who lays under contribution Homer, Virgil, Ovid, the Heathen Pantheon,—and yes, indeed, the Bible!—Yet, after all these immense acquirements, exquisite refinements, and extensive researches, "with *too much diffidence*," (we use her own words to a correspondent, for we must find *something* to blame in Mrs. F.) she describes her "exertions as feeble,"—and her selective powers as "the hand which only attempts to bind together a wild wreath of mingled flowers."

An Analysis of Country Dancing, wherein are displayed all the Figures ever used in Country Dances, in a Way so easy and familiar that Persons of the meanest Capacity may in a short Time acquire (without the Aid of a Master) a complete Knowledge of that rational and polite Amusement. To which are added, Instructions for Dancing some entire new Reels, together with the Rules, Regulations, and complete Etiquette, of the Ball Room. By T. Wilson, Dancing-master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House. Dedicated, *by Permission*, to Madame Deshayes, Principal Dancer at the King's Theatre, Opera House. Embellished and illustrated with Engravings on Wood, by J. Berryman. Pocket Size; price 7s. 6d. Dutton, London, 1808.

Ah! sure a pair were never seen
So justly form'd to meet by Nature,

as *that* Mrs. F*ske and *this* Mr. Wilson! We trust, that we are doing no inconsiderable service to the elegances and graces, and fashionables, of the polite world in thus bringing them together. A very learned musician has told us (vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 992) that music is the language of the celestial world; and we know sufficiently well that to the music of the spheres the planets dance: they form the chorus; and in imitation of them, say our sages, the dancing parties of that country which (we transcribe from Mr. Wilson) "gave birth to Homer, Zeuxis, Praxiteles, Apelles, Socrates, and Demosthenes," performed as well as they could, and as the absence of modern improvements permitted, the fashionable reels, and country dances, of the

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day, while Pindar sung to his lyre, having no better instrument, for want of the genuine Caledonian bagpipe. What signifies having a ball dress à *la Felicie*, if a lady may not be permitted to shew it at a ball? What does a lady do at a ball, if she cannot dance? This demonstrates the intimate connection between a dr-ss-m-k-r and a dancing-master, and proves, beyond the possiblility of expostulation, the propriety of introducing Mr. Wilson to make his bow, immediately after Mrs. F*ske had made her courtesy.

We are prompted, indeed, not less by our justice than by our gallantry, to assign to the lady the palm of superior learning; for Mr. W. we acknowledge, with some regret, has not extended his studies beyond the Greek, whereas Mrs. F. supports the opinions she delivers to her fair readers by appeals to the deeper Hebrew. Had Mr. W. been equally diligent, he might have found that King Solomon says expressly, "there is a time to dance"—a slight inquiry into the import of the verb, here used, in *kal*, might have proved that the *present* is the fittest time for dancing; and then mood, tense, and figure, follow of course. The lady too has the advantage of the newest fashion in introducing her work with an Inscription—"Inscribed to," &c.—Whereas Mr. W. retains the less *nouvelle* mode of "Dedication."—We should suspect somewhat of a *faux pas* in this instance, did we not discover in this "Dedication" the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity, elegance, gratitude, vivacity, and politeness. Can we possibly withhold a *morceau* so exquisite from the public? The Graces forbid!—we are proud to be "the hand which attempts to bind together so beautiful a wild wreath of mingled and exquisite flowers."

To MADAME DESHAYES, *Principal Dancer at the King's Theatre, Opera House.*

Madam;—Your approbation of my humble efforts is a reward, I fear, beyond my just deserving; for whether I reflect on the elegance of your taste, the brilliancy of your talents, your goodness of heart, or suavity of manners, I am equally wrapt in admiration, and can scarcely reconcile a belief, that I am entitled to such EXALTED PATRONAGE.

These, together with the consideration, Madam, of your having left your native country to AFFORD DELIGHT TO BRITAIN, when you MIGHT HAVE ENJOYED BOTH RICHES AND HONOUR AT HOME, must continue to excite in me the warmest wishes, that you and your ADMIRABLE CONSORT may ever enjoy the just reward of your meritorious labours; and may MY COUNTRY FEEL AN EQUAL GRATITUDE with that which now warms the breast of, Madam, your obedient humble and devoted servant,

Bedford Street, T. WILSON.
Bedford Row, May, 1808.

Another observation we think highly proper, before we attempt to "view within our accustomed lenity the exertions of a laudable industry;"—*videlicet*, to assure our readers, that there is nothing satirical or political in Mr. W.'s account of the etiquette of the ball-room:—this might have been liable to some suspicion, had we not entered our *caveat* against taking Mr. W's. words metaphorically: for instance, he tells us:

"A. and B. join hands—lead down the middle—cast off—change sides—turn their partners—take their places—and rise one couple; by which," *says he*, "they gradually get up to the top."———

We defy the wisest man living to parallel this manœuvre by any thing that ever occurs out of a ball room; notwithstanding the silly fancies of some, who think it the very antitype to what *anciently* happened, at a public assembly in a great house, not a hundred miles from the city of Westminster.

Mr. W. has also marked his ladies and gentlemen by *red* dots and *black* dots; but this implicates no part of our national establishment: neither have the mazy windings, or the *turns*, which this artist prescribes to his blacks and his reds, the slightest resemblance to any *known* proceedings, military or ecclesiastical; whatever wicked wits may affect to surmise in derogation from our excellent constitution.

The inimitable Molière in pourtraying *le maître à danser*, did not raise his * ex-

* *Le maître à danser.*—Il n'y a rien qui soit si nécessaire aux hommes, que la danse. .....Sans la danse, un homme ne sauroit rien faire.....Tous les malheurs des hommes, tous les revers funestes dont les histoires sont remplies, les bévues des politiques, les manquemens des grands capitaines, tout cela n'est venu que faute de savoir danser.....Lorsqu'un homme a commis un manquement dans sa conduite, soit aux affaires de sa famille, ou au gouvernement d'un Etat, où au com-

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ated ideas to a height so truly sublime as those of the present writer. The following exordium shews how dancing cures all evils, and prevents all misfortunes, in mundane affairs. What is the *re-animating tincture* of the Rosicrucians to this?

That exercise is as essential to the preservation of health as pure air or wholesome food, is a fact so generally known and admitted that it needs no comment whatever.

The ancient Greeks were so well assured of his, that their amusements consisted entirely of the most athletic sports, such as wrestling, running, throwing the javelin, &c. by which means they not only preserved a vigorous and healthy constitution, but were thereby enabled to defend themselves against the united force of the eastern world.

But when the rays of science began to dispel the gloom of barbarism, when glorious emulation fired the sons of Greece to raise their tents to palaces, their huts to temples, their shapeless quarries to those eternal monuments that are still the envy and admiration of the world, then it was that their former violent sports began to be neglected and disused, by which means they began to degenerate as fast in point of strength, activity, and courage, as they advanced in the polite arts and civilization, TILL, from their own Parnassian hill, fair Terpsichore descended and taught them those DIVINE pleasures, music and DANCING.

Thus when we contemplate that those glorious plains which gave birth to Homer, Zeuxis, Praxiteles, Apelles, Socrates, and Demosthenes, have been gladdened in their days with the lively steps of DANCING, can we for a moment hesitate to join in an amusement held in such high estimation from the earliest period of antiquity to the present day?

We have, too, in modern times, the authority of the GREAT Buchan, who particularly recommends DANCING, and riding, as highly conducive to preserve a healthy constitution.

But of these two amusements dancing will surely claim the preference. That riding is a *delightful* pastime, no one can deny; but after a *tedious* excursion on horseback, whether to view the country or chase the timid deer; after the eye having dwelt for hours on barren heaths, gloomy woods, and marshy fens; after the ear being assailed by the owl or the cuckoo, the dying echo of the distant horn, or solemn sighing of some murmuring rivulet; after such a view of nature in the wild romantic beauties, how charming a contrast is her work of perfection, man, aided by the most divine efforts of art; how delightful, after a *tedious* journey, to mingle in the sprightly DANCE, to associate with those most dear to us in an amusement that at once delights and benefits it votaries; that while it gives joy on the one hand, promotes health on the other; where we are pleased ourselves, and see others pleased; to meet at every circlet of the figure some beautiful female whose animated countenance bespeaks the pleasure she enjoys.

In short, DANCING IS THE MOST ENCHANTING OF ALL HUMAN AMUSEMENTS, *it is the parent of joy, and the soul and support of cheerfulness! It banishes grief, cheers the evening hours of those who have studied or laboured in the day, and brings with it a mixture of delightful sensation which enraptures the senses.*

Yet, notwithstanding the pleasures and benefits resulting from dancing, it has its enemies as well as friends; for, I know from experience, there are many persons who consider the entrance to an assembly room as dangerous, and ought as much to be dreaded as if it led to Pandæmonium.

These prejudices, undoubtedly, arise from the knowledge of a few instances of profligate persons who, in the course of extravagance and dissipation, may have frequented the ball room, which their *unthinking friends* have perhaps considered the source of all their misfortunes.

But a moment's thought, to a *reflecting mind*, would bring conviction, that a prodigal, like a moth near a candle, is sure to bring on his own destruction; flitting from one scene of voluptuousness to another, still viewing felicity through false optics, till the very instant he thinks he has arrived at the zenith of his enjoyments, like the poor moth, he is plunged into an abyss of misery, blasted in his hopes, and for ever lost.

Any pleasure carried to an extreme is dangerous, and ought to be checked; for whether dancing, music, theatricals, drinking, gaming, hunting, or shooting, it is no matter if it causes us to neglect those concerns on which our happiness or prosperity depend.

But dancing in itself is as harmless as the frisking of the infant lamb across its native fields: it is merely action accompanied to time; not but jumping or running might answer all the good purposes resulting from dancing as an exercise; but mankind, naturally indolent, are rarely tempted to rise from any sedentary employment to run or jump, independent of the ridicule that would attend such conduct; but dancing being accompanied by music, has such attractions, is such a stimulus to action, that between the fascination of sound, and the fear of being

mandement d'une armée, ne dit-on pas toujours, un tel a fait un mauvais pas dans une telle affaire?.....La danse est une science à laquelle on ne peut faire assez d'honneur!!!!

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thought incapable, we can begin and continue to dance, without feeling ourselves in any degree tired, twice the time we could employ ourselves in any other way, divested of the charms that amusement affords us.

Thus viewing dancing in any light we please, *its pleasures and utility must* INSTANTLY *remove every objection that can be raised against it*; and parents who deprive their children of this accomplishment *are robbing them of benefits and enjoyments for which they can find no* ADEQUATE *substitute.*

Young females, in particular, if deprived of dancing, are totally at a loss to find any healthful amusement; boys certainly have their games of cricket, trap-ball, &c. *but what can we find so proper for girls?* Novel reading, I am sorry to say, is too often an apology for exercise.

There is in this metropolis many a tradesman's daughter, who as soon as she leaves school is all day cloistered in a city garret, whose prospect at some dozen yards is bounded by the enlivening walls of a Manchester warehouse.

Without air and exercise her health is impaired, and she becomes indolent and negligent; the rosy seat of beauty is usurped by a sickly paleness, and instead of "tripping "on the light fantastic toe," she *imitates the briskness of the snail*; her days are passed in lazy solitude, and while her hands are employed in joining scraps of linen to form a coverlid, her head is teeming with knight-errantry; her evenings are ushered in with subterraneous caverns and hair-breadth elopements, she forms a strict acquaintance with the manners of the gothic age, but knowing neither the vices or follies of the day. Thus equipped at twenty, she enters the theatre of the world, to sustain a character she knows not even in theory; innocent and unsuspecting herself, she sees no treachery in others; flattery delights her, and those she considers her best friends who most praise her beauty and accomplishments; she looks in vain for the heroes she has read of in romances, till some designing fop, taking advantage of her inexperience, plays the lover with all the warmth and protestation of a Romeo, till by prayers and promises (added to the resemblance he bears to Tancred, Selim, Edwin, or Rinaldo) she is persuaded to quit her father's roof to become a countess of the imaginary wide domains and splendid mansion of a knight errant. Horrible delusion! The villain flies, leaving his innocent unsuspecting victim a prey to infamy and despair!

These are misfortunes which an acquaintance with the world would generally prevent; *what place then is so proper as the* ASSEMBLY ROOM, to see the fashions and manners of the times, to study men and characters, to be accustomed to receive flattery without regarding it, to learn good breeding and politeness without affectation, to see grace without wantonness, gaiety without riot, air and dignity without haughtiness, and freedom without levity.

The grand object that determined me in publishing this work, was the more generally to promote English country dancing, as I am proud to say it will afford the more *enlightened* countries of Europe an opportunity of judging of the most fashionable amusement of England; an amusement, I am sure, worthy of being copied by any people who call themselves social beings. It is true they all have dances of their own; the French have minuets and cotillions, the Italians and Germans waltzes, the Spaniards fandangos, and the Turks have dancing girls to divert them; but none of them are half so sociable or delightful as English country dancing.

If we depicture to ourselves a company of one hundred persons assembled, and among that number five or six dancers, if to the brilliancy of rapid execution—they add *the most enchanting attitudes*, displayed in Grecian sculpture, the company at best will be but silent and inactive gazers, and while some are wrapt in admiration, others are stung with envy, some are tired of repetition, and others with long inactivity contrast the scene. Imagine yourself in the midst of a country dance; there all are partakers of the pleasure; there are no silent envious gazers, no sullen critics to mar the amusement or intimidate its votaries, joy and gaiety animate every countenance, while pleasure beams in every eye; the young and old are equally employed in forming the mazy circlets of the figure.

O rare, Mr. Dancing-Master Wildon!

Dissertation on the Gipsies: representing their Manner of Life, Family Economy, Occupations and Trades, Marriages and Education, Sickness, Death, and Burial, Religion, Language, Sciences and Arts, &c. &c. &c.; with an Historical Inquiry concerning their Origin and First Appearance in Europe.—From the German of H. M. G. Grellmann.—London, Wilson. 1807.

Human nature in every state is an object of rational inquiry: polished nations delight us by their refinements, savage tribes excite our curiosity by their rudeness; man seems to approach to the nature of angels here, while there the difference between man and brute is scarcely perceptible. Which of these ex-

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tremes is most natural?—that in which every faculty of his mind is exalted, and the soul triumphs, as it were, over the tabernacle of clay; or that in which the clay fabric envelopes completely the ethereal inhabitant, and man is evidently allied to the dust of the earth? If man was formerly a demi-god, the mighty is sadly fallen; if he was formerly a brute, he is wonderfully improved by his diligence: and is become no unworthy spectacle to beings of a superior class. Angels may well

> ———Admire such wit in human shape,
> And shew a Newton as we shew an ape.

It is probable, that if we could examine the history of the world completely, we should find nations, as well as individuals, formed by circumstances either to honour and dignity, or to depravity and disgrace. The triumphs of a single hero have often been the means of spreading calamity among thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-men; and while the loud clarions have proclaimed his triumphs, the sighs of suffering humanity, the desolations that have marked his course, the privations under which the vanquished have sunk, have appealed to heaven against him, in clamours far louder than those which re-echoed around his throne. The effects of such convulsions we discover in the expatriation of various tribes, and in their migrations to distant lands. Such appears to have been the origin of those roving families, that, happily for our country, seldom go in bodies sufficiently numerous to disturb the public peace, though they pilfer whatever their hands can reach, as individuals, or in groups terrify the lonely traveller now and then into acts of involuntary charity. On the Continent, their depredations are not always equally moderate; they do mischief on a larger scale, and have been known to require the interposition of a military force to reduce them to submission.

We have very little doubt of the Gipsies being a caste of the population of India; and whoever has perused Dr. Buchanan's Travels in Mysore with attention, will find sundry tribes to which they bear a marked resemblance. We may add, that some of our officers, returned from India, have readily understood the language used by this people, and have been understood by them: such is our information, from competent authority. The hint may be pursued by whoever desires conviction on the subject. This is the opinion also of M. Grellman, who has compiled a vocabulary of the Gipsey language, the words of which he compares with the Sanscrit, and other dialects of Hindostan. He supposes, with great probability, that these tribes were expelled from their original country by the famous Timur Beg, in 1401.

[How far did Timur penetrate into Hindostan?]—They first appeared in Germany about 1407, and they are now found in all countries of Europe. Their numbers cannot be less than 7 or 800,000 persons. Their manners are everywhere unsettled, sordid, thievish, rude, idle, and profligate. They are ignorant, cunning, adroit, even ingenious, yet unwilling to work. Their tempers are hasty and violent; they are cowardly, some say cruel; and though they have chiefs to whom they submit, yet they pay little or no obedience to law; and all the endeavours of the governing powers, wherever they reside, cannot make them good soldiers, agriculturists, or craftsmen. They are a people apart, and apart they are likely to continue.

The volume before us has already appeared in an English dress; we remember it many years ago. The title may serve as an analysis of it. We shall do no more than transcribe a few extracts, some of which may contribute to increase the caution of our readers, should they ever have any intercourse with Gipsies.

The art of goldwashing is brought to much greater perfection in Transylvania. In the description of the process adopted in that country, it is said that all the rivers, brooks, and even the pools which the rain forms, produce gold: of these the river Aranyosch is the richest, insomuch that the historians have compared it to the Tagus and Pactolus. Excepting the Wallachians, who live by the rivers, the goldwashers consist chiefly of Gipseys. They can judge with the greatest certitude where to wash to advantage. The apparatus used by them for this work is a crooked board, four or five feet long, by two or three broad, generally provided with a wooden rim on each side; over this board they spread a woollen cloth, and scatter the gold-sand, mixed with water, upon it: the small grains of the metal remain sticking to the cloth which they afterwards wash in a vessel of water, and then separate the gold by means of the trough. When larger particles of sand are found in their washing, they make deeper channels in the middle of their crooked

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boards, to stop the small pieces as they roll down: they closely examine these small stones, and some are frequently found to have solid gold fixed in them.

. . . . . .

In the year 1557, during the troubles in Zapoly, the castle of Nagy Ida, in the county of Abauywar, was in danger of being besieged and taken by the Imperial troops. Francis von Perenyi, who had the command, being short of men, was obliged to have recourse to the Gipseys, of whom he collected a thousand; these he furnished with proper means of defence, and stationed them in the outworks, keeping his own small compliment of men to garrison the citadel. The Gipseys imagined that they should be perfectly free from annoyance behind their entrenchments, and therefore went courageously to their post. Every thing was in order when the enemy arrived, and the storm commenced. The Gipseys, behind their fortifications, supported the attack with so much more resolution than was expected, returning the enemy's fire with such alacrity, that the assailants, little suspecting who were the defendants, were actually retreating. They had hardly quitted their ground, when the conquerors elated with joy on their victory, crept out of their holes, crying after them, "Go and be hanged, you rascals! Thank God we had no more powder and shot, or we would have played the very devil with you!"—"What!" replied the retiring besiegers, as they turned about, and, to their great astonishment, instead of regular troops, discovered a motley Gipsey tribe, "are you the heroes? is it so with you?" Immediately wheeling about to the left, sword in hand, they drove the black crew back to their works, forced their way after, and in a few minutes totally subdued them.

This history shews sufficiently the inaptitude of Gipsies for a military life; yet in some Hungarian regiments, one eighth of the corps is of this caste. Equal difficulty attends the supposition that they will ever produce men of learning, since they have no letters. They are also strangers to religion, and religious rites; they suffer their children to undergo baptism several times, if the prospect of profit presents itself: however, they appear to be fond of their children. We are not willing to enlarge on the vices and horrid crimes imputed to them. After all, the strangest circumstance attending this people is, the attention paid to their jargon and predictions by the credulous among ourselves. That to these evidently ignorant wanderers should be attributed the faculty of foreknowledge, a faculty from which truly wise men shrink, must be considered as a folly in which our nation is not singular, and little other than a reproach on the human mind itself.

Advice from a Lady to her Grand-Daughters, in a Series of familiar Essays, on various Subjects. Sm. 8vo. pp. 280. Price 7s. Hatchard, London, 1808.

A NEAT little volume of a virtuous tendency, and calculated to do good. The kind old lady gives very sensible advice, to "two dear children; between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years:" on a variety of subjects; such as, charity, filial duty, fraternal love, accomplishments, &c. We are glad to see that reading of the Scriptures receives a share of her attention; though we think her not altogether warranted, in precluding any part of the sacred volume from perusal. If it be asked what are young women (or matrons, in similar cases) to do on subjects connected with religion, which they do not understand? the answer is, "let them enquire at home," and we dare say this worthy grandmother has often given instruction *viva voce* in explanation of Scripture events and sentiments, on which difficulties had rested. There are sundry proper books in our language for this purpose, some of which she mentions.

We shall select an extract from the essay "on Accomplishments."

Persons who undervalue accomplishments, are perhaps not aware, that attainments which would be superfluous in one stage of society, become in another, not only advantageous, but, possibly, even necessary: while, on the other hand, our modish females, entirely influenced by fashion, may not allow themselves to consider, that what we term accomplishments, although the most showy, are by no means the most essential or most valuable acquirements; nor do they consider that the embellishments which enable a female to dazzle, or to please in youth, are a less permanent good, than the more solid, though less fashionable, attainments, which will tend to render her useful and happy through life.—This last error is undoubtedly by far the most dangerous.

A knowledge of the world, and long ob-

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servation on the vicissitude of all sublunary affairs, are necessary, before any one can estimate the real value of improved talents; before they can sufficiently observe how frequently, and by what unforeseen events it occurs, that many who have acquired accomplishments, as ornaments suited to their station, have experienced a change of fortune; and in the sorrowful days of adversity have found in such acquirements a blessed source of humble independence. The word humble, I hope, will not alarm you; for believe me, that the most moderate situation in which independence is supported by talents and by virtuous exertions, is a state not merely more happy, but, in the estimation of the wise and good, far more honourable and respectable, than the most brilliant style of life, which must be attained, or supported, by the contemptible meanness of flattery and dissimulation.

Exclusively of the advantage of acquirements in cases of necessity, there is a heartfelt pleasure in communicating our knowledge to those around us; and this is, perhaps, the most unmixed pleasure our acquirements are capable of affording, for although self-love is sometimes gratified by the praises bestowed on our talents, it is at other times wounded by coldness, or disconcerted by the superior abilities of contemporaries. Even the uncertainty, whether the praises given are really sincere, may sometimes throw a gloomy shade over our enjoyments;—but in teaching a beloved child, or the child of one we love, no such doubts or mortifications can occur; the pleasure is unmixed and pure: it is an act of benevolent affection, inconceivable grateful to the heart. Should either of you ever undertake this useful task, you will find a delight of witnessing a child's improvement amply repay the pains you may employ to qualify yourselves as instructors.

I would farther recommend on this head, as a point of the utmost consequence, that whatever accomplishments you have an opportunity of acquiring, you should endeavour to employ as means of usefulness and happiness. If they are possessed without vanity, and are exercised so as not to interfere with your duties, they will contribute to render you agreeable and serviceable to your friends, and prove, at all times, a source of amusement to yourselves.

That accomplishments of every kind are liable to abuse must be admitted: but we agree with our considerate author, that "young persons who are dissipated, possessing accomplishments, would be at least equally dissipated, though less publicly remarkable, if they possessed them not."

Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool; from which is deduced, a certain and easy Method of Improving the Quality of English Clothing Wool, and preserving the Health of Sheep; with Hints for the Management of Sheep after Shearing: an Inquiry into the Structure, Growth, and Formation of Wool and Hair; and Remarks on the Means by which the Spanish Breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best Qualities of its Fleece unchanged in different Climates. By Robert Bakewell. With occasional Notes and Remarks, by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. 8vo. pp. 160. Price 5s. London: Harding. 1808.

Every attempt to direct the attention of the public to the important subject of British wool, is deserving of commendation; and whoever proposes to the consideration of the wool-growers of Britain a superior management, in any instance, to what has heretofore obtained among them, deserves their thanks and that of the public. Nor let any, on a practical subject, undervalue the communications of practical men. They are often valuable, when the train of reasoning by which they are supported may be inconclusive. The observation of a fact, may denote a keen eye and a reflective mind, while the attempt to account for that fact may be founded on *data* not perfectly unexceptionable. We do not mean by these hints, to oppose in any degree the theory of Mr. Bakewell, but we mean to recommend his observations to the notice and examination of the judicious; of the wool growers in general; and to subject his propositions to the test of experience. That alone is the true support of judgment on a subject like the present.

Wool is an article of so great importance to our country, yet one on which such different opinions are maintained, that we wish to give circulation to such tracts as have its amelioration in view, and thereby to confirm and perpetuate those advantages which our woollen manufactures have long enjoyed, and which our rivals have long beheld with envy, and are now making every effort to surpass.

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We are, therefore, glad when men of skill and ingenuity favour us with their sentiments, and we feel obliged to Mr. B. and his noble annotator; of whose labours we shall avail ourselves *pro bono publico*.

That different soils have im portant effects no the wool of animals that feed on their productions we can confirm from our own observations.

Having been introduced into the wool business at an early period of my life (says Mr. B.), one of the first things which engaged my attention was, the remarkable difference in the softness of wools equally fine, but the produce of different districts. The soft, silk-like feel, peculiar to some wools, was not then so highly valued as at present, from causes I shall afterwards explain; it gave however a decided preference in the market to wools distinguished by this quality. A little attention to the wool from various districts, soon discovered that the soils most favourable to the production of this soft quality were, first, the argillaceous; next, the siliceous; and it was well known that calcareous soils, whether limestone or chalk, produce wools of a contrary quality, remarkable for their harshness to the touch. In proportion as the above earths preponderate in a loose state near the surface of different soils, their effects on this quality of the wool may be detected, whatever be the breed of sheep from which the wool be shorn.

Mr. B. commends the practice of rubbing the sheep after shearing with a mixture of butter and tar. This is to answer the purpose of a more plentiful secretion of the natural unguent called the yolk: it may be more suitable and beneficial in a variable climate like our own than in milder regions; but that nature generally answers her purposes best by her own proceedings, we believe will be admitted by all persons of reflection; however, let us hear Mr. B.

An intelligent clothier in my neighbourhood, who kept a small flock of fine-woolled sheep, informed me he had adopted the reprobated practice of our more northern farmers, of rubbing the sheep with a mixture of butter and tar. He could speak decidedly to the improvement the wool had received by it, having superintended the whole process of its manufacture. The cloth produced was superior to what ungreased wool could have made, if equally fine; it was remarkably soft to the touch, had what he called, "a good bottom, a good top, and a good hand, or feel," viz. the appearance of the threads were nearly lost in a firm even texture, covered with a soft full pile. The wool had been defended from the action of the soil, the rain, and the air, on its surface, and had been kept soft, moist, and pliable, by constant contact with the unctuous mixture. Reflecting on the well known power of unguents to soften hair, horn, and other animal substances, it appeared surprising that its application to wool for the same purpose, had not been more generally practised. From the similarity of wool to these substances, it occurred to me, that covering the fleece with unctuous matter, would, in almost all situations, improve its quality, and this in a degree greatly beyond what the simplicity of the means would at the first view induce us to believe. A further investigation has given me the most ample and satisfactory proofs of the truth of this conjecture, and has enabled me to state *as a general position*, that by the application of a well chosen unguent, wool may be defended from the action of the soil and elements, and improved more than can be effected by any other means, except an entire change of breed.

Not only will the quality of the wool be insured by this practice, but it will become finer, and the quantity will be increased: it is also found to preserve the sheep in situations where they would inevitably perish, without this defence. Where the practice of greasing the sheep has prevailed, the great quantity of tar, which was always combined with the unguent, prevented the advantages of its application to the wool from being discovered; and the breed of sheep on which it is most practised, is naturally the worst which exists in Britain from the production of wool. It is only in Northumberland, and in some parts of the neighbouring counties, that flocks of fine woolled sheep have received the benefit of greasing with a mixture, in which the tar used was merely sufficient to give it tenacity. The ignorance, or the selfishness of the wool-buyers, for a long time prevented the acknowledgment of the advantage which the wool received from the ointment. Many were afraid to purchase it, from the extra weight of grease in the fleece, and made its dirty appearance a pretence for reducing the price below what ought to have been allowed for the weight of the ointment it contained. The nature of this wool is now better understood; when sorted, it is purchased by the manufacturers of coloured cloth, in preference to any other. The same preference is given to the cloths when sold in an unfinished state, in the Yorkshire cloth-halls, and they always have a ready sale, whatever may be the general depression of trade.

When these cloths are finished, their superiority is still more apparent. I am informed from authority which I cannot doubt, that many cloths made from greased Nor-

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thumberland wool, have been sold as cloths made from good Spanish wool, and have equalled them in their texture and softness: ungreased wools equally fine, and manufactured in the same way, would have made a cloth, the value of which would not have equalled the former by at least thirty per cent.

The manner of preparing the ointment in Northumberland is as follows: from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over the fire and melted, a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is stirred with a stick, until the two substances are well incorporated, and form a soft, tenacious ointment. Some skill is required in the application of the ointment, the ignorance of which has prevented the extension of the operation in many places. If the ointment be merely rubbed on the wool, it collects in the top of the staple, attracts and mixes with the soil, and is rather injurious than beneficial to the fleece. The proper method is to divide the staples with one hand, and apply the ointment to the skin with the finger of the other hand, by which means the ointment is kept constantly soft by the warmth of the skin, and is equally diffused through the fleece. Attention to this trifling circumstance is of the greatest importance to the success of this practice. The quantity of the mixture laid upon the sheep, varies with the size of the animal, and the practice of different farmers. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for forty-five or fifty sheep.

By substituting wax for tar, the prejudice which exists against greased wools, will be removed in a great degree, and the advantage of the practice obtained. Those who are unwilling to make the experiment fully, might still greatly improve their flocks, by a slighter application of a thin ointment of olive-oil and butter, immediately after shearing; this would preserve the animal from the effects of sudden exposure to cold winds, and be of essential service to the wool, though it would not produce all the benefit which might be obtained from a more tenacious ointment.

Lord S. has so well expressed our opinion on this subject, that it would be mere pedantry to affect a different form of words in which to convey it; one of his lordship's notes shall therefore speak for us.

A certain length of pile is supposed to be necessary, in order to form that shed or shelter for the purpose of turning off the rain and snow, which is the object of this operation. There is an argument in the author's favour, arising from the bad tendency of the present practice when much tar is used in smearing sheep, the natural effect of which must be, that a considerable portion of the spine borack-bone will be exposed to the rain and snow, which, next to the belly, is the most vulnerable part of any animal. In this last view of the subject I am led to prefer the practice of smearing at an earlier period than is commonly practised, and to approve of it, provided a substitute can be found for the tar, which is difficult to be extracted in scouring, and by the author's own account, limits the wool so smeared to the manufacture of coloured goods alone. Smearing is to be considered as an artificial substitute for the yolk. Merino sheep possess it in abundance, the fineness of the British piles have it partially; the coarsest of our short-woolled sheep, unless in a fatting state, have it not. The practice must be governed by circumstances.—*Somerville.*

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Williams, the barrister, and author of The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, has nearly ready for publication, the first part of a new periodical work, for the use of justices of the peace and parish officers, intended to be continued annually under the title of the Magistrate's Annual Assistant, containing the acts of parliament and adjudged cases, so far as they respectively relate to the offices of justices of the peace, and the powers of parish officers.

A new and uniform edition, in seven quarto volumes, of Patrick, Lowth, Arnold and Whitby's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, will appear in the course of this, or the following month.

A new edition of Collins's Peerage of England, with very considerable alterations and improvements, and brought down to the present time, by Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. is in the press.

Dr. Forbes, of Edinburgh, is engaged in a translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with notes and illustrations, a life of the author, and a preliminary dissertation on the origin and progress of natural history. The work will extend to six or seven volumes in octavo.

A new edition of Townsend's Journey in Spain will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. R. Southey will shortly publish a new edition, corrected and amended, of letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal.

A new edition of the first part of Dr. Hall's British Flora is in the press.

A new edition of Thornton's Present State of Turkey is in the press and nearly ready for publication.

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The author of the Private History of the Court of England, will publish, in a few weeks, Tales of the Manor, in two volumes.

A Biographical Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily published. It is compiled by the editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons:" it consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct.

The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the Bench of Bishops.

Mr. Brown of Whitburn is correcting and enlarging his Memoir of Mr. Hervey for a second edition: the first being sold in a few months. He has received various letters from Mr. Hervey's friends in England, which cast much light on the character of that good man: of these he means to avail himself in the second edition.

We are requested to announce the advanced state of a most useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio, to be published in the course of the current month, entitled Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, with appropriate explanations and references to the parts, by J. J. Watt, Surgeon; designed by the author to illustrate the anatomy of those organs as they appear in different sections of the head, and performed with the strictest attention to anatomical accuracy. The engravings will be four in number, containing six views of the parts of the natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; with an additional anatomical description of these organs by Mr. Lawrence, demonstrator of anatomy, Bartholomew's Hospital. The author has received very great encouragement from the professional gentlemen resident in London.

The Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Bath, will shortly publish a small octavo volume, containing observations addressed to the young ladies of Mrs. Broadhurst's establishment for education in that city, on the great necessity and importance of mental cultivation; also a review of a regular course of various reading on subjects of science and literature; together with advice and directions for the conduct of females in genteel life on their entrance into the world.

Speedily will be published, in quarto, embellished with thirteen views, Travels in the North of Europe; or, a Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe, from Dresden to Hamburgh, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden. By Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta, author of the History of Malta.

In the course of next month will be published, a Tour in Scotland, by Sir John Carr, in one handsome quarto volume, price, in boards, two guineas, to be embellished with plates from drawings by the author.

In imitation of the Ancient *Lectionaries*, a Collection of the *Morning Lessons* for Sundays and the principal Holidays is shortly to be published as a companion to the Common-Prayer Book of the Church of England.

Mr. Stace is proceeding with some original anecdotes of Cromwell, which will contain many curious and important particulars.

Mrs. Grant, author of Letters from the Mountains is preparing to publish Memoirs of Mrs. Cuyler.

Dr. Thomas Dancer will shortly publish a new edition, much enlarged and improved, of the Medical Assistant, or West India Practice of Physic; designed for the use of young practitioners, heads of families, and managers of plantations.

In a few days will be published, Principles of Surgery, for the Use of Chirurgical Students, a new edition with additions. By John Pearson, F. R. S. Senior Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Mrs. Cappe is preparing for the press a complete History of the Life of Christ, as related by the four Evangelists; intervening into one continued narrative, their several accounts of the miracles performed in proof of his mission, of his prophetic warnings, awful admonitions, moral precepts, and various controversies with the Jewish rulers, terminating in his crucifixion, resurrection, &c. She has endeavoured to ascertain as nearly as possible the order of time in which these several discourses, and the extraordinary events which gave rise to them, took place, in the hope of exciting an increasing interest in the perusal of the Sacred Records, by exhibiting a more comprehensive view of the whole ministry of Christ, and thereby throwing additional light on many exceedingly important and beautiful passages. The whole is illustrated by a series of notes explanatory of eastern phraseology, of ancient customs, manners, opinions, and prejudices; formerly transcribed by the editor from the short-hand papers of her late husband, the Rev. Newcome Cappe. The work is divided into sections, and at the close of each section, such practical reflections are deduced as naturally rise out of the subject.

Two new editions of Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne, par J. Fr. Bourgoing, are just ready for publication. One in French from the last Paris edition of 1807. The other is in English translated from the above. They will each be published in three volumes, 8vo. with an atlas, in 4to. containing 29 plates, price £2 12s. 6d.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——— Homo sum :
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.

The heart of the genuine Briton is never callous to sensations of social affection, nor his mind insensible to the demands of sympathising humanity. Obduracy of soul never was the characteristic of our nation ; and those who most unwillingly allow us to possess any of the nobler virtues, or of the finer feelings of human nature, yet are borne down by the irresistible current of facts to acknowledge, that no people have made greater exertions to relieve "the miseries that flesh is heir to." Such has been the nature of the general provisions instituted and patronised by the public : but when particular branches of the public service have become more extensive, and have included a greater body of individuals, the nation has employed a portion of its means in rendering comfortable, in declining life, those who had done it essential services in the prime of their days. Before the navy was a branch of national service, it could neither claim nor enjoy a national protection, proper to itself : but after the establishment of a regular system, and the admission of great numbers of all ranks into it, policy and humanity were equally excited to pay every possible regard to the personal interests of those who had contributed to the renown and security of their country by their perilous exertions on the boisterous ocean. Hence no one ever thought of grudging the advantages of Greenwich Hospital to a British seaman : and in like manner, after the army became a settled body, though the nation was not without cause jealous of a permanent military force, yet the provision for those who had done their duty in arms, and whom age or accidents forced from the service, was never contemned by unsophisticated patriots. Chelsea College was and is a noble institution : an honour to our nation, and to the general character of our country. The events of late years have laid Britain under the necessity of considering her army as an essential part of her permanent power, and have induced her wisest statesmen to wish to see it composed of materials superior to those which formerly were forced or decoyed into it. Formerly the army, was the refuge of unworthy characters ; and so far back as Queen Elizabeth's time the inducements for persons of repute or respectability to enter into it were so feeble, that the counties who were rated to its increase sent the refuse of their population to join it, but kept at home all that was worth keeping. Of this her majesty complained, and loudly, too ; but whether she took any measures correctly adapted to cure the evil by rendering the character of the soldier more honourable and his condition more comfortable, does not appear. The British soldier when he enters the army does not cease to be a man and a citizen. As a man, he is entitled to the moral and the natural privileges of humanity above inferior natures, and, as a British citizen, to the privileges conferred by his country, to which those of other communities bear no comparison. Let him then feel the kinder emotions of his nature, and be bound to his native land by the same tender ties as bind him to his family. Let him feel, that, in defending Britain, he defends his own flesh and blood, the wife of his bosom, and the children of his affection. Let him feel that he has an honour to maintain, a character that will attach to his posterity, and that, in zealously performing his duty to his country he vindicates their claims to the protection of his fellow-Britons. Can this protection be better shewn than in taking his children into an establishment like that of which we are now to state the particulars ? Can Britain pay the just demands of the father more effectually than by maintaining and educating the son ? Can the prosperity of Britain be more honourably employed than by allotting a portion of it to the soldiers' descendants ? If there be—which we do not believe—but, if there be a heart so preverse, or a head so impenetrable to the deductions of right reason, as to meditate an answer in the negative, we most heartily wish that the proprietor of such obduracy could have been of our company when we inspected (as in duty bound, for the PANORAMA) *in propriâ personâ* the numerous ranks of most interesting youth that are at this time under the patronage, and partaking the advantages of this Asylum. The present number of boys is about seven hundred, of girls about three hundred ; and more healthy and blithe countenances we never saw. The politeness and zealous interest taken by Colonel Williamson,

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the commandant, and all the Officers,* as well as the Rev. Mr. Clark, chaplain and superintendant of morals and education; the neatness of the apartments; the good order of the whole; gave us the most heartfelt satisfaction; and we can no better—indeed no otherwise—express our feelings than by wishing the benevolence that breathes throughout the whole institution may meet with a reward proportionate to its good intentions; gratitude from the army as a body; honour from the nation at large; emulation from the benevolent, and the ineffable pleasure of beholding thousands and tens of thousands of those whom it has educated, becoming valuable members of society, sober, honest, industrious, moral, respectable, and loyal.

His majesty's warrant for establishing this Asylum is dated, 26th of April 1805.

The officers established by it are

A commandant—20s. *per diem.*

Treasurer—£300 *per ann.*

Chaplain and superintendant of morals and education, £280 *per ann.*

Adjutant and secretary, 10s. *per diem.*

Quarter master and steward, £180 *per ann.*

Surgeon, 15s. *per diem.*

Serjeant major of instruction, 2s. 6d.

Serjeant assistants, one to every fifty boys, 1s. 6d. *per diem.*

To those of them who assist in instruction, 6d. *per diem.* additional.

Drummer.

Matron, £100 *per ann.*

Assistant matron and school mistress, £50

Reading mistress, and one knitting mistress and sempstress, each £25 *per ann.*

Nurses, one to each ward, £10 *per ann.*

Nurses for the infirmary, £12 *per ann.*

Cook, £20 *per ann.*

Laundress, £30 *per ann.*

Serjeant porter, 1s. 6d. *per diem.*

By his Majesty's Deed of Institution the following Orders are established.

Four quarterly, or general, boards shall be holden in each year; by the commissioners, viz. on the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October, or as soon thereafter as may be; of which the Secretary shall give due notice to each commissioner, one week, at the least, preceding each board.

In the selection of the children for admission, preference in general shall be given,—1st. To orphans.—2d. To those, whose Fathers have been killed; or have died on Foreign Service.—3d. To those who have lost their Mothers, and whose Fathers are absent on Duty abroad.—4th. To those whose Fathers are ordered on Foreign Service; or, whose Parents have other Children to maintain.

The merit of the father, as to regimental character, shall be always considered as a principal recommendation.

None shall be admitted, except the children, born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of our regular army.

Every child, previously to admission, must be ascertained to be entirely free from mental and bodily infirmity.

The parents, or friends, applying for the admission of children, shall be required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the Asylum as long as our commissioners may think fit; and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, at the discretion of the commissioners, as apprentices, or servants; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in our regular army, as private soldiers.

The number of children to be admitted shall not exceed One Thousand; viz. Seven Hundred Boys, and Three Hundred Girls; exclusive of such as, upon any pressure of special circumstances, may be received (for a time, and until they are of proper age to be removed, or until vacancies may occur in the Asylum) into the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight; hereby declared to be a branch of this our royal institution, and to be under the general controul of the commissioners thereof.

It is the positive order of the commissioners, that all the officers, assistants, and servants, of the establishment, shall regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and on the Public Fasts and Festivals.

The Chaplain is to examine the children in the Church Catechism, and instruct them in the meaning thereof, according to their capacities, every Sunday; and to read prayers to them on every Wednesday, and Friday Morning.—He is also to be responsible for, and to have a general superintendence of, the education of the children; to take care that they duly and reverently attend public worship; to reprove them for any irregularities and vices, which he shall observe, or know them to be guilty of; and, if they do not amend after admonition, he is to report their behaviour in writing to the Commandant. It will likewise be his duty to have a watchful eye over the moral and religious conduct of the officers, assistants, and servants, of the institution; and likewise to visit frequently, and at uncertain times, the schools, workshops, refectories, and dormitories; and particularly to report to the Commandant, if he hear any oaths or indecent expressions made use of by

* Captain Lugard, is adjutant; Mr. Hill, quarter-master; Mr. M'Gregor, surgeon, and Mr. Norris, his assistant.

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the children, or by the under officers, or servants, of the institution. In fine, he shall in every respect, to the best of his ability, endeavour that the children be carefully instructed in the principles of virtue and religion; and that a pious, sober, and orderly, conduct be observed by every person in the Asylum.

The Serjeant-Major of Instruction shall cause the boys to rise, by beat of drum, at six in the morning from the 25th of March to the 29th of September; and at seven o'clock in the morning from the 29th September, to the 25th of March.

He is to allow the boys one hour to clean their shoes, wash their hands and faces, and to have their heads combed;

He is then to read, or cause one of the senior boys to read, such prayers as may be directed by the chaplain; after which he shall cause them to proceed to the school-business of reading, writing, and the four first rules in arithmetic, or to such other employments as may be assigned, to qualify them either for the duties of a soldier, or for other subordinate situations in life.

He is previously to examine each boy, to see that he be washed clean, and dressed in a proper manner; and if this should have been neglected to be done, he is to deliver the boy, so improperly dressed, to the serjeant or nurse of the ward to which such boy belongs, to be put in order; and he will report any repetition of neglect in the same person to the Commandant.

He, and his assistants, are to attend the boys at all meals, and to cause one of them to say grace, before and after each meal.

He and his assistants are also to attend the boys at their hours of recreation, to prevent them from behaving improperly in any respect.

He, and his assistants, are to see that the boys are all in bed at the hours appointed; and that no fire, or candle, is left in their dormitories.

He, and his assistants, are to see that the boys are decently or properly dressed on Sundays, previously to their attending divine service; where they are all required to be present with the children.

He will promote, to the utmost of his power, good-will, friendship, and cordiality, among the children; endeavouring to impress them with those sentiments of virtue and religion, which may best enable them to regulate their future conduct.

He will be especially careful that no profane or indecent expressions be on any occasion made use of to them, or in their hearing, by his assistants, or the servants; and whenever he may discover any species of vice or immorality, or tendency thereto, in the boys, or any improper conduct towards them on the part of the assistants or servants, he is immediately to report the same to the adjutant, or (through him) to the Commandant; according to the nature and degree of the offence.

The Serjeant-Assistants are to watch over the boys, when at their recreation; to prevent them from doing mischief, or acting improperly in any respect.

They are constantly to attend divine service with the children.

They are to abstain from the use of profane or indecent language; and in all respects to behave themselves religiously and soberly; so as, by their example, to excite in the children an emulation to virtue.

They are to be present with the boys at meal-times; and to assist the serjeant-major in keeping silence, and maintaining a decency of behaviour, during meals; and in seeing that the candles and fires be extinguished in proper time in the boys dormitories.

Correspondent care is also taken of the girls by their proper attendants, matron, &c. but, our limits do not allow us to repeat the injunctions; they are varied merely as far as appertains to the sex.

By the Commissioners.

The attention of all, and every of the officers, assistants, and servants, whose particular duties have been pointed out in the foregoing regulations, is required, and must constantly and invariably be given, to the following order, contained in His Majesty's warrant of this date:

The Officers, Assistants, and Servants, belonging to our Royal Military Asylum, shall not, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any Perquisite; or any Emolument whatever, beyond the Pay and Allowances annexed to their respective Employments, as specified in this Our Warrant, or otherwise expressly authorized by Our Commissioners: and any such Officers, Assistants, or Servants, offending herein, shall be deemed to have forfeited their Situations.

. . . . . .

RELEASE OF DEBTORS.

At the opening of the New Court of Requests in Sheffield, several of the gentlemen who were nominated and had been qualified as Commissioners, after surveying the state of the Gaol in King-street, entered upon a subscription, which they conducted with spirit and success among their private connections, that they were enabled in a short time to liberate all the Low Court prisoners then in custody, against whom there were no less than a hundred and one warrants in train and in execution. This noble act was managed with so much promptitude, and so little ostentation, that it was scarcely known to the public at large until its effects had disclosed what had been done.

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DIDASCALIA.

COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, HAYMARKET.

The winter theatres have opened their campaign, and but for the non-arrival of Pope the actor, the metropolis was to have been treated (gentle reader!) with that famous piece of pantomimic mummery—the joint effusion of German Kotzebue and English Sheridan,—PIZARRO!—as a fit and proper play for the opening of Covent Garden theatre, in these awful and afflicting times!—However, Macbeth,—Hear this, ye admirers of one of Shakespeare's sublimest productions!—Macbeth, was deemed no unworthy *substitute* for ponderous Pizarro!

At length the great actor arriving, the public were favoured with a representation, on Monday, Sept. 19, of the Germanico-Anglican performance; chosen, we suppose, to insult the Spanish Deputies now in London, and their intrepid countrymen who are fighting for themselves, for England, and for the whole civilized world!—It must be acknowledged, that the managers, and their whole *corps*, could not have selected a better piece for this purpose than one which exhibits the most atrocious incident of Spanish history!

It is strange that the directors of our national theatres, should be so deficient in patriotism, or so destitute of common sense, as to present pieces whose direct tendency is in complete opposition to the wishes of the whole nation;—so that, while our good old King, and his ministers, are sending our regular soldiers, pecuniary supplies, and assistance of all kinds, out of the country, while they are straining every nerve to assist the noble minded Spaniards, with the enthusiastic approbation of all, and while we are depending on the protection of our Volunteers, the theatres *Royal*, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and suffocating Haymarket, are either ridiculing the one or consigning to execration the other. [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV., pp. 516, 713, 923.] If our immortal bard were living to witness such anti-patriotic exertions, would he describe, "the players as the brief chronicles of the times?" Would he not coincide with a late writer, who tells us that "the players form a mixture of baseness, dissimulation, ridiculous pride, and a littleness which fits them to represent every kind of personage, except the noblest of all, THAT OF MAN!". (Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 696.) If the Spaniards have heretofore committed excesses in the *New World*, is this the time to tell their Representatives of it, when they are seeking *our* protection, and making common cause with *us*, for the sole purpose of saving the *Old*?—Truly, we feel for our country, and we feel for the laws of hospitality and politeness, so vilely outraged; and we *do* hope that the Spanish noblemen, who are here upon mission, will not consider this idioci as the act of the people, but solely of the managers and the play actors. We beg of them to believe that we revere as we ought the duties of hospitality, and that we hail them and their noble countrymen,

To the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial type of this earth's glory!
. . . . . .
The benediction of these covering heavens
Fall on their heads like dew!.. for they are worthy
To inlay Heaven with stars!

Forty years ago no manager would have dared to have thus insulted the public feelings—Garrick would have shuddered at the idea of intruding his own individual opinion in such a case against the united voice of the metropolis, if he had even been so obstinate and base as to have entertained an opinion against, not the metropolis of England alone, but of the world, who are looking up to us for examples.—Do our dramatic caterers think that performances against the allies of the Corsican would be tolerated in Paris?—For the solution of such a question, we advise our theatrical *gentlemen* and *ladies* to look at Buonaparte's inflexible *Police of the Theatres*, inserted in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 181, Vol. IV. p. 581, and as they have a happy knack at quotation, we recommend to them Sterne's remark, "they order these things better in France." Napoleon is determined to make his companies behave with propriety and decorum, or, he scourges and imprisons them. Though formerly they were his patrons, yet he will not spare them; nor will he allow the managers to perform pieces, that may contribute to lower the public spirit; if they play those tricks with him, off they march to the prisons of la Force or St. Lazare!—For it cannot be too often repeated, that the players of Paris, to our own knowledge, were *the ringleaders of the greatest atrocities during the revolution*: this Buonaparte well knows; he was then a subaltern; and his experience justifies him in saying, "though you performed plays against the allies "of *your* King Louis XVI—you shall not "against MY allies!"—*Verbum sat!*

We have no authority for believing that Buonaparte has distributed any part of the plunder that has fallen into his hands by the fortune of war, among the chiefs of our national theatres; but this we know, that they could not choose plays more calculated to obtain the favour of Buonaparte than Bonduca, Caractacus, the Critic, Pizarro, the Mayor of Garratt, &c. and we had hoped from what we had previously said on this subject that they would have presented the public with something better than what would be

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palatable to our enemies only. Animated with these sentiments, as we not only confess, but even boast, we attended the representation of the wonderful Pizarro, and rejoice to say that it went off very flat.—Mr. John Kemble, the Manager, seemingly, by the languor of his performance, felt that he was doing wrong, even Rolla's clap-trap speech had but a faint effect.—Mr. C. Kemble was insipidity itself, nor could his distracted Cora, nor the consideration of his being a noble, heroic Spaniard, deliver him from the *frozen* ardour of German dulness. Mrs. Siddons was certainly very impressive; but her abilities are too eminent to set off such trash as Pizarro's kept mistress. The audience seemed so strongly impressed with a conviction of the impropriety of playing this piece, that instead of enthusiasm, it created general disgust.

These thoughts were committed to paper, before we had received the slightest information of the destruction that has befallen the property of this theatre: a truly distressing catastrophe indeed! This melancholy event shall restrain our further remarks, and we conclude by saying, that the manager, we understand, was *warned in explicit terms of the impropriety of his designs; and that he had letters from various quarters requesting him to abandon his intention of presenting Pizarro, at the present juncture.*

But, with a more general reference to the subject we might ask, what there is in this so wonderfully favourite Pizarro, that should induce a manager to stem the tide of Liberty, Loyalty, and Patriotism, in order to force it on the Public? By the help of the Scene-painter and costly decorations, indeed, it furnishes a spectacle; and if it had been written—we mean translated—assembled—compiled—put together—by the Machinist of the theatre, we should have thought him deserving of the praise due to the author of a splendid Pantomime. We know that, on the first performance of this piece at Drury Lane theatre, the editors of the diurnal prints universally condemned it as a most flagrant imposition on the good sense of the public. They mutually expressed this opinion to each other in the lobby: it was trash,—mummery—shocking stuff—a splendid exhibition, fine scenery, fine music, but as for literary merit, it possessed none;—"very true, egad," says one, "but we must be favourable; for, you know, our friend SHERRY, has had a hand in it."—"Sherry a hand in it!"—said another who passed for a wit; "that's impossible! The author of the Rivals, the School for Scandal, and the Critic, have a *hand* in Pizarro, that's impossible! besides he's too lazy; no, no, you mean a certain somebody has put his *foot* in it. However, we must do what we can for it, as well on his account as for the house; for the spectacle, must have cost them a good round sum; and, you know, we should support the managers!"—This *conversazione* ended in an agreement to puff this wretched production as a *chef-d'œuvre* of literature, taste, elegance and patriotism over the four quarters of the world.—Alas! alas! that it should now be the delight of our enemies only, and the bye word to taunt our heroic allies with!—We may add to this opinion of these conscious but not conscientious Editors, the sarcasm with which the late Charles James Fox honoured Mr. Sheridan, on the subject of Pizarro. Certainly that gentleman was a competent judge of dramatic merit: and he, after learning particulars as to the success of the piece, replied, "I tell you what, Sherry, "*make* such another successful piece, and "your reputation, as a *writer*, will be ruined!"

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CONSIDERATIONS ON THE NECESSITY OF EASY EGRESS FROM PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

What is the nature of that kind of presentiment which sometimes anticipates events with a sensation too strong to be repressed? Is it the result of past ideas revived by accidental association with present objects? or is it a feeble whisper of that prophetic voice with which our nature is endowed,

> "Did not this muddy vesture of decay
> So grossly close us in we cannot hear it?"

However this may be, we speak but too feelingly when we describe our uneasiness as extreme during the whole of the representation of Pizarro, at Covent Garden theatre, as already noticed. When seated in the critical station, the pit, struck with the question which we happened to ask ourselves:—By what ways could this numerous assembly escape, in case of an accident?—we cast our eyes around, and could discover nothing but narrow doors scarcely adequate to the purposes of a common dwelling house, and leading to passages so narrow and so winding, that inevitable confusion, and consequently inevitable destruction to an incalculable extent, must have ensued. Amidst all the sympathy, then, that we feel for what has happened, *we* are thankful to Providence that the awful calamity which has visited this theatre, did not happen while the house was crowded. The loss of *fifty* valuable lives is a subject of unfeigned regret, and sorrow, but the same cause a few hours earlier *must*, speaking on human probabilities, *must* have cost *ten times that number*. What a dreadful

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gloom would have overspread the city of London on the morning of that day which should announce the loss of *five hundred* lives at the theatre, on the over-night! We shudder at the very idea, and the recollection of our personal disquiet gives additional strength to our sensations.

We had, on a former occasion, (vide Pancrama, Vol. III. p. 410,) the melancholy duty to perform of relating the disastrous event that took place at Sadler's Wells, and we then distinctly suggested * some of those principles that ought never to be lost sight of in constructing places of public resort. Happily our parish churches are mostly substantial buildings of stone: though some in the city are so closely connected with houses, to which they adjoin, that should an auditory be under any inducement to press suddenly out of them, many lives must be lost before the mass of people could arrive at a space capable of containing them. But though our parish churches, for the greater part, may be safe, there are many chapels, meeting houses, assembly rooms, taverns, and other buildings, in which numbers of people meet, and where they remain together for some hours, which cannot be described as places of safety, in case of accident, to a numerous concourse of persons. The laws of our land take cognizance of the solidity of walls, and the scantling of timbers, in structures intended to contain great bodies of people: why should they not also prescribe due attention, and *make it imperative on some* (the magistrates of a district, for instance) to see that equal attention be strictly enforced, to the local situation of such places: the leading avenues from the public streets: to the number, size, and disposition of the doors, and to their facilities for ready and unencumbered *exit*. We say *exit*, because we have heretofore explained the difference between admission by *twos* and *threes* at most, and *exit* by as many hundreds, all intent on being foremost, at the same instant of time.

The result of our considerations is, not to accuse the managers of places already built, *where no improvement* REALLY *can be made*, but to insist, with all the urgency in our power, in the name of reason, common sense, humanity, policy, personal preservation, and every other inducement that can affect the public on one hand, or the manager on the other, that before a single stone of the foundation of any NEW THEATRE, or of other place of public resort be laid, that most scrupulous attention be paid to ample and effectual modes of exit, places *by which* company may retire, places *to which* company may retire: additional doors that may be readily opened when required, and that communicate with *spaces* capable of affording relief to a multitude, and of tranquillizing minds suffering under terror, or at least, under alarm. The new theatre should be insulated; and we insist that no door be suffered to open *inwards* only: but that the greatest solicitude be exercised to render them *easy*, and that the public be satisfied of this quality being completely annexed to them.

We do also censure in the severest terms, all chapels having but one door; or doors at one end, or on one side, only: all assembly-rooms placed so high up in taverns, &c. that the company has several flights of stairs to descend before it can land on solid ground, on the level with the street: also, such as have only one staircase: for we have only to imagine the confusion attending any impediment to free passage at the bottom of the only way of egress, to perceive that a considerable portion of the company must be lost.

The same precautions attach to provincial theatres, booths at fairs, and temporary erections of all kinds: but we are at this time most peculiarly affected by the recent event, the calamity of which will be felt for a long time to come, and we earnestly insist that Covent Garden Theatre be not suffered to be rebuilt, till every precaution has been taken, that art, and not only art, but good sense and enlightened understanding, can suggest.

* * * * * *

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, BY FIRE.

The foregoing observations are introductory to a history of one of the most afflictive events of the kind, that London has witnessed for a long series of years. Our memory indeed furnishes us with recollections of several theatres consumed by conflagration, but no instance in which the attendant circumstances were so extremely calamitous. Loss of

* We likewise hinted, in page 999 of the same volume, the absolute necessity of making two additional central doors in the pit of Covent Garden theatre, to be opened only for departure from the theatre.

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property, to whatever amount, may be replaced after a time: but loss of lives is irreparable. We have already stated the reflections that arose in our minds, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 19. while in the theatre at Covent-Garden: little however, did we really, anticipate the melancholy incidents of a few hours.

About 4 o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday, a female servant, one of those who reside in the theatre, awoke Mr. Hughes, the treasurer, who inhabits a part of it, with the alarming intelligence that the building was on fire. The flames burst out in the upper part of the theatre; and, happily, by this circumstance all the persons who were resident in it, had time to escape. The quantity and quality of the combustible materials that are contained in the interior of a theatre, left no hope that this disaster could be prevented from spreading throughout the whole structure, especially as there was reason to conclude that the fire had been some hours in kindling, and that it had seized on many extensive articles.

It appears from the evidence of one of the stage carpenters, that he left all safe, as he supposed, at about half past eleven o'clock, on the over-night: it is affirmed also, as certain, that the usual precautions were taken, by those entrusted with that duty; the persons who had lighted the lamps and candles had extinguished them: the housekeeper had gone over the building; and the watchman of the theatre had been his rounds during the night. It is not for us to say, what other precautions might have been taken. After an accident has happened, to suggest means by which it might have been prevented, is one of the easiest operations of thought: and those who are least competent to foresee such misfortunes, are the most forward to point out, with the greatest precision, what ought to have been done, to prevent them. That character we do not intend shall attach to us.

Conjecture has fancied, that the wadding of the gun fired off in the representation of Pizarro, had *risen high in the roof of the Theatre*, and there had set on fire some part where it lodged: this is possible, no doubt; and it may be recollected, that that magnificent vessel the Queen Charlotte, was burnt in the Mediterranean, from the wadding of the musquets fired by the marines at their customary exercise. Their presentation being *to windward*, the flaming paper was carried into a window of the ship, that happened to be open, and falling on some loose papers, soon communicated a blaze throughout that noble structure. Had the marines fired *to leeward*, this could not have happened. *We recall this event to the memory of all naval officers.*

It is scarcely possible, however, that a flaming substance should have been thus active without betraying its ravages either to the eye, or to the smell, almost immediately in that part of the theatre, which certainly some persons visited in the course of their duty.

It is certain, say some, who attempt to account for the accident, that there had been much confusion in the shilling gallery the preceding evening: and some unfortunate spark might have fallen unheeded, during these scuffles. But our objection to this, also is, that it must have fallen on wood, and the smell issuing from burning wood must have been sensible, and it must have been in a state to be detected by cursory observation, before the theatre was examined for the night.

Those who think the fire originated in the mechanist's work-room, which is between the roof and the ceiling, have, in support of their opinion, the fact, that the Opera House at the Pantheon, was certainly burnt down by a fire that originated in a like apartment: and the fire at the Opera House in the Haymarket, was reported to have been first discovered by flakes of fire falling from the upper parts on to the stage below.

Our observations go to prove the necessity of a better arrangement of the apartments of a theatre, and a more than usual attention in the architect who may have the direction of the structure hereafter to be erected, *to interpose effectual defences between all such working-rooms, and the main body of the theatre.* In fact, *to place apart all combustibles by nature*, or—so far as their uses in the theatre is concerned—by possibility.

From general appearance, it is concluded, that the fire must have broken out in the upper part of the theatre, in the quarter of Hart-street: and nothing could prevent its spreading from end to end of the building. It is true, there was a reservoir of water on the upper parts of the structure: but that was unapproachable; and there was an engine on the premises; but the hose did not fit: of course, that was useless, even had there been sufficient assistance to work it.

The whole of the property is consumed, together with the building: the wardrobe; the music; the instruments of the performers; and all other articles on the premises. Among the music, were several original scores of Handel, Arne, and other celebrated composers; of which there were no copies extant; they having never been transcribed, much less printed. Those of Handel were composed for what was called the Little Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and were the property of the patent. Handel's celebrated organ, which that eminent composer bequeathed to Covent-Garden theatre, is consumed. It was heard only in the Oratorios performed during Lent. Several of the instruments lost by musicians are estimated at hundreds of pounds in value: and the

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suits of character-dresses lost by some of the performers, are said to have cost as much as £200 or £300. There was also a Society held in the theatre, the losses of which in plate, wines, &c. is very heavy. We conceive, however, that the valuation of the damage at £150,000 is, so far as concerns the theatre, excessive: but the damages sustained by property adjoining, ought, no doubt, to be valued at something considerable.

The distribution of the insurances among the Fire Offices we understand to be,

The Royal Exchange	£5,000
The Phœnix	15,000
The Union	5,000
The Sun	25,000
Total	£50,000

The distress of at least two hundred persons, dependent on the theatre, may be better conceived than described.

The destruction of so large a building, connected as it was with the adjoining houses could not take place without including them in the calamity. The fire raged with the utmost violence on the upper side of Bow Street, and soon involved eight or nine houses in ruin. It communicated to several others on the opposite side of the street in Hart Street, but these were saved by great exertions. Four of them were on fire at the same moment. The quantity of flying flakes of fire, that were carried by the wind which blew strongly from the south west, was prodigious, and the height of Drury Lane theatre exposed it peculiarly to an accumulation of them: the effects they might have produced were prevented by diligent attention, and the adoption of every precaution that prudence could suggest. Other houses in the neighbourhood, were watched with equal assiduity. The flakes of fire, were picked up, or extinguished the instant they fell. A very necessary and commendable solicitude.

But the most melancholy part of our duty is to follow, in narrating the events that took place during the conflagration. Very few persons had any conception of the extent of the theatre: fewer still could form any idea of the prodigious power of such an immense body of flaming substances; and only those intimately acquainted with the interior distributions of the apartments could tell in what places the most dangerous articles were deposited. This ignorance appears to have led many persons into danger, and to have cost them their lives. Certain rooms, in fact appertaining to the Shakespeare tavern and coffee house, were occupied by the theatre; and in one of them was kept a small quantity of gunpowder. This was wholly unknown to a body of Fire Office men, and others, who had advanced an engine, from the Piazza, which they were working, directly under this room: the explosion of this gunpowder, meeting with materials already more than half consumed, threw them down, and the mass falling on the people below proved fatal to many.

The party working the engine, sundry volunteers keeping guard, and others looking on, were all smothered in one common ruin, or burnt by the heated mass. We hope, for the sake of the sufferers, that a speedy termination closed their agonies: several who were drawn from this dreadful situation, were the subjects of a lingering torment, ere death relieved them. Thirteen bodies were found after incessant efforts, by the bye standers, fire men, &c. Sixteen others, mostly hopeless cases, were taken to the Middlesex hospital: several were taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital: seven persons were killed by the fall of a wall in Hart Street, that was left in a tottering state by the fire: two females, that got on the top of a neighbour's house to examine the fire more closely fell with the house, and were lost.

In short, the number of persons to whom this calamity has proved immediately fatal, is supposed to be at least *fifty*, and many who survive will be severely disfigured. Coroners inquests have been held at the Britannia Coffee-house Covent-Garden, on those who suffered at the Piazza entrance; the evidence went to prove the falling down of a heavy stack of chimneys in the Shakespeare, which the people without connected with what they thought to be an explosion of gunpowder: and this immense weight falling on the arch-way brought it down. The verdict of the jury was, "*That the sufferers were accidentally killed by the falling down of a room in Covent-Garden theatre, called the Apollo room.*" The juries held in other places have mostly returned verdicts of *accidental death.*

We desire to terminate this disastrous history by impressing on the minds of our readers the necessity of taking advice, when advice may be of use, in such cases; for it is affirmed, that Mr. John Kemble, and others did in express terms caution the sufferers at the Piazza entrance, on the subject of their danger: as to those who lost their lives the next morning, by going too close to the ruins, without occasion, the number of which is greater than we have stated, we must decidedly blame their incredibility. It was not courage; it was fool-hardiness.

Again we are thankful to Providence, that this calamity did not happen while the house was full: and we heartily wish that many years may elapse without any occurrence taking place in the city of London, to which this dreadful conflagration, with its consequences, may be compared.

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VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. V.

Report has stated that the Clergy of Spain have taken a decided and conspicuous part in the present revolutionary movements. It is extremely credible; because they could not have been ignorant of the ravages committed by the French on ecclesiastical property in Italy, and more lately in Portugal. Whatever may be the sentiments of the philosophic statesman, we must suppose that the clergy, who are bound by their profession, cannot anticipate the destruction of what they have been accustomed to venerate, without pain, neither would they be backward in their personal endeavours to prevent it, or in those exhortations which are the arms of their profession, to excite the resistance of others, in behalf of the church establishment and church property of their nation. From the following communication we learn that the clergy are in the habit of attending the armies, so that they are inured to scenes of warfare, and to the dangers of the field. We learn, too, that they exhort the inhabitants of Madrid daily, in the open places of the city: and their harangues, no doubt, have their effect on the auditors. We cannot but suppose, that under the present commotions of Spain, these public addresses, by touching on national topics, may tend to inflame the public mind, while they direct the public opinion. We have seen several of the Spanish proclamations signed by bishops and ecclesiastics of high rank: we have seen others declining the *honour* of the journey to Bayonne: and others are said to have even headed armies acting against the usurper of the Spanish throne. Under these circumstances, we feel a gratification in being able to lay before our readers, in continuation of the papers under the title of Views of Spain, a character of the clergy drawn from actual observation, and extremely favourable to the body at large. That a body which maintains such a conduct should possess great influence is extremely credible, and that this influence will be used to the utmost in opposition to Buonaparte may easily be believed. Nothing could be worse policy in that usurper than the injuries he has accumulated on the Pope, at the present juncture. If the Catholic clergy in other countries should take the hint, and follow the example set them by those of Spain, we may yet see the machinator of evil meet with a reception befitting his intentions, in countries which his plans and his imagination devote to ruin and overthrow.

We are not so thoroughly satisfied with some of the writer's arguments in the following paper, as he seems to have been himself; but we have made a point of altering none of his sentiments; nor of varying his language beyond what was necessary to render it into correct and perspicuous English.

SECULAR AND REGULAR CLERGY.

The clergy in general enjoy great preponderance in Spain: although it has diminished materially of late, still their influence on public opinion is considerable.

According to an account taken in 1787, the number of rectors and vicars amounted to 22,460; and the remainder of the secular clergy to 47,710. Supposing that half of these 47,710 individuals be in possession of livings, it will follow that the number of public functionaries is 45,315, and that of ecclesiastics not in functions 23,855: total 69,120, composing the secular clergy of Spain.

The regular clergy amount to 100,000. In this the religious establishments for women are not included.

It is said that the government intend to forbid the admission of novices before the age of 25. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the respect due to religion, and even for that of the state, and of society at large, that this prohibition will take place. A man, according to the civil code of different nations, is only reckoned such from his majority: he cannot dispose of property before his twentieth year; why then should he be allowed to dispose of his existence in life, sometimes before he has reached his fifteenth year?

The Spanish clergy, both regular and secular, are in possession of the most considerable landed property; they share with the grandees almost the whole of the country; but it is to be remarked, that their property is much better cultivated and taken care of, than that of the nobility, who entrust the management of their estates to stewards: these receive high salaries, which they gayly spend without taking any sort of concern about the improvement of their masters' lands.

M. de Lovillanos considers great ecclesiastical property as prejudicial to the civil economy, as well as to the legislation of Spain. To remedy this evil, he proposes to prohibit all donations of lands to the clergy, and to sell their property, or commute it into shares in the public funds.

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Let us inquire how far this measure might conduce to the real interests of this country.—The number of proprietors would be augmented, without a doubt, but the property would change its nature, the cultivation be less attended to, and the revenue of the state would be impoverished. The labourer, some will say, who toils for his master's profit, cares but little for the amelioration of the land he cultivates, provided he be paid regularly; little does he mind losses by hail and inundations; whereas, if he become proprietor, his interest would change; his industry would increase; he would enter into details which the opulent proprietor cannot. This objection would be unanswerable, if these domains were subdivided among proprietors in easy circumstances, who had funds sufficient to support the purchase, and to meet the expences of careful cultivation. But what would be the consequence, if ecclesiastical possessions in Spain were put up to sale? Would the capitalists and merchants lay out their money in the purchase of land? Certainly not; for the produce of land can never be compared with that of commercial speculations. Who then would be the buyers? Labourers, journeymen, persons who subsist by their daily labour. To facilitate the purchase, it would be requisite to fix low prices, or settle the payments at distant terms, or in annuities, which many would pay very ill, and some not at all; for he who desires to acquire landed property must, in a certain sense, be rich. A proprietor lays out on his estate what money he possesses beyond his wants, by which means he improves it, and reaps material benefit in the end. But a first term must be fixed; and the purchaser, we have supposed, not having that term, would fail in his engagements; he would be turned out, the property would fall into the king's management, the revenue would get nothing by it, and agriculture would eventually be materially injured.

The enlightened Arthur Young observes, that dividing a large property is only substituting a crowd of penurious proprietors, a swarm of starving journeymen, who, if they were not toiling on their own account, would earn enough to exist upon while working for others. He observes, that those countries in England, that are the most opulent, are those where there are the fewest small proprietors.

Most travellers have acknowledged how useful and charitable monastic orders are in every part of the country. In comparing the state of cultivation on their possessions, with that of possessions belonging to the laity, they acknowledge the superiority of the former. "Ease and comfort reign everywhere," says one; "the possessions of the monks are well cultivated, and give life throughout the adjacent country." Speaking of the Carthusian convent at Porta Celi, near Valentia, he expresses himself thus: "Every thing reminds one of abundance, and peace of mind."

Whoever has witnessed the services performed by the monks, either in their hospitals or in battles where they ran amidst the fire to carry a word of consolation to the dying; whoever has seen them, when the alarm bell has rung, going processionally to the place on fire, each bearing a hatchet, a bucket, or other necessary utensil, not to give it to others, but to use it himself; or at Malaga, Alicant, and Carthagena, devoting themselves to wait on such as were infected with the plague, running about the streets with a bell to acquaint those who were abandoned by their father, mother, brother, or other relation, that charitable souls were coming to their assistance, such will not reproach the religious orders with being useless.

BISHOPS.

In Spain episcopal dignities are the reward of a long life of virtue, and it is not uncommon to see the Cordelier, or Capuchin friar, quitting his cloister to occupy the see of Seville, Toledo, &c. The Spanish prelates offer an example of the most rigid regularity. No assemblies, no entertainments, no women, admitted in their houses. Secluded from the world, they are wholly taken up with spiritual cares. They all enjoy considerable possessions, attached to their sees; but their wealth belongs to the poor. Instead of gilt carriages, footmen loaded with lace, you meet at the doors of their palaces none but poor wretches, waiting for the hour when the distributions are made. Women of a better condition, who may have been reduced to indigence; unfortunate persons, whom calamitous and unexpected events have visited, fill their anti-chambers, and never leave them without being relieved and consoled. For "prelates are at the head of every charitable institution in their provinces, and all lay out the greater part of their incomes in relieving the indigent."

In those times of desolation when celestial wrath visited a kingdom formerly called "Most Christian," the faithful priests, running away from an useless martyrdom, found support and assistance in the charity of these virtuous prelates. Who could have been insensible enough, to visit without tears, the palace of the archbishop of Orense? That palace, transformed into religious barracks, where three hundred priests were hospitably entertained; the bishop confining himself to the smallest apartment, eating at the same table with these martyrs of the faith, supplying them with every article necessary for subsistence, and allowing monthly stipends to those whom his palace had not room to contain, and all this, without curtailing any of his accustomed bounties in his diocese!

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dant your respectable archbishop of Toledo, Cardinal Lorenzana; you now enjoy the recompense promised to the just. This pious prelate during the whole time of the persecution, not only employed the uttermost of his private means, but even incurred debts, in order to support the French ecclesiastics who took refuge in his diocese, I say *diocese*, because the archbishop of Toledo is at the same time bishop of Madrid.

This same archbishop-cardinal repaired, and re-established, at his own expence, the Alcazar of Toledo, the ancient habitation of the Gothic kings; and formed establishments in that palace, where the indigent receives nourishment from his infancy to his death. Two hundred children are brought up there with care; seven hundred poor are employed in silk manufactures; and old men meet with a hospitable retreat for their last days.

To particularise all the individuals who have distinguished themselves by their benevolent generosity in times of calamity, would be to name every prelate in Spain.

Ought I not to mention the bishop of Corduba, who, ever since the scarcity of 1804, the principal cause that produced the epidemical fevers that raged in the south of Spain, distributes among his indigent diocesans 12,000 rations of bread a day?—These are his carriages, his servants, and his liveries!

PREACHERS AND PASSION WEEK.

Nothing is more common at Madrid, than to see monks, or other religious persons, mounted on a stone, or a seat, and preaching the Gospel to the surrounding crowd.

Passion week offers a most majestic and edifying sight to the observer. The numerous processions, the union of the various monastic orders, following the representations of the Passion, the different scenes of which, commemorated in paintings, are carried about by the several corporations of citizens; the general mourning (men and women are dressed in deep black, during Passion week); that absence of all kind of tumult in a large capital (for no one can ride in a carriage during three days, the shops are shut up, and the play houses, likewise, during the space of fifteen days); the crowd that fills the churches, that general combination of Christian and moral objects, reminding the faithful of the sufferings their Divine Redeemer underwent for their sake, must surely tend to bring back to principles of virtue and piety those who had been misled for a time by the transports of the passions: still society cannot but prove a gainer by their return. Happy would the priests be, if all were animated with this same religious zeal; and if preachers of destructive doctrines did not dry up the very source of virtues.

When the members of the royal family happen to be at Madrid, during Passion week,—on foot, dressed in black, and surrounded by a numerous train of grandees and guards, they all attend the processions, and increase the majesty of the ceremony by their august presence.

MADRID.

After eight days' travelling I reached Madrid. I entered that capital by the gate of Alcala; but a bird's eye view of the city must be taken to discover the Custom-house, the Post-office, and the Plaça-mayor. This square is almost at the centre of the city, on the left, and at some distance from the post-office.

The city of Madrid, the capital of Spain, is situated under 40° 38 min. N. lat. long. 14° 23 min. From Don Ferdinand Gonzales, in the year 904 down to Garcia, Castille was governed by Counts. Garcia died without issue, and the sovereignty devolved on his sister Nuria, who married Sanchez the Great, King of Navarre. That sovereign erected Castile into a kingdom. Henry, his successor, dying without children, left the crown to his nephew Ferdinand II. King of Leon, who united the two crowns, in the year 1217. In 1477, Ferdinand and Isabella added the kingdom of Arragon to them; and from that period, Spain became a single sovereignty, divided into separate provinces.

Madrid is governed, as to its civil concerns, by two corregidors, forty regidors, and as many alcades as there are districts. There is a military governor besides, and the captain-general of Castile resides in the city.

The functions of a corregidor are of Roman origin. The Emperor Augustus named a magistrate, who was especially charged with the care of the police, and civil government of cities; he gave him the name of Prætor. The kings who gave laws to Spain, followed the example of Augustus; and established Prætors in the principal cities of the kingdom; with this difference only, that the Prætor of the Romans is the Corregidor of the Spaniards.

The economical part of the government of the capital, is entrusted to fifty-eight *Gremios*. These are the commercial corporations, that elect the chiefs who are charged with the execution of ordinances relative to their respective branches. Every city in Spain has its gremios, who follow the same principles and regulations as those of the capital.

The fifty-eight gremios of Madrid are divided into five gremios majores, and fifty-three minores. In the year 1733 the five head gremios obtained certain privileges from the king; and were entrusted with the laying and levying of taxes on merchants, traders,

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and artificers. To them alone recourse is had, for the augmentation and payment of taxes.

In 1763 the five gremios obtained leave to form themselves into a company. The king granted that new establishment full privileges to carry on maritime and interior trade.

The first funds advanced by the members were to the amount of 15,000,000 reales, about £166,250; the holders of shares only, and not the corporations, were declared answerable one for the other. Besides these 15,000,000 reales, employed in commercial speculations, the company was authorised to receive funds bearing interest.

It was decided, that two directors should be appointed, and changed every four years. A general revision of accounts takes place at every renewal of directors. A third part of the profits are refunded, for the augmentation of the capital; and the other two thirds divided between the five gremios, who allot the respective dividends to each holder of shares, according to the number and amount of his shares.

The directors have permission to establish factories abroad, in America, and wherever they may deem it eligible, for the interests of the company. They are also allowed to take shares in banks, insurance companies, &c. &c.

In order to facilitate the consumption of animal food in the capital, five markets have been established. The most considerable is that in the Plaça-mayor; the circuit of which is upwards of sixteen hundred feet. Alcades superintend the weight and quality of the provisions brought to market.

Among the splendid monuments which the capital of Spain contains, I must not forget to mention the magnificent bridge of Segovia, on the river Manzanares. Some wags have sarcastically asserted that this bridge wanted nothing but a river. If, during the summer season, the Manzanares is but a rivulet, yet swelling during the winter into a dangerous torrent, it sufficiently shews the necessity of that bridge. It is a thousand paces in length, and twenty-two broad at its entrance; but it narrows towards the centre where it measures but twelve. It is constructed of free stone, and is lined with a parapet, adorned at regular distances with stone balls. This bridge was built under Philip II. on the plans of Don Juan de Herrera.

Having crossed the superb bridge of Segovia, we cannot help following those avenues that lead to a charming walk, called la Florida, where you inhale the cooling breeze of the Manzanares, and are sheltered by lofty trees from the heat of the sun. Those delightful walks lead on to the canal begun in the year 1770, after the plans of Don Pedro Martinengo. Charles III invested the company which undertook it with an exclusive privilege for thirty years.

The canal begins at the bridge of Toledo, and receives the waters of the Manzanares, Xarama, and all the rivulets that are found within a circumference of twenty leagues; it is intended to reach the Tagus, and fertilize, by its numerous irrigations, that part of Castile which it will traverse.

The necessity of a junction between the river Manzanares and the Tagus, had been felt so far back as the reign of John II. Philip IV. thought of it seriously; but his death remitted the plan he had proposed, to oblivion. Some Flemish speculators revived that project in 1673, but the execution of it was reserved for Charles III.

The company, which had undertaken this canal, resigned their privileges, and it has been carried on at the king's expense ever since. Although it is not completed, yet considerable advantages are already derived from it, by flour mills, &c. which have been erected on it, and by the facility it has afforded of removing, by means of vessels of six or seven hundred tons burthen, all the dirt and filth of the capital, which fertilizes the fields adjacent to the canal.

Although the city of Madrid be situated almost in the centre of the Peninsula, yet it carries on a considerable maritime trade, by means of factories, established principally at Cadiz and Valentia. Foreigners at Madrid have monopolized almost the whole importation trade. It consists in hardware, jewellery, fans, stockings, camlets, baracans, flannels, silk stuffs, fine cloths, sugar, salt-fish and spices.

The trade with the interior consists, with the kingdom of Valencia, in articles of the silk manufactures of that city, of Alcoy, Enquera, and Bocayrente; woollen cloths, of Alcoy and Segorra paper, and others, the importation of which into the capital is calculated at 30,000,000 reales; with the principality of Catalonia, in the produce of its manufactures, such as cloths, flannels, cottons, paper, and silk stockings, very inferior to those of French manufacture. The shoemakers of Catalonia supply nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Madrid. The trunks and boxes that are sold in that city come likewise from Barcelona. Arragon supplies cloths manufactured at Alberticia, common woollen stuffs, from Eubielos, and Villa-real. Toledo and Talavera have established ribbon manufactories on the model of those in France; but they do not equal their perfection as yet. The province of La Mancha furnishes wine, oil, and fruit. Brandy and spirituous liquors are distilled in Spain; but on a recapitulation of the goods that are entered at the Custom House, the foreign trade with the capital is found to exceed that with the interior by far.

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The population of Madrid, according to the latest accounts, amounts to about 160,000 persons.

PLAÇA MAYOR.

The Plaça Mayor is the largest of six places or squares in Madrid. Its circuit is one thousand five hundred and thirty-six feet. One hundred and thirty six houses, five stories high, adorned with balconies, and supported on pillars that form noble galleries, compose the four sides of this square.

The prospect it offers is extremely beautiful, the houses being remarkably elegant, and lofty. It is not true, as some have asserted, that all bull-fights take place in this square; that is only the case on the occasion of royal festivals: the spot commonly destined to those exhibitions being out of the city, near the gate called Alcala.

THE BUEN RETIRO.

I went to visit the Buen Retiro. That palace, built under Philip IV, formed the habitation of the Kings of Spain of the house of Austria. It is kept in repair at considerable expence by those of the reigning dynasty. The interior of the palace is nearly in the same state as it was left by the expelled princes. The gardens have been considerably increased and beautified: they are near a league in extent, and have been formed out of different plots of ground which the Count of Olivarès engaged Philip IV to purchase. These gardens offer delightful situations, and are open to the public. In one of the parts that have been recently added to the gardens, Charles III has caused a very extensive building to be erected, where a porcelain manufactory has been established. This very expensive establishment works for the king only, or on his account: vases of the most exquisite workmanship are made here. The hills of Guadarama supply the waters of a pond about three hundred paces square that you find in the gardens. The king, during his residence at Madrid, from the middle of June to the end of July, enjoys here the diversion of duck hunting.

Among the beauties of this garden, is admired a Narcissus made of bronze viewing himself in a basin which receives a fountain to which he gives his name. This fountain is an imitation from the antique: I have seen its model at Florence. The basin is of black marble, and on a square of white marble you read the following inscription:

Pallantium fuge;
Respice Arcus:
Ploves? Certo
Cubique peris.
Fibrem te estimas,
Narcisse?
Cerebrum habes.
Petroli.

A governor has the special care of the Buen-Retiro, which is situated upon an eminence, at the extremity of the city. Never had a royal mansion less the appearance of a palace. It is a very irregular building, and exhibits nothing majestic in any one point of view. It contains, however, a long suite of apartments, which, at a small expence, might be made habitable. The gardens from which they have a view are neglected. The want of water, and the nature of the soil render them little susceptible of embellishment. There are several statues worthy of the attention of the curious. The gardens of the Buen-Retiro are at present a public walk, which has long been famous in Spanish comedy and romance: at first, indeed, these alone were what gave it celebrity: there was nothing remarkable in the place itself; its reputation rose from what passed in it.

DESCRIPTION OF A CALCUTTA NAUTCH, AT THE LAST GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FESTIVAL OF DOORGAH PUCKOOR, OCTOBER, 1807.—BY A NATURALIST.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. pp. 545, 791.]

The public amusements of European society in Calcutta, if not throughout British India, are so limited in number and variety, that it is not at all surprising, that even a Calcutta Nautch should engage the attendance of those who have repeatedly experienced its insipidity; while, to those who are strangers, and have had no previous opportunity to witness any specimen of the religious pageantry of Bengal, curiosity alone will raise a desire, personally to behold one of the most celebrated and costly rites of paganism.

From the operation of these causes, the Nautches of the Doorgah Poojah, are more fully attended by Europeans, than we should expect, were the amusement or entertainment they afford considered as their sole attractions. Another motive gives a number of visitors to this ceremonial. Many gentlemen, filling the higher stations, and others, at the Presidency, attend an invitation to a Nautch, as a matter of compliment to the parties inviting, who are highly gratified by this acquiescence, which they consider as a mark of respect and condescension, and of much more weight than a complimentary visit on any other occasion.

To the causes already enumerated, as combining to enlarge the attendance of Europeans at the Calcutta Nautches, we may add another, to which, in common with assemblies in general, they are frequently indebted for a greater number of their visitants, than to any other;—a motive long since recognized in the words of the Roman Poet:

"*Veniunt spectentur ut ipse,*"

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which, without great violence to the sense of the original, we may translate,

Much less to see than to be seen they come.

Scarcely had I entered the area of entertainment, when a quick, confused succession of discordant sounds, fully engaged my sense of hearing. Proceeding hastily to take my seat upon the benches laid out for public accommodation, the same sounds still smote in painful vibrations on the ear. Adjusted in my seat, I turned my eyes to the quarter whence the noise proceeded. Thus guided by the optic and auditory nerves, my doubts, as to the cause and source of the most unaccountable part of the sound, were relieved. What I had rashly concluded to be the tones of a barbarous instrument, proved, to my utter astonishment, to arise from the vocal exertions of five living animal subjects, but which, without much closer examination, I can on no account pretend to determine to which of the *Genera* in the *Systema Naturæ* they are to be referred.

As I was unable, then, to make a nearer approach to the vociferating figures, I must, however painful, be content for the present, to leave the question, as to their *genus*, *species*, and *variety*, to be determined by future observation. But whether they prove to be non-descript, or *species novi generis*, I had the satisfaction to find that I could not doubt for an instant as to their proper class. That they belonged to the *Mammalia* was tolerably perceptible, nay demonstrable, even at some little distance. As to the *Order* also, I had no room for hesitation; for although I am slow in trusting appearances, and in the admission of facts; and, although I had no opportunity closely to inspect the great ordinal characters, the teeth, nor even the nails (indeed I should have thought it hazardous to go within reach of either, without previous inquiry) yet the clearly defined *Mammæ pectorales binæ*, the *pedes manusque duo*, will, I am confident, justify me in having ranked them at once among the Primates.

Further than this I cannot yet presume to carry my arrangement. All I can now do, is to submit to you the few notes made on the spot; and, as systematic terminology does not easily admit of translation, I give them in the general language of science.

Allow me to premise that the individuals, the subjects of my observation, were fantastically dressed, and in such way as to increase their resemblance to the human figure, which greatly limited my field of observation, as will be forthwith perceptible.

Classis. Mammalia.

Ordo. Primates.

Genus?

Animal erectum. Statura et magnitudine, Simiæ varietatis majoris.

Altitudine, pedum quatuor—vix ultra.

Aspectus?

Actio. Motus pedum, brachiorum, manumque, Simiarum imitantes.

Caput, vultus, et forma ovis, genetis humani ad instar

Capillus abundans, caballinus, niger, et nitens veluti speculum.

Oculi coccinei, natantes, scintillantes petuli, pulcherrimi.

Color, cutis totæ faciei et colli, fuscus, fuliginosus, luridus; et, uno in exemplare, variegatus versicolobrius, sicut in specie vegetabili, botanice, Sarietenia, vulgo *Mahogany* dicta:—Facie carente, in toto, coloribus omnibus rosarum et liliarum, qui feliciter commixti, apud neotericos, mulla creant delicias.

Vox.—Magna vocis facultate gaudent. Sonos emittunt nec loquentes nec cantantes, et omnino quales mihi nunquam anethac contigit audire.

Labia rubra, complanata, proportionepta.

Dentes firmi, equales, bene conformati, (ne mihi videantur, nam procul in præsentia scribo) attamen (horribili visu!) rubrimul quasi sanguine recenti imbuti. Ex ore, subindè liquorem ejeci observavi apprime rubrum, et suppeditantem, nihil dubio, pigmentum utilissimum, vel colorem animalium usui adaptatum, et, forsitan, magna cum utilitate, apud tinctores Europæos.

Mammæ, hæmisphericæ, prominentes, orbiculatæ, assurgentes, firmæ! Aspectu haud ingratæ.

An caudæ? Heu! me miserum! Omnibus his quinque exemplaribus involutis indusiis, scelestis indusiis, occasio et potestas videndi corpus naturale, nudum, "puris naturalibus," denegati sunt.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFRICAN TRADE AT SIERRA LEONE.

The following remarks on the trade in the Gloop country, on the South side of the Gambia, were written by the late Mr. George Ross, who, not long before his death, resided a few weeks at Barrowfast (or Berefet) in that river. They were committed to paper merely for his own private use; but contain information which may be beneficial to any one who is commencing a trade in that country. They were alluded to in the important intelligence we gave (Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1201 to 1210.) from Sierra Leone relative to various particulars on the African coast, as well as to the manner in which the natives view the Abolition of the Slave Trade, as to the way in which their pursuits are now likely to be directed in consequence thereof.

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of Mr. Prince's. Having fallen in a ploughed field, without coming into contact with a rock, it was broken only into two principal pieces, one of which, possessing all the characters of the stone in a remarkable degree, we purchased; for it had now become an article of sale.—It was urged that it had pleased heaven to rain down this treasure upon them, and they would bring their thunderbolts to the best market they could. This was, it must be confessed, a wiser mode of managing the business than that which had been adopted by some others at an earlier period of these discoveries. Strongly impressed with the idea that these stones contained gold and silver, they subjected them to all the tortures of ancient alchemy, and the goldsmith's crucible, the forge, and the blacksmith's anvil, were employed in vain to elicit riches which existed only in the imagination.

Two miles south east from Mr. Prince's, at the foot of Tashowa hill, a fifth mass fell. The fall was distinctly heard by Mr. Ephraim Foner and his family, who live within 40 rods of the place, and in full view. They saw a smoke rise from the spot, as they did from the hill, where they are positive another stone struck, as they heard it. At the time of the fall, having no idea of any such thing, they supposed a load struck the ground; but days, hearing of the stones and in their vicinity, they and the result was a stone in the road, supposed the lightning the ground to the first place; the diameter, from the fall. moderate might

which seems to have been peculiar.—Mr. Elihu Staples, a man of integrity, lives on the hill at the bottom of which this body fell, and witnessed the first appearance, progress, and explosion of the meteor. After the last explosion, a rending noise like that of a whirlwind passed along to the east of his house and immediately over his orchard, which is on the declivity of the hill. At the same instant a streak of light passed over the orchard in a large curve, and seemed to pierce the ground. A shock was felt, and a report heard like that of a heavy body falling to the earth; but no conception being entertained of the real cause, (for no one in this vicinity, with whom we conversed, appeared to have ever heard of the fall of stones from the skies), it was supposed that lightning had struck the ground. Three or four hours after the event Mr. Seeley went into his field to look after his cattle.—He found that some of them had leaped into the adjoining enclosure, and all exhibited strong indications of terror. Passing on, he was struck with surprise at seeing a spot of ground which he knew to have been recently turfed over, all torn up, and the earth looking fresh, as if from recent violence.

Coming to the place, he found a great mass of fragments of a strange-looking stone, and immediately called for his wife, who was second on the ground.

Here were exhibited the most striking proofs of violent collision. A ridge of micaceous schistus lying nearly even with the ground, and somewhat inclining like the hill to the south-east, was shivered to pieces, to a certain extent, by the impulses of the stone, which thus received a still more oblique direction, and forced itself into the earth to the depth of three feet, tearing a hole of five feet in length and four feet and a half in breadth, and throwing large masses of turf and fragments of stone and earth to the distance of 50 and 100 feet. Had there been no meteor, no explosions, and no witnesses of the light and shock, it would have been impossible for any person contemplating the scene to doubt that a large and heavy body had really fallen from the skies with tremendous momentum.

This stone was all in fragments, none of which exceeded the size of a man's fist, and were rapidly dispersed by numerous visitors who carried it away at pleasure. Indeed we found very difficult to obtain a sufficient number specimens of the various stones, and this was at length accomplished by opportunity and purchase. From information which we could obtain of the quantity of fragments of this last stone, and compared with its specific gravity, we concluded that *its weight could not have fallen much short of 200 pounds.* All the stones, when first found, were friable, being easily crushed between the fingers; this was espe-

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having the most conscientious linguist in the world, I got bit twice by the lodging-master coming on me the day following for a bar, that, had I known it when buying the wax, I should have made it a particular matter of consideration.

They will tell you it is quite irregular to ask what the lodging is to be, until the wax be gone; but I can see only two ways of doing business, by open honesty or low cunning; the latter, alas! is the but too prevalent system on this ill-fated coast.

Cotton is to be had here in certain seasons in great plenty. It is fine, but short; they bring it with the seed, and I have seen a basket about the size of a bushel given twice full for a bottle of powder. This, of course, is not the proper season for it. I should think it will be most plentiful from December or January to May or June.

Rice, excellent in quality, may be had cheap: the same quantity of rice in the husk, as of cotton, is bought for a bottle of powder, worth about two shillings sterling. I measured the quantity of clean rice got out of one of those bottle-of-powder-worths, and found it made 35 heaped quarts, (about 70lbs.)

They seldom bring this article down unless it is sent for. If, therefore, you want to supply yourself expeditiously, you had best hire a canoe and employ an honest native to go to the Floop towns and make trade for you; giving him a little of such *money* as he will point out to you.

This method is perhaps generally a good one—I mean in regard to other articles as well as rice, not even excepting wax. But rice; corn of the three different sorts; cloth; honey; cotton; stock, such as bullocks; goats, hogs, and fowls; yams and plantain, also Gaboo and Fororo; are to be had most expeditiously in this manner: and, should you be fortunate enough to meet with an honest intelligent tradesman, most advantageously too.

Honey. I have not had the good luck to meet with any to buy, but I have seen some very good indeed: and by the accounts I hear, it is to be bought very cheap.

Before I come to Gambia again I must know how to make honey-wine. I ought to recollect it from a social and humane motive as well as from interest.

Cotton cloths, white, but rather coarse; their price is commonly a piece of an iron bar, about four or five inches long. An iron bar of the usual length may be cut into 20 or 21 *cloth-pieces*. I have done it.

Mahogany trees are here in great abundance.

Indigo (Mandingo name *Carro*) may be had very cheap; but I know not how to cure it.

Gaboo and Fororo. I have seen them and have samples, but am at a loss to describe them.

Say that the former resembles the kernal of an almond, the latter an over-grown pea; both of a brownish colour; they are brought down by the Maudingoes to the Floop country to purchase corn. I have given the Joliff names of both, the former, is by the Mandingoes called *Sanda quora*. The Floops give these articles in exchange for cowries, count for count. They are in no esteem here; but they may be sold at Goree or Senegal at 20 of the former, or 14 strings of the latter, for a dollar, which I am informed is the stated price of them thereabout.

These are all the articles I recollect at present that are to be had here of any note, except slaves and stock, both of which are in *tolerable plenty*.

When iron is scarce, as at present, a bar of iron is a good price for a nice little fat bullock: I have bought two goats for a quarter of a bar of iron; a milch goat and kid for a bottle of powder; a nice roasting pig for a *cloth-piece* of an iron bar; and six fowls for the same.

Plena [a native woman residing at Barrowfatt] has, for the ten strings of an eightpenny bunch of red garnets, bought me ten fowls: and the country soap and butter are very cheap.—I should like to know the manner they make their soap, for I find it *rises* with salt water.

Gold I have omitted, as not belonging properly to the Floop side, either by birth or residence: there is some to be had on the Gillifrey-side, and a greater abundance up the River. The same of ivory.

It is now evening and we have got candle-light. This rainy day has been so dismally dark, that I had to guess at writing the above, though done about two o'clock in the afternoon.

I have sat down now to specify the articles of trade most in demand for the purchase of the above, but I see my paper is nearly expended. I must therefore for the present be excused.

The following occur to me now, and I set them down, as they occur, as the first on the list, viz. iron, amber, cowries, arrangoes, tobacco, cutlasses, gun-powder, coral, and mock coral, Dutch knives, rum, blue burdoe beads and black points. Indeed I could at present command the trade of Barrowfatt, were there any thing in it worth commanding, with only a good supply of iron, powder, rum, tobacco, arrangoes, cowries, Dutch knives, and a few smallish beads. This last is a choice assortment, and the articles ranked in their proper places.

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AN ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE SHOWER OF METEORIC STONES, AT WESTON, IN AMERICA.—BY PROFESSORS SILLIMAN AND KINGSLEY.

[This relation was first communicated in England, by the right hon. Charles Greville, F.R.S. &c.]

Yale College, December 26, 1807.—As imperfect and erroneous accounts of the late phenomenon at Weston are finding their way into circulation, we take the liberty of inclosing for publication the result of an investigation into the circumstances and evidence of the event referred to, which we have made on the ground where it happened. That we may not interrupt our narration by repeating the observation wherever it is applicable, we may remark, once for all, that we visited and carefully examined every spot where the stones had been ascertained to have fallen, and several places where they had been only suspected without any discovery; that we obtained specimens of every stone—conversed with all the principal original witnesses; spent several days in the investigation; and were, at the time, the only persons who had explored the whole ground.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.
JAMES L. KINGSLEY.

The meteor, which has so recently excited alarm in many, and astonishment in all, first made its appearance in Weston, about a quarter or half past six o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 14th instant (Dec. 1807). The morning was somewhat cloudy; the clouds were dispersed in unequal masses, being in some places thick and opaque; in others light, fleecy, and partially transparent; while spots of unclouded sky appeared here and there among them. Along the northern part of the horizon, a space of 10 or 15 degrees was perfectly clear. The day had merely dawned, and there was little or no light, except from the moon, which was just setting. Judge Wheeler, to whose intelligence and observation, apparently uninfluenced by fear or imagination, we are indebted for the substance of this part of our account, was passing through the inclosure adjoining his house, with his face to the north, and his eyes on the ground, when a sudden flash, occasioned by the transition of a luminous body across the northern margin of clear sky, illuminated every object, and caused him to look up. He immediately discovered a globe of fire, just then passing behind the first cloud, which was very dark, and obscured, although it did not entirely hide the meteor. In this situation its appearance was distinct, and well defined, like that of the sun seen through a mist. It rose from the north, and proceeded in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, but inclining, by a very small angle, to the west, and deviating a little from the plane of a great circle, but in pretty large curves, sometimes on one side of the plane, and sometimes on the other, but never making an angle with it of more than four or five degrees. It appeared about one half or two-thirds the diameter of the full moon. This description of its apparent magnitude is vague, but it was impossible to ascertain what angle it subtended. Its progress was not so rapid as that of common meteors and shooting stars. When it passed behind the thinner clouds, it appeared brighter than before; and when it passed the spots of clear sky it flashed with a vivid light, yet not so intense as the lightning in a thunder-storm, but rather like what is commonly called heat lightning. Its surface was apparently convex.

Where it was not too much obscured by thick clouds, a conical train of paler light was seen to attend it, waving, and in length about 10 or 12 diameters of the body. In the clear sky a brisk scintillation was observed about the body of the meteor, like that of a burning firebrand carried against the wind.

It disappeared about 15 degrees short of the zenith, and about the same number of degrees west of the meridian. It did not vanish instantaneously, but grew, pretty rapidly, fainter and fainter, as a red-hot cannon ball would do, if cooling in the dark, only with much more rapidity.

There was no peculiar smell in the atmosphere, nor were any luminous masses seen to separate from the body. The whole period between its first appearance and total extinction was estimated at about 20 seconds.

About 30 or 40 seconds after this, three loud and distinct reports, like those of a four-pounder, near at hand, were heard. They succeeded each other with as much rapidity as was consistent with distinctness, and, altogether, did not occupy three seconds. Then followed a rapid succession of reports less loud, and running into each other, so as to produce a continued rumbling, like that of a cannon ball rolling over a floor, sometimes louder and at other times fainter; some compared it to the noise of a waggon, running rapidly down a long and stony hill; or to a volley of musquetry, protracted into what is called, in military language, a running fire. This noise continued about as long as the body was in rising, and died away, apparently in the direction from which the meteor came.

The accounts of others corresponded substantially with this. Time was differently estimated by different people, but the variation was not material. Some augmented the number of loud reports, and terror and ima-

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gination, seem, in various instances, to have magnified every circumstance of this phenomenon.

The only thing which seemed of any importance beyond this statement was derived from Mr. Elihu Staples, who said, that when the meteor disappeared, there were apparently three successive efforts or leaps of the fire-ball, which grew more dim at every throw, and disappeared with the last.

A number of masses of stone fell in several places, principally within the town of Weston. The places which had been well ascertained at the period of our investigation, were six. The most remote were about 9 or 10 miles distant from each other, in a line differing little from the course of the meteor. It is therefore probable that the successive masses fell in this order, the most northerly first, and the most southerly last. We think we are able to point out three principal places where stones have fallen, corresponding with the three loud cannon-like reports, and with the three leaps of the meteor observed by Mr. Staples. There were nine circumstances common to all the cases. There was in every instance, immediately after the explosions had ceased, a loud whizzing or roaring noise in the air, observed at all the places, and, so far as was ascertained, at the moment of the fall. It excited in some the idea of a tornado; in others, of a large cannon-shot in rapid motion; and it filled all with astonishment and apprehension of some impending catastrophe. In every instance immediately after, this was heard a sudden and abrupt noise, like that of a ponderous body striking the ground in its fall. Excepting one, the stones were more or less broken. The most important circumstances of the particular cases were as follow:

1. The most northerly fall was within the limits of Huntington, on the border of Weston, about 40 or 50 rods east of the great road from Bridgeport to Newtown, in a cross road, and contiguous to the house of Mr. Merwin Burr. Mr. Burr was standing in the road, in front of his house, when the stone fell. The noise produced by its collision with a rock of granite, on which it struck, was very loud. Mr. Burr was within 50 feet, and immediately searched for the body, but, it being still dark, he did not find it till half an hour after. By the fall, some of it was reduced to powder, and the rest of it was broken into very small fragments, which were thrown around to the distance of 20 or 30 feet. The granite rock was stained at the place of contact with a deep lead colour. The largest fragment which remained did not exceed the size of a goose-egg, and this Mr. Burr found to be *still warm to the hand*. There was reason to conclude from all the circumstances, that this stone must have weighed about *twenty or twenty-five pounds*.

2. The masses projected at the second explosion seem to have fallen principally at and in the vicinity of Mr. William Prince's, in Weston, distant about five miles, in a southerly direction, from Mr. Burr's. Mr. Prince and family were still in bed, when they heard a noise like the fall of a very heavy body, immediately after the explosions. They formed various unsatisfactory conjectures, concerning the cause; nor did even a fresh hole made through the turf in the door-yard, about twenty-five feet from the house, lead to any conception of the cause or induce any other inquiry than why a new post-hole should have been dug where there was no use for it: so far were this family from conceiving of the possibility of such an event as stones falling from the clouds. They had indeed formed a vague conjecture that the hole might have been made by lightning, but would probably have paid no further attention to the circumstance, had they not heard, in the course of the day, that stones had fallen that morning in other parts of the town. This induced them, towards evening, to search the hole in the yard, where they found a stone buried in the loose earth which had fallen upon it. It was two feet from the surface: the hole was about twelve inches in diameter; and as the earth was soft and nearly free from stones, the mass had sustained little injury, only a few small fragments having been detached by the shock. The weight of this stone was about *thirty-five pounds*. From the descriptions which we have heard, it must have been a noble specimen, and men of science will not cease to deplore that so rare a treasure should have been immediately broken in pieces. All that remained unbroken of this noble mass, was a piece of *twelve pounds weight*, since purchased by Isaac Bronson, Esq. of Greenfield, with the liberal view of presenting it to some public institution.

Six days after, another mass was discovered, half a mile north-west from Mr. Prince's. The search was induced by the confident persuasion of the neighbours that they heard it fall near the spot where it was actually found buried in the earth, weighing from seven to ten pounds. It was found by Gideon Hall and Isaac Fairchild. It was in small fragments, having fallen on a globular detached mass of gneiss rock, which it split in two, and by which it was itself shivered to pieces.

The same men informed us that they suspected another stone had fallen in the vicinity, as the report had been distinctly heard, and could be referred to a particular region somewhat to the east. Returning to the place, after an excursion of a few hours to another part of the town, we were gratified to find the conjecture verified, by the actual discovery of a mass of *thirteen pounds weight*, which had fallen half a mile to the north-east

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of Mr. Prince's. Having fallen in a ploughed field, without coming into contact with a rock, it was broken only into two principal pieces, one of which, possessing all the characters of the stone in a remarkable degree, we purchased; for it had now become an article of sale.—It was urged that it had pleased heaven to rain down this treasure upon them, and they would bring their thunderbolts to the best market they could. This was, it must be confessed, a wiser mode of managing the business than that which had been adopted by some others at an earlier period of these discoveries. Strongly impressed with the idea that these stones contained gold and silver, they subjected them to all the tortures of ancient alchemy, and the goldsmith's crucible, the forge, and the blacksmith's anvil, were employed in vain to elicit riches which existed only in the imagination.

Two miles south east from Mr. Prince's, at the foot of Tashowa hill, a fifth mass fell. Its fall was distinctly heard by Mr. Ephraim Porter and his family, who live within 40 rods of the place, and in full view. They saw a smoke rise from the spot, as they did also from the hill, where they are positive that another stone struck, as they heard it distinctly. At the time of the fall, having never heard of any such thing, they supposed that lightning had struck the ground; but after three or four days, hearing of the stones which had been found in their vicinity, they were induced to search, and the result was the discovery of a mass of stone in the road, at the place where they supposed the lightning had struck. It penetrated the ground to the depth of two feet in the deepest place; the hole was about twenty inches in diameter, and its margin was coloured blue from the powder of the stone struck off in its fall.

It was broken into fragments of moderate size, and from the best calculations might have weighed 20 or 25 pounds.

The hole exhibited marks of much violence, the turf being very much torn, and thrown about to some distance.

It is probable that the four stones last described were all projected at the second explosion, and should one be discovered on the neighbouring hill,* we must without doubt refer it to the same avulsion.

3. Last of all, we hasten to what appears to have been the catastrophe of this wonderful phenomenon.

A mass of stone, far exceeding the united weight of all which we have hitherto described, fell in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Seely, and within 30 rods of his house.

A circumstance attended the fall of this which seems to have been peculiar.—Mr. Elihu Stephs, a man of integrity, lives on the hill at the bottom of which this body fell, and witnessed the first appearance, progress, and explosion of the meteor. After the last explosion, a rending noise like that of a whirlwind passed along to the east of his house and immediately over his orchard, which is on the declivity of the hill. At the same instant a streak of light passed over the orchard in a large curve, and seemed to pierce the ground. A shock was felt, and a report heard like that of a heavy body falling to the earth; but no conception being entertained of the real cause, (for no one in this vicinity, with whom we conversed, appeared to have ever heard of the fall of stones from the skies), it was supposed that lightning had struck the ground. Three or four hours after the event Mr. Seeley went into his field to look after his cattle.—He found that some of them had leaped into the adjoining enclosure, and all exhibited strong indications of terror. Passing on, he was struck with surprise at seeing a spot of ground which he knew to have been recently turfed over, all torn up, and the earth looking fresh, as if from recent violence.

Coming to the place, he found a great mass of fragments of a strange-looking stone, and immediately called for his wife, who was second on the ground.

Here were exhibited the most striking proofs of violent collision. A ridge of micaceous schistus lying nearly even with the ground, and somewhat inclining like the hill to the south-east, was shivered to pieces, to a certain extent, by the impulse of the stone, which thus received a still more oblique direction, and forced itself into the earth to the depth of three feet, tearing a hole of five feet in length and four feet and a half in breadth, and throwing large masses of turf and fragments of stone and earth to the distance of 50 and 100 feet. Had there been no meteor, no explosions, and no witnesses of the light and shock, it would have been impossible for any person contemplating the scene to doubt that a large and heavy body had really fallen from the skies with tremendous momentum.

This stone was all in fragments, none of which exceeded the size of a man's fist, and was rapidly dispersed by numerous visitors who carried it away at pleasure. Indeed we found it very difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of specimens of the various stones, an object which was at length accomplished principally by importunity and purchase. From the best information which we could obtain of the quantity of fragments of this last stone, compared with its specific gravity, we concluded that *its weight could not have fallen much short of* 200 *pounds*. All the stones, when first found, were friable, being easily broken between the fingers; this was espe-

* Which has since been found, weighing thirty-six pounds and a quarter. I have seen and weighed it myself.—S. Burr.

cially the case where they had been buried in the moist earth, but by exposure to the air they gradually hardened. Such were the circumstances attending the fall of these singular masses. We have named living witnesses; the list of these may be augmented, but we consider the proof as sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. Further confirmation will be derived from the mineralogical description and chemical examination of these stones.

The specimens obtained from all the different places are perfectly similar. The most careless observer would instantly pronounce them portions of a common mass, and different from any of the stones commonly seen on this globe.

Of their form nothing very certain can be said, because only comparatively small fragments of the great body of the meteor have been obtained. Few of the specimens weigh one pound—most of them less than half a pound, and from that to the fraction of an ounce. Mr. Bronson's piece is the largest with which we are acquainted; we possess the next, which weighs six pounds, and is very perfect in its characteristic marks, and we have a good collection of smaller specimens, many of which are very instructive. They possess every irregular variety of form which might be supposed to arise from accidental fracture with violent force. On many of them, however, and chiefly on the large specimens, may be distinctly perceived portions of the external part of the meteor.

It is everywhere covered with a thin black crust, destitute of splendour, and bounded by portions of the large irregular curve which seems to have inclosed the meteoric mass. This curve is far from being uniform. It is sometimes depressed with concavities such as might be produced by pressing a soft and yielding substance. The surface of the crust feels harsh like the prepared fish-skin or shagreen. It gives sparks with steel. There are certain portions of the stones covered with the black crust, which appear not to have formed a part of the outside of the meteor, but to have received this coating in the interior parts, in consequence of fissures or cracks, produced probably by the intense heat to which the body seems to have been subjected. The specific gravity of the stone is 3.6, water being 1. The colour of the mass of the stone is principally a dark ash, or more properly a leaden colour. It is interspersed with distinct masses, from the size of a pin's head to the diameter of one or two inches, which are almost white, resembling in many instances the crystals of feldspar in some varieties of granite, and in that species of porphyry known by the name of *verd antique*.

The texture of the stone is granular and coarse, resembling some pieces of grit-stone. It cannot be broken by the fingers, but gives a rough and irregular fracture with the hammer.

On inspecting the mass, four distinct kinds of matter may be perceived by the eye.

1. The stone is thickly interspersed with black globular masses, most of them spherical, some are oblong and irregular. The largest are of the size of a pigeon-shot, but generally they are much smaller. They can be detached with any pointed iron instrument, and leave a concavity in the stone. They are not attractable by the magnet, and can be broken with the hammer.

2. Masses of yellow pyrites may be observed. Some of them are of a brilliant golden colour, and are readily distinguished by the eye.

3. The whole stone is thickly interspersed with metallic points, many of them evident to the eye, and they appear numerous and distinct with a lens. Their colour is whitish, and was mistaken by the discoverers of the stone for silver. They appear to be chiefly malleable iron alloyed with nickel.

4. The lead-coloured mass which cements these things together, has been described already, and constitutes by far the greater part of the stone. After being wetted and exposed to the air, the stone becomes covered with numerous reddish spots, which do not appear in a fresh fracture, and arise manifestly from the rusting of the iron.

Finally, the stone has been analysed in the laboratory of this College according to the excellent instructions of Howard, Vauquelin, and Fourcroy. The analysis was hasty, and it ended only for the purpose of general information. The exact proportions, and the steps of the analysis, are reserved for more leisure, and may be given to the philosophical world hereafter. It is sufficient at present to observe that the stone appears to consist of the following ingredients:—*silex, iron, magnesia, nickel, sulphur.*

The two first constitute by far the greater part of the stone—the third is in considerable proportion, but much less than the others—the fourth is probably still less; and the sulphur exists in a small but indeterminate quantity.

Most of the iron is in a perfectly metallic state; the whole stone attracts the magnet, and this instrument takes up a large proportion of it when pulverized. Portions of metallic iron may be separated, so large that they can be readily extended under the hammer. Some of the iron is in combination with sulphur in the pyrites, and probably most of the iron is alloyed by nickel.

It remains to be observed that this account of the appearances of the stone accords very exactly with the descriptions, now become considerably numerous, of similar bodies which have fallen in other countries at various

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periods; and with specimens which one of us has inspected, of stones that have fallen in India, France, and Scotland. The chemical analysis also proves that their composition is the same; and it is well known to mineralogists and chemists that no such stones have been found among the productions of this globe.

The falling of stones from the clouds is an event which has frequently happened in Europe, in Asia, and in South America. The accounts of such phenomena were, for a long time, rejected by philosophers, as the offspring of ignorance and superstition. Several facts of this kind, however, within a few years, have been proved by evidence so unexceptionable, as to overcome the most obstinate incredulity. It is now admitted not only that such phenomena have existed in modern times, but that the accounts of similar events in former ages are in a high degree probable.

Within fifteen years past the falling of similar bodies, under similar circumstances, has happened in Portugal, Bohemia, France, Great Britain, India, and South America.

To account for the existence of these stones, various theories have been formed by philosophers. Some have supposed them to be only common stones struck with lightning and partly melted. But this theory has now no advocate. A less fanciful hypothesis is, that they are masses of matter thrown from volcanoes. But to this there are serious objections. No such bodies are found near the craters of volcanoes, or are known to be projected from them. And in many instances these bodies have fallen several hundred and even several thousand miles from any known volcano.

Some philosophers have supposed that these stones are thrown from terrestrial comets. Not to mention any other objection to this hypothesis, it will by no means account for such a phenomenon as appeared at Sienna in 1794, when stones descended, not from a moving meteor, but from a luminous cloud. Other philosophers, ascribing to these stones an origin still more extraordinary, suppose them to be projected from the moon.

The subject must be acknowledged to be involved in much obscurity, and the phenomenon, till we are possessed of more facts and better observations, must be considered as inexplicable.

ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN OF CANNAY: BY GEORGE DEMPSTER, OF DUNNICHEN, ESQ.

Cannay is an island of ten or twelve miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. In it is a hill of some height, called the Compass Hill, in which there is a little hole, dug about a foot or two in depth. A compass placed in this hole is instantly disturbed, and in a short time veers about to the eastward, till at last the north point settles itself in a due southerly direction, and remains there. At a very little distance from this hole, perhaps on the very edge of it, the needle recovers its usual position.

This singular circumstance was known when Martin wrote his account of the island, and is taken notice of by him. He indeed says the compass then settled at due east, which is also curious. What increases the singularity of this alteration in the needle, is a discovery lately made by Hector M'Neil, Esq. tacksman of the island. He mentioned the circumstances to us, and Lord Bredalbane, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne, and the rest of the company, went to examine the fact. The harbour on the north side is formed by a bold rock of basalt, which may be about a half a mile below, and to the southward of the Compass Hill, of which this rock is a continuation. We rowed under this rock, and when the boat reached its centre, immediately under the rock, and almost touching it, the north point of our compass veered about, and settled at due south, and remained there: this experiment was frequently repeated with the same success; but this effect was confined also to a very small part of the rock, which seemed to us directly south from the hole on Compass Hill. At a little distance, on either side, the needle recovered its usual position. His lordship then directed the boat to row with great quickness past the rock, when, upon our crossing the place which had before affected the needle, it was again affected during the passage, though very quick, and recovered soon after passing this point. We could hardly venture to assign any cause for these appearances, but by supposing something magnetical in the rock, extending the whole distance from the Compass Hill to the headland at the mouth of the harbour. If this should prove to be the case, we had no scruple in pronouncing this to be the largest loadstone as yet discovered in the world. A part of the rock was broken off at the very spot where this affection of the needle was observed, and was applied to the compass, when removed from the rock, but it seemed to produce no effect upon the needle whatsoever; also, the compass was carried about the length of the boat from the rock, and it was also placed in the same line on the opposite side of the harbour, at about a quarter of a mile's distance; neither of these experiments produced any effect on the needle.

In this island there are many columnar appearances, not unlike to Staffa; and several, both straight and bent, and every way as regular, which seems also to have, like Staffa, escaped observation till very lately.

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SPECIMENS OF DUTCH INDUSTRY.

Extract of a Report from the Minister for the Interior to the King of Holland, dated Utrecht, June 28, 1808, after a public Exhibition of sundry Specimens of National Industry, produced in Holland.

[Resumed from p. 1170, Vol. IV.]

CARPETING AND FLOOR-CLOTH.

The quality of the floor-cloth, manufactured in this country, has, for some years, been considerably improved; and the Dutch carpet manufactories, although totally different from those in other countries, and not yet arrived at that state which might bear to be compared with them, deserve, however, in general, to be distinctly noticed. The commissioners, at the same time as they have expressed their approbation of the different qualities and patterns sent to them, distinguish with particular satisfaction the manufactory of P. Haan, at Hilversum, which, according to the pieces manufactured there, and sent to the exhibition, has not only maintained its reputation, but has also undergone considerable improvements; and the commissioners have on that account, and as a further encouragement, awarded to the said manufacturer the silver prize of honour.

HATS.

P. M. Smelders, of the house of E. F. Vander Hout and Son, of Geertruidenberg, having sent in some very good specimens of hats, at moderate prices, the commissioners have awarded to him the silver prize of honour. The commissioners have likewise thought proper to mention in an honourable and distinguished manner, J. Eroyk Aarts and Co. of Amersfoort, who have also forwarded various samples of hats to the exhibition, and whose manufactory, though only established in February, 1807, bids very fair for success.

WROUGHT SILKS AND VELVET.

The original materials used in the silk and velvet manufactories, being entirely the produce of other countries, the wrought silks and velvet sent to the exhibition have therefore justly excited the admiration of the spectators. The extension of this branch of national industry is of the utmost importance to the manufactories established in this country; as it is no longer doubtful but the above-mentioned articles may be manufactured in this kingdom of as good a quality as those of any other part of the world. J. La Coste, Widow P. Van Walree, and Co. and D. Van Lennep Coster, of Amsterdam, having sent in some beautiful pieces of wrought silk and velvet, made in their manufactories, which, as well in quality and richness of colours as in moderation of price, may vie with foreign productions, the commissioners have awarded to each of those manufacturers a silver prize of honour. They have, further maintained in an honourable and distinguished manner, Prinsen Romaer Vander Loo, and Co. of Helmont, for having sent patterns of silk-velvet-ribbon, made in their manufactory, which, although recently established, appears to have been considerably extended; and likewise of J. C. Wiedebosch, of Amsterdam, for having sent in an assortment of silk stockings of a very good quality: it is, however, particularly recommended that the said manufacturers would use their utmost endeavours to equal the fineness of similar articles produced abroad.

HEMP, FLAX, CORDAGE, AND THREAD.

The cord and rope manufactories are of a different nature, they not being obliged to draw their original materials entirely from foreign countries. The importance and excellence of those manufactories, already established in this country, for so many years, is sufficiently acknowledged; and it is with peculiar satisfaction that the commissioners have observed from the excellent workmanship and moderate prices of the different sorts of cordage sent in by C. J. Moleman Van Brienca, of Gouda, that the cord manufactories of this country have by no means lost their ancient celebrity, and that nothing but peace and commerce is required to raise them to their former state of prosperity.—Among the cordage sent in by the above-mentioned manufactory, the log-lines deserve particular notice, as having been brought to such a state of perfection, that they equal in every respect those of other countries. To this maker the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour. The utility of the flax manufactories is also generally known: the original materials used therein are likewise the produce of our own soil. The samples of Dutch flax sent to the exhibition by W. Vollenhoven and Son, of Rotterdam, having, on account of their excellent dressing, attracted particular notice, the commissioners have awarded to them the silver prize of honour.

The thread-manufactories also properly belong to this country; Dutch thread being every where acknowledged to excel that made in other countries. F. W. Loutermans, of Bois-le-Duc, has sent a considerable number of samples of variously assorted thread. The excellence of the different articles made in this manufactory, as well the vast extent of the manufactory itself, which gives employment to more than two thousand persons, having attracted the notice of the commissioners, they have conferred upon the said master the silver prize of honour. The commissioners have, however, at the same time, expressed their regret that no other thread manufacturers have thought proper to send their productions to this exhibition.

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Dutch table and other linen, has been noted for a length of time; and articles of this description, made in this country, are eagerly sought after by the greatest part of Europe. Their reputation is so well established, and the number of manufactories where these articles are made, is still so considerable, that the commissioners have been extremely surprised at the small number who have sent specimens of their labours to this exhibition.—The commissioners have therefore been obliged to content themselves with mentioning in an honourable and distinguished manner, the following manufacturers, in expectation that at a future exhibition others may be excited to send in their works, and thereby co-operate in accomplishing the grand and salutary object of this institution: viz. B. Brukis and Son, of Hengelo, particularly on account of their linen cloth; Widow P. Engelis and Son, of Helmont, on account of their table linens; and B. Bavinck and Son, of Almelo, who have sent to the exhibition patterns of dimity.

CALICO.

The calico manufactories, which formerly used to be an important branch of national industry, are, for the present, generally in a less prosperous state, which is particularly to be attributed to the want of raw cotton, as well as to the stagnation of trade and navigation.

The spinning of cotton, by means of machinery, is an object of the utmost importance, and which in this country, is still open to material and considerable improvement; it was therefore peculiarly gratifying to observe, from the different samples sent to the exhibition, that sundry manufacturers have begun to apply themselves to this branch, with every prospect of success.

The samples of cotton, spun by means of machinery, and sent to the exhibition by the brothers Schophaus, of Enschede, having been found of a peculiarly excellent quality, those brothers have been deemed worthy of the silver prize of honour.—The commissioners have further mentioned in an honourable and distinguished manner, G. A. Versteege and Co. of Zutphen, for having sent in a considerable assortment of printed calico, of a very good quality. They have likewise considered the samples sent in by the following manufacturers as worthy of being inserted in their report: a piece of printed calico by A. Muller and Son, of Nieuwer Amstel, the milled and checked woollen stuff, and the Molton cotton counterpane, by L. Janse Molton, of Hilversum, and the piece of Molton cotton in imitation of that manufactured in England, by R. S. Das, of the same place.

PAPER.

The Dutch paper manufactories have been brought to such a state of perfection, that different sorts of paper made in this country may justly vie with that manufactured abroad. But, notwithstanding the great number of paper manufactories in this kingdom, very few of them, have sent specimens of their industry. The samples sent by the following manufacturers are in the meantime sufficient proofs that the paper made in this country still deserves to be reckoned among the best that is fabricated anywhere: and as these samples are very good of their sort, the commissioners have mentioned each of these manufacturers in an honourable and distinguished manner, viz. Sankool of Zaandyk, for samples of atlas and royal drawing paper, and some post and writing paper. Fedielleteau De Bruin and Co. of Boxel and J. Noning and Son of Zaandyk, who have sent to the exhibition various kinds of vellum paper, of a very good quality: also Stolp and Lugt, of West Lunr, for some stiffened paper for flowers, being a first experiment.

LEATHER.

The leather manufactories of this country have already, for a great many years, been in a very flourishing state, and form no inconsiderable part of the national productions. The improvements effected by recent discoveries in chemistry have likewise been adopted among them, with every prospect of success.

The manufacturing of what is called morocco or printed and stained calf's leather, was however not so well known in this country. The samples of this art sent to the exhibition by the widow S. F. Helb of Amsterdam have therefore caused very great surprise and satisfaction: these samples are so beautiful, and the dressing (after having been examined by persons well acquainted therewith), has been found so excellent, that there is not the least doubt but the produce of this manufactory, the first and only one within our knowledge, of this kind, in the kingdom, may easily vie with that made in other countries, and is by no means inferior to the morocco leather produced in Turkey or England, while the prices in proportion to the superior quality of this leather have been found very moderate. The golden prize of honour has been therefore very justly awarded to this manufacturer. The commissioners have moreover considered it as their duty to mention the following manufacturers in an honourable and distinguished manner: viz. G. S. Revink of Loghem for having sent in some very well tanned hides; I. M. Maryne and Co. of Grauve, on account of some very well dressed boot legs; and M. Vonsiuga of Groningen who has sent various articles made of tawed leather. The manufactories of I. Sebuis of Zevot,

ber of the society of United Brethren; and I. W. Hosbach of the Hague have also been deemed worthy of being noticed.

IRON.

C. A. Jordaens and Co. of Deventer, have sent to the exhibition various specimens of the produce of their iron foundry, whereof the greatest number was extremely well finished. —As those founders use the ore which is found below the fruitful surface of the ground, in many places in that neighbourhood, (which is very pernicious to agriculture), the commissioners have been particularly induced to mention them in an honourable and most distinguished manner.

COPPER.

B. W. Krepel of Voorst in Gueldersland, has sent in several specimens of wrought copper of superior workmanship, such as bottoms and side pieces, and also some sheeting pieces. The excellent workmanship of the bottom of a kettle of 4 feet 5 inches with the sides, deserves particular notice. To this manufacturer, the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour; they have likewise mentioned in an honourable manner I. P. Vermaas of Utrecht, pin manufacturer.

WROUGHT SILVER.

The commissioners have thought it their duty to mention in their report the manufactory of P. Verberne of Helmont, who, by means of an instrument of his own invention, has manufactured the silver plates for the thimbles sent by him to the exhibition.

BUTTONS.

A. Van Pesch of Utrecht, has sent to the exhibition various assortments of black and brown basket buttons, also white bone buttons. The importance of this manufactory, which employs a great number of hands, and the great demand for the said articles, on account of their excellent quality, and moderate prices, are the principal motives that have induced the commissioners to award to this manufacturer the silver prize of honour.

JOINERS' WORK.

The joiners' work sent in by I.H Schmidt, member of the society of the United Brethren of Zeyst, has been noticed in the report of the commissioners.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Among the products of Dutch industry, chemical preparations have always held a distinguished place, and the specimens sent to the exhibition are sufficient to maintain the celebrity of those important manufactories which justly claim the preference to those of a great many many other countries. The various excellent chemical preparations, prepared and sent in by G. Domnier and Co. of Amsterdam deserve particular notice.

The vermilion prepared in this country is noted all over Europe.

The sal ammoniac, the sal mirabile Glauberi, mercurialia, the refined camphor, borax, and saltpetre sent to the exhibition have appeared to the commissioners to be of a very good quality; they have also recommended the use of Roman allum to painters. To those makers the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour.—The following have been mentioned in an honourable manner: I. M. Comalta, of Amsterdam, on account of the excellent carmine which he has sent to the exhibition; P. De Hans, of Meppel, who has sent in some beautiful Prussian blue; and D. Van Vostenhout and Co. of Thiel, who prepare some very excellent materials for painting, and sell them at a moderate price.

HARD SOAP, CANDLES, WAX.

D. I. Bourquet and Co. of Delft, are the first who have successfully imitated in this country the hard soap manufactured at Bristol, and that manufactured at Marseilles: the commissioners have expressed their approbation of the two samples of hard soap sent in by those manufacturers, and have, on account of their excellent quality, awarded to them the silver prize of honour.

The commissioners have moreover mentioned in an honourable manner Brouwer and Son, of Zeyst, who continue to keep their manufactory of mould candles, soap-balls, &c. in considerable repute, and also R. C. Kalken of Zeyst, who has sent samples of very good glue.

GLASS AND PORCELAIN.

The national glass manufactories, particularly those that make various kinds of bottles, are by no means unimportant; and the considerable exportation of blown green glass exposed, in time of peace, is a sufficient proof that foreigners know how to appreciate the manufacture of Dutch glass.

Havart and Co. of Delft, have, in addition to some very good bottles, sent to the exhibition various kind of retorts and other glass instruments for chemical experiments. The specimens, some of them of considerable magnitude, sent in by these manufacturers, have given much satisfaction; and in expectation that they will answer when put to the trial, and for farther encouragement, the commissioners have conferred on them the silver prize of honour.

Dommer and Co. are the proprietors of the only porcelain manufactory that exists in this country. The specimens sent to the exhibition, cannot be compared to what is manufactured abroad, especially in France; and in order to enable this manufactory to vie with those established in foreign countries, it is absolutely necessary that the proprietors should improve the form and lower the price of the

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articles, especially those of a large size. However, in consideration of the praise-worthy industry of these artists, and as an encouragement for their future exertions, the commissioners have thought proper to confer on them the silver prize of honour.

EARTHEN WARE, TOBACCO PIPES, BRICKS.

The manufactories of earthen-ware, as well as the brick kilns in this country, form a considerable branch of our national industry, and may be classed among those manufactories that have been brought to a very great degree of excellence, and are likewise in a very flourishing condition.

L. Gibbon, of Gouda, has sent in various assortments of what is called Frankfort earthenware, the excellence whereof is universally acknowledged. The commissioners have thought proper to confer on those manufactures, especially on account of their constant exertions and industry, the silver prize of honour; also to mention in an honourable manner I. A. Antigstyn of Berg op Zoom, earthen-ware manufacturer, who has sent to the exhibition a considerable quantity of black earthen-ware, the price whereof was very moderate; also the widow E. Brands, of Lathum, in Guelderland, an account of the stones made in this manufactory which are of the greatest utility in malt houses.

The extent of the tobacco-pipe manufactories, which in the city of Gouda employ more than six hundred people, and, in time of peace, form an article of considerable exportation, make the tobacco-pipes an object of great importance on account of the excellent mode of preparing the clay, the fine polish, and beautiful form, the commissioners have thought it their duty to mention in their report the samples of tobacco-pipes sent in and manufactured by H. H. and A. Herbos of Gouda.

NEW VOLCANO IN THE AZORES.

Letter from John B. Dabney, Esq. Consul of the United States of America, to a Friend at St Michael's, dated Fayal, June 25, 1808.

Dear Sir,—A phenomenon has occurred here not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years: it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of St. George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British Consul, and ten other gentlemen, for St. George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven *a. m.* We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues S. E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the lava accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphureous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction, and as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it in the middle of a pasture, distinctly; at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent: the force, with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the

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island into a frightful desert. On the same day, (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force, until the 4th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, (distinctly seen from Fayal,) running into the sea. On that day, (the 5th) we experienced that its force began to fail, and, in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about 3,500 feet.

The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, its plantations, country-houses and cottages adjacent, as well as nine farm-houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, and were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The Judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready-baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were dispatched to bring away the inhabitants, who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country.

* * We recommend a particular inquiry into the above event to our countrymen; and shall be happy to communicate any authentic observations made upon it. Inquiries of this kind are not only interesting to natural philosophers, but to navigators also. Minutes made describing them, should note the hour of the day, state of the weather, and other pecial circumstances.

CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, BY JUDGE HARDINGE.

THE learned judge in expressing to the grand jury of Brecon, at the late assizes, his hope, that they would address his Majesty on his magnanimous conduct towards Spain, thus truly spoke of the tyrant of the Continent:—

"A tyrant, whom nothing but the sword can meet—who violates every engagement—betrays every confidence—has polluted every thing he has touched—and is in a human shape, the pestilence not only of the legitimate government, but of the moral world. He has been compared, by depraved or timid sycophants, to Alexander and Cæsar. The compliment is basely false; those criminal heroes, in their frenzy of ambition, had *lucid intervals* of clemency, of graceful conduct, and of social virtue:—nothing of the kind has ever yet escaped from him.—His resemblance to our usurper, Cromwell, is a little more close; but *he* was an observer of treaties, and kept his enemies at bay by his arms—not by the terror of his *friendship*, (the worst of all *this* tyrant's *enmities*).—Amongst his accumulated perfidies, let me offer to your notice (in a bird's-eye view) his conduct in Spain:—

> "Shew me his picture! let me see his eyes!
> That when I note another man like him,
> I may avoid him."

He was the ally of Spain—he was debtor to that power for important services—he obtained its confidence—he disunited the King from the Heir-Apparent, his own son—he made that son *his hero*—he fomented this family discord into a civil war—he then took upon himself the office of a mediator, with an army at his heels—erected an intermediate government in a subordinate Janissary's hand, and poured his French troops into the capital of the empire. He took the King, the Heir-Apparent, the Queen of Spain, with him; he bound them hand and foot,—he made the King and his Heir successively abdicate their crown, when they were as free as—the felon who is confined in your gaol! he made—(oh, infamy of horror!) this queen bastardize her own legitimate son, and brand herself as a degraded prostitute!!!—He then quoted these very infamies against them in Spain, as proving them unworthy to return, and base to their country. Opposed in the detestable perfidies, he murdered thousands of Spaniards in cold blood, and at last insulted that high-spirited nation with his infamous brother's election, by him, to the vacant throne! It is this man we are to fight; our deliverance and that of Europe are combined—we are to fight him locally in Spain."

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REVOLUTION AND RESOLUTION AT GRETNA GREEN:

Or, the fickle Goddess fixed as Fate.

In Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1088, may be seen some account of the most venerable the High Priest of this village sacred to Hymen. Late advices from thence acquaint us that the same revolutionary spirit, which overturns empires, has transposed the scene of hymeneal union from Gretna Green to the adjoining hamlet of Springfield, lately built by Sir J. Maxwell. It seems that the present landlady of the chief inn, called Gretna Hall, (the ancient temple sacred to the rites and institutions of the hand-uniting deity; and where the same learned practitioner has acquitted himself to the delight of all comers, for more than half a century,) has taken some objection, (but of what nature, it is past the wit of man to devise,) against the long-established ceremonies which have rendered Gretna famous. She has therefore issued a prohibitory order, which has of late been most rigidly enforced: "That no young travelling couples, driving up the avenue in immoderate haste, should be received under her roof."—The consequence has been, that the whole *conjugal run* of business from the English road has been to Springfield, where two (miserable, say some) public houses, the King's Head, and the Maxwell Arms, hold out their opposition signals of reception: to these the post boys of the Bush Inn, and the Coffee-house at Carlisle, drive, in support of adverse interests. Centrically opposite to both dwells Joseph Paisley, the well-known Priest of Hymen, employing his time and talents in the mysteries of his *sacred* profession. A man named David Long presumptuously set up against him, professionally, a short time since, in hope of sharing in the emoluments of this *ritual*; but this David Long though he vapours as if he were somebody, and affects to prefix at full length the imposing title *Reverend* to his name, yet has not been able to supersede the authorities and to nullify the advantages, which a long continuance of possession confers on the hitherto immortal Joseph. Fortune, notwithstanding all her caprices, and blind though she be, as some assert who have seen her, yet is not so neglectful of former favourites as to withdraw her bounties from one who has been indescribably serviceable to greater numbers of her votaries than any other *minister* in the British Isles. Fortune therefore reserves all *ladies of fortune* for Father Paisley; and if David Long *does* now and then clumsily rivet the indissoluble chain, it is only *in* such applicants as Fortune does not acknowledge. We refer to our former article for a description of the habits, abilities, and qualifications, of the venerable, useful, and worthy Father Paisley: but are sorry to learn that he has lately assimilated his personal appearance a somewhat too closely to certain of the *soi-disant* religious orders of Popery, we mean particularly that of the brotherhood of Elias, *alias* the *barefooted* Carmelites: as report affirms, that he has for sometime past been observed to approach the threshold of the sacred fane with scarcely shoe or *sole*. That he adopted the true Highland custom of great frugality in the article of breeches we know; but that he should *now*, after the surprising and prodigious run of luck he has had for so many years, from true protestant customers, who sought his aid against sundry human weaknesses and frailties, incline to such conformity to any of the superstitions of the —— of Babylon, we must acknowledge, fills us with alternately prevalent grief and astonishment, each of them far, very far—"too big for utterance." Let this failing of so great a character be recorded among the marvels of our times, and stand as a warning to all zealous Protestants, however invincible they may suppose their principles to be, lest they also swerve from the steadiness of their profession, and lest *Tendimus in Latium* be written on them.

We are not, however, altogether without hope, that the motives of this exemplary character may in this instance have been misunderstood, as we know there are those who have misunderstood the orthography he thinks proper to adopt, and have criticised it unmercifully, without having the sense to perceive that it is *a New System of Writing the English Language*, which Mr. Paisley has long been intent on introducing, for the improvement of this degenerate generation. Aristotle himself, as well as Mr. Paisley, has been subject to the misfortune of being maltreated by ignorant commentators, although they indeed assumed all the airs of deeply-practised Grecians: but we would have these wonderous Hellenists to know—if they be capable of so much knowledge—that their Greek will not avail them in *parsing* Mr. Paisley's sentences; and as to what they affect to call erudition—he bids it defiance. That his system, when perfected, will have its beauties, is abundantly manifest from a short specimen, that we shall subjoin, in the form of a certificate, which form, as our readers have been heretofore instructed, is not a studied composition, but wholly immediate—off hand, or, as the learned say—*impromptu*.

"This to certify all persons who may be concerned, that ——from the parish of ——and,——from the parish of ——in England, and both comes before me declayred themselves to be single persons, and therefore now married by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland and agreible to the Church of England; and therefore giving under my hande this 23d day of June, 1808.

F. S. Jos. Paisley."

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ON SPONTANEOUS IGNITION: WITH EXPERIMENTS.

[*Abstracted from a Paper on Maddering Cotton Thread, and Dyeing the Adrianople Red, by J. M. Haussman. Annales de Chimie. Vol. XLVIII. p. 233.*]

THE recent calamity at Covent Garden Theatre, has led to various conjectures as to its cause. Whether it was occasioned by carelessness in carrying about candles, or in leaving them burning, by forgetfulness, which are too commonly the origin of such misfortunes, or whether by accidental communication with some flying spark, has engaged much inquiry. We have hinted at the possibility of another cause, supposing it to have begun in the Mechanist's work-room, and as very few persons are aware of the great number of articles that, in certain states, or in combination, or connection with others, are capable of spontaneous ignition, and as this subject is of great practical importance, we take the present opportunity of introducing it, and recommending it to special attention.

It is well known that certain experiments on this subject have long been exhibited among philosophical amusements: The kneading of iron filings with water, will produce considerable heat, in a short time, and under favourable circumstances, the explosion, which is a sort of volcano in miniature, will follow in a few hours. There are liquids, which, by commixture, burst instantly into flame, and we have seen turpentine varnish yield dangerous fumes on the accession of nitric acid: the more dangerous because highly volatile.

Some years ago, very mischievous tricks were played in the public streets, by boys, who dropped liquids on the *cotton* garments of women, by which they were speedily set in a blaze. We recollect to have read of a frigate burnt at Petersburgh, by the unusually heated rays of the sun falling on the mast: the composition which the mast was *payed* with took fire: and this spread to the vessel. The cause being deemed worthy of inquiry, various experiments were instituted by order of the Czarina then reigning to prove the fact.

In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 385, accounts from Petersburgh state, that mats which had been oiled, took fire from the great intensity of the sun's beams: and in p. 166 of the present volume may be seen an instance which appears to be of a similar kind, in the entire destruction of the theatre at Konigsburgh.

On this subject too particular details are not without danger of being misapplied by the malicious, and more frequently still by the wanton and inconsiderate. Practical chemists know that we might enumerate many substances which, alone, are harmless, but, being brought into actual contact with others, and so remaining for any length of time, are capable of bursting out into flames. Those who are not in the habits of such inquiries, we would merely remind of what they hear or see, almost every summer, in the instances of hay stacked in great quantities while too green. This, in small parcels, would be safe; but in masses sufficiently large to deny access of external air, is dangerous, and not seldom destructive. The frequent instances of cotton mills being burnt, without any explicable cause, have led us to guess, that, they may, in some instances at least, have been fired from spontaneous ignition: and we take this opportunity of inserting a history of such effects, and of experiments made to illustrate them. This may shew the necessity for more caution than has hitherto been used, in a great number of processes, connected with our manufactures. We shall be happy to think, that our article may in any instance prove preventive of such a dreadful calamity as a conflagration; which is never more destructive than when it originates in causes not suspected, and in places deemed perfectly secure.

"In order to see whether red (dyed) cotton, which was not sufficiently fixed, might be rendered so by impregnating it with a mixture of an alkaline solution of alumine and boiled linseed oil, containing an excess of the oil, drying it, and then boiling it a very long while in bran water, I mixed the alkaline solution of alumine in the proportion of an eighth, a twelfth, and a sixteenth of boiled linseed oil. With this mixture I impregnated a few hanks of dyed cotton, which, after being left to dry a whole summer's day in the open air, were laid on a rush-bottomed chair, that stood in the window of my closet. Finding myself indisposed that day, I went to bed at seven o'clock. My children went into my closet for some papers, an hour after I had left it, and perceived no heat or smell in the cotton, to indicate a commencement of burning. All the workmen had gone to bed, and were fast asleep, when one of the watchmen of the bleaching ground, seeing a great light in my closet, gave the alarm of fire, and roused us all between twelve and one o'clock. My sons, knowing that I was not able to get out of bed, and unwilling to lose time in searching for the key, broke open the door of the closet, which was in a detached, uninhabited building. They went in, notwithstanding the thick smoke and insupportable smell of the oily combustion; and found the chair with the cotton burning so furiously, that the flames rose to the ceiling, and had already cracked the glass, and set fire to the window-frame. They at once presumed,

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that this commencement of a fire could proceed only from the spontaneous inflammation of the cotton impregnated with boiled oil, since no one ever went into the closet with a lighted pipe, or any thing else burning.

"As I found, that several persons belonging to the manufactory did not credit this explanation, I again impregnated a few dozen hanks of some old cotton, that had not been well dyed, in the same manner as I had done the cotton that was burned. These I set to dry in a similar manner in the open air; and as it threatened to rain, ordered them to be hung upon a line under a penthouse, directing one of the watchmen to look at it every quarter of an hour during the night, and throw it into a bucket of water, as soon as he perceived it begin to heat. But this man could not believe the possibility of the cotton's taking fire of itself, as he afterward confessed to me, and walked through the manufactory without once looking at the penthouse. At length however he returned to lie down, and found by the great light he saw, that what I had foretold, in case he was negligent, had taken place. Finding the cotton as well as the line was burned, he took the bucket of water to extinguish the posts, which were already on fire.

"Though these two accidents did not at all surprise me, I could the less forgive myself for the first, as, in order to prevent similar accidents, I had made some experiments on spontaneous combustions at a public-house fifteen years before. On that occasion I had spoken of the probability of fires being occasioned by heated substances, or substances that have a tendency to heat, and which are thoughtlessly put in places capable of being set on fire. The substances I mentioned to those of the company, who were not sufficiently acquainted with the phenomena of spontaneous combustion, were roasted coffee and chocolate nuts; fermented plants; ointments made with metallic oxides put hot into wooden barrels; bales of raw cotton, as well as *woollen yarn or cloth packed up warm, and even linen when ironed, and put away in drawers while hot*; and lastly substances of every kind impregnated with boiling oil, as silk or cotton. I showed them besides, that in all circumstances where the oxigen of the atmosphere is rapidly attracted and absorbed by any cause, the calorific or heat, which serves as a base to the oxigen, and gives it the properties of a gas, is given out in such abundance, that, if the absorbing substance be capable of taking fire, or surrounded by inflammable matters, spontaneous combustion will take place.

"To confirm what I had said of the theory of these sorts of combustions to those present, who were not familiar with chemical operations, I performed the following experiments. 1. The inflammation of a mixture of sulphur and iron filings kneaded with water. 2. That of boiled linseed oil by highly concentrated nitric acid. 3. That of phosphorus by atmospheric air, as well as in pure oxigen gas, placed for this purpose on a china saucer over boiling water, in order to separate its particles by fusion without having recourse to rubbing it. 4. That of phosphurated hydrogen gas by the contact of the atmosphere, an imitation of the Jack-with-a-lantern. 5. The combustion of pyrophorus, thrown into the open air, and into pure oxigen gas. 6. The reduction of roasted bran, put hot into a coarse bag, to an ignited coally mass by the action of the atmospheric air.

"I was not ignorant, that essential or volatile oils become resinous, and that drying oils boiled with metallic oxides grow thick and even hard by their combination with oxigen; and this was the reason why my hanks of cotton, impregnated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil, were exposed a whole day to the air, hung separately on poles: but I supposed they were then saturated with oxigen, and consequently incapable of occasioning the least accident. I felt myself so secure in this respect, that I have several times dried a great deal of oiled cotton in hot rooms; and it was owing to chance alone, that it was never put together, till the moment when it was washed in order to be dyed.

"I must not omit to observe likewise, that among the cotton I had burned, there was some both times, that had been impregnated with the mixture of weak lixivium of carbonate of soda and boiled linseed oil in the proportion of an eighth, a twelfth, and a sixteenth part. It remains to be proved, whether this cotton will take fire sooner than that which is impregnated with a mixture of the alkaline solution of alumine and boiled linseed oil in the same proportions."

JEWISH NAUTICAL FORTITUDE.

[Communicated by one of the Parties.]

About the year 1796, two or three Jews came over from Poland, for the purposes of trade, of which second-hand clothing formed a considerable part. After having made their purchases, they shipped them on board a Prussian vessel, bound from London to Dantzick, and accompanied them for their better security. At the distance of thirty or forty leagues from the English coast, in a dark night, the vessel was ran on board of by a large ship, the shock of which was so violent, that the terrified captain and crew sought their safety by leaping on board the larger vessel, expecting their own to go down, leaving the Jews the only persons on board.—The latter recovering in some degree from the consternation into which they were thrown

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on discovering themselves abandoned by the crew, totally ignorant of navigation, and exposed to the mercy of the winds and waves, still had the satisfaction of finding that the ship was tight. A consultation was thereupon held, in which the most experienced of them suggested, that he had observed the point of the compass, and their course, on leaving the coast of Yarmouth, that if they could by any means put the ship about, and endeavour to retrace their course, that they should inevitably fall in again with the English coast. In this they succeeded; and, by the help of pilots, were brought in safety into the port of Yarmouth. There they were, to their great surprise, met by the original captain and crew, who gladly came on board, and resumed the direction of the vessel. These circumstances produced a considerable charge on the cargo, in which many persons were interested; and of which the Jews must have borne a considerable share They, however, thought it hard, to suffer in this way, after having been the means of preserving both ship and cargo, to the advantage of all concerned. But the captain was deaf to all accommodation, and refused them any remuneration for their trouble, and risk. The well known characters of Messrs. Benjamin * and Abraham Goldsmid, induced the Jews to lay this peculiar case before them: and it appearing to these gentlemen, that there were sufficient grounds to claim a salvage of the ship and cargo, they resolved to defend and support the cause of their stranger brethren. A long and expensive process in the Admiralty Court was however prevented; and by the mediation of some mercantile friends with Messrs Goldsmid, it was agreed, that the sum of £300 should be allowed to these poor men, which they received with thankfulness, and their generous friends experienced that pleasure, which must ever be felt by those whose benevolent exertions are attended with equal success."

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—I should be very much obliged, by your having the goodness to say in your next number, that, if those philanthropic gentlemen, who have noticed the *Animals' Friend Society*, and wish for its establishment, would think proper to hold a meeting on the subject, I should most readily and even thankfully meet them. You know my address and can receive theirs. This would at least evince a readiness to *begin* so desirable an attainment: and the good effect would be secured of at least either meeting the intention of a noble Lord (which I named in a former letter), or of preventing any further loss of time to the public, and *those miserable sufferers* whose cause we wish to espouse. Daily instances evince that no time should be lost, or can be with impunity, after so much has been. To continue it is criminal, and may well deprive us of that share of mercy, we shall *all of us* so much want for ourselves. "Something may be done," as Dr. Paley says (in his posthumous sermons), "by acts of tenderness and kindness, of help and compassion. *Not a particle of this will be lost.* It is all set down in the book of life, and happy are THEY, who have much *there!*"—Yours obediently,

A CONSTANT READER.

New Kent Road, Sept. 1808.

* For the memoirs of this gentleman, see Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1073.

THE GRACES IN LIGHT DRESSES: THE LADIES OF THE PRESENT DAY COMPARED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Certainly, Mr. Editor, I shall not undertake to defend in the LITERARY PANORAMA, any approach to levity of manners, or to looseness of personal appearance, yet being able to recollect the time when the fashions were less analogous to the intentions of nature in the formation of the human figure, than they are at present, I cannot but compare the then prevalent modes with those which I now see, to the advantage of the latter. The ladies have lately, if I may give my opinion, approached much nearer to the character of the Graces, in their flowing draperies, than those who wore the stiff hoop, or the bustling straw petticoat. I beg leave, Sir, to vindicate this opinion from impropriety, by recalling to the minds of your readers, that *originally* the Graces of antiquity were clothed in light dresses, and that the custom of representing them unclothed is an innovation, and a departure from the true character of those goddesses, as well as from good taste, and propriety.

We learn from Pausanias, that anciently the Graces were represented drest. But he adds, that he was not able to discover the reason or the time of their being pictured naked. This he says in his Beotica.

A monument of antique painting confirms the custom of dressing the Graces. The subject is a dance of those three goddesses.—One of them holds a rose; the second a die; the third weaves a slender twig of myrtle: whoever attends will easily conceive the reason. The rose and myrtle are consecrated to Venus; they are emblems of the delicate bloom of beauty. The Graces, it is well known, are peculiarly assigned to Venus. The die is a symbol of the sports of boys and maids; to denote that levity, which sits ill upon more advanced age, but is becoming to youth.

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That these goddesses delighted in those nobler enjoyments which may satisfy the most refined, is expressly affirmed of them: their pleasures were never gross; their sports were ingenuous: and their recreations were such as Virtue's self might approve and even participate: they were mental, not sensual; and placid, not rude. Can we wonder then that Jove himself forsook his Olympus to enjoy such gratification? Let us hear the poet:

Ye lovely Graces, hear me and approve!
Ye daughters of Eunomia and of Jove!
Eunomia! for her beauteous bosom known;
(For that great Jove forsook his starry throne)
But more renown'd in her illustrious race,
The varying maids, that vary still in grace!
Whose rosy cheeks maintain a lasting bloom!
From whom their birth the sports and joys assume!
The chaster sports and joys, of mind, not sense!
Joys, without crime! and sports, without offence!
Your aid, Aglaia, and Thalia, lend,
Nor less, divine Euphrosyne! attend:
Come, sweet companions, come, and with you bring
Pleasure and wealth; while we your praises sing!
Ye sweet dispensers of all pure delight,
Crown, with your presence, your own mystic rite!

But we have no need to recur to the ages of antiquity for such enjoyments: were Jove living in our day, he would think himself singularly happy, I am sure, in acquaintance with many of our fair countrywomen, whose graceful appearance is the external index of cultivated minds. The pleasure of hearing their remarks in conversation, the elegance of language in which their conversation is clothed, the ingenuity of their observations, combined with the simplicity of their manners, never could be surpassed, not even by those to whom antiquity paid worship as heavenly powers.

But there are agreeablenesses, not to call them virtues, in which our living Graces greatly surpass those of which ancient ages boasted: for, to digress a little, not only the Graces, but the Muses, would sometimes give into excess of wine according to Horace. *Oluerunt* which is the term he uses, will by no means agree with the delicacy or the practice of the ladies of our age: a mouth smelling of yesterday's wine would hardly be credited or suffered in these sober days, either as to the fact, or the expression; whatever might have been the practice of the Graces and the Muses of, ancient times. The passage of Horace, is,

Gratæque decentes
Ducent sine fine dances, oluerunt mane Camenæ.

The gentle Muses, ev'n those nymphs divine,
Do rise with morning lips that smell of wine.

I must even give honour to our ladies for more delicate attention to decorum, than those of ages past in our own island: for when the *lusty* diet of our ancestors is considered, we shall find a difficulty in believing that it was always free from consequences, that now are seen only among the vulgar.—Witness the Maids of Honour, or Ladies of the Bedchamber, belonging to the court of Henry VIII; as appears by an order, signed by that king's hand and directed to the officers of his household, in favor of the Lady Lucye: the original is preserved among the records in Westminster; a copy of which may not be unentertaining to your readers; But, may we suppose that the morning beef and ale was intended, not for Lady Lucye, but for her domestics?

Henry VIII. King, &c.

We wol and commaunde you, to allow dailly from hensforth unto our right dere and wellbilouede the Lady Lucye, into her chaunbre, the dyat and fare hereafter ensuying. Furst every mornyng at brekefast oon chyne of beyf, at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon maunchet at our panatrye barr, and a *galone of ale* at our buttrye barr. Item, at dener a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete brede at our panatrye barr, and a *galone of ale* at our buttrye barr. Item, at afternoune a maunchet at our panatrye barr, and half *a galone of ale* at our buttrye barr. Item, me supper, a messe of porage a pese of mutton and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a cast of chete brede at our panatrye, and a *galone of ale* at our buttrye. Item, at supper a chete loff and a maunchet at our panatrye barr, a *galone of ale* at our buttrye barr, and *half a galone of wine* at our seller barr. Item, every morning at our woodevarde four tanhyds and twoo fagots. Item, at our chaundrye bar in Wynter euery night oon preken and four syses of wax, with eight candells white lights, and oon torche. Item, at our picherhouse wokely six white cuppes. Item at every tyme of our remoevinge oon hole carte for the cariage of her stuff. And these our lettres shal be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf at all tymes herafter. Geuen under our signet at our manour of Est Hampstede the xvith day of July the xiiijth yere of our reigne.

To the Lord Steward of our Houshold, the Treasourer, Comptroller, Cofferer, or Clerks of our Grene Cloth, and of our Kechyn.

I shall not deny that this order indicates a hearty stomach in the Ladye Lucye: but I shall adhere to my opinion in favour of the manners of the present day, when brought into comparison, until cogent reasons to the contrary be adduced by some of your correspondents.—I am, Sir, &c.—Homo.

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OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

LIFE ANNUITIES.

Abstract of such of the Provisions of the Act (48 Geo. III. c. 142.) enabling the Commissioners for the Reduction of the national Debt, to grant Life Annuities—as may be necessary or proper for the Information and Guidance of Persons desirous of purchasing Annuities under that Act.

The consideration must be either in three per-centum Consolidated or Reduced bank Annuities, to be transferred to the commissioners for reduction of national debt.

Annuities may be purchased, either on the Lives of the parties themselves, or on the Lives of any other person whom they nominate, not under the age of 35 years; native of and resident in Great Britain or Ireland. But any person, although not a native of or resident in Great Britain or Ireland, may purchase an Annuity on his or her own Life, or on the Life of any person born and resident in Great Britain or Ireland.

A declaration must be delivered to the officer appointed by the commissioners for reduction of national debt, of intention to purchase.

It is necessary to produce a copy of the register of the Birth or Baptism of the person named as the Life upon which the Annuity is purchased, with a certificate of the minister of the parish, or in his absence (which absence must be specified in the certificate) of any two of the churchwardens or overseers (to be attested by two witnesses) certifying, that the copy of the register is a true copy; to which certificate must be annexed an affidavit, by one of the witnesses, made before a justice of the peace or magistrate of the county, city, &c. within which the place of the Birth or Baptism of the nominee may be, if in England or Scotland, or if in Ireland, then before one of the barons of the exchequer there, that the witness examined and compared the copy of the register with the register, and saw the minister or churchwardens or overseers sign the certificate; and the certificate must also be accompanied by an affidavit of the purchaser of the Annuity, or by some person on his behalf, (to be made and taken in like manner as the last-mentioned affidavit,) that the person named in the certificate of the register of the Birth or Baptism is the same person who is named as the Life on which the Annuity is to be granted. Should the copy of the register purport to be a copy of the register of the Baptism and not of the Birth, the age of the Life will be calculated from the date of the Baptism.

In case the Birth or Baptism of such person shall not appear in the register of the parish where born or baptized, then there must be produced an affidavit of his age, name, surname, occupation (if any), usual place of abode and place of Birth, names of parents or reputed parents, and that the person named is the nominee on whose Life the Annuity is to be granted; this affidavit must be made by the nominee, or by some other person having knowledge of the circumstances; in which latter case there must also be an affidavit by the person on whose behalf the Annuity is purchased, that the contents of the last mentioned affidavit are, to the best of his or her knowledge, true. These affidavits must be made before one or more of the judges of the courts at Westminster if in England, or if in Scotland or Ireland before one of the barons of the exchequer there respectively; and if the person named is a native of Great Britain or Ireland, the affidavit must state the cause why a certificate of the copy of the register cannot be produced.

The officer appointed by the commissioners will then calculate the amount of the Annuity, and grant his certificate.

And on production and delivery of this certificate at the bank of England, and on transfer to the commissioners for reduction of national debt of the stock mentioned therein, the purchaser, or person producing the certificate, will receive a certificate of the cashier of the bank, acknowledging such transfer, and which receipt will be a discharge for the stock transferred. No certificate however will be valid to enable the transfer of stock, unless produced at the bank within five days from the date thereof.

Every Annuity must be accepted at the bank by the purchaser, or some other person for him.

No less a sum than £100 stock, and no fraction of stock less than £1 can be transferred; and no fraction of an Annuity less than 6d.

No Annuity can be granted on the continuance of a single Life exceeding £1,000 per annum; nor on the continuance of two Lives and the Life of the longer Liver of them exceeding £1500

Upon the death of any single nominee or the survivor of any two joint nominees, a sum equal to one fourth part of the Annuity will be payable on the half yearly day of payment next succeeding the death of the single or surviving nominee, provided the same be claimed within two years after his or her death.

Persons receiving Annuities, after the same ought to cease by virtue of the act (knowing the nominees to be dead), will forfeit treble the value of the money so received, and £500.

Copies of registers of Birth or Baptism, certificates, affidavits or affirmations, transfers, acceptances, and receipts for the payment of Life Annuities at the bank of England, are exempted from stamp duties.

No fees are to be taken by the officer, for any thing to be done in pursuance of the act.

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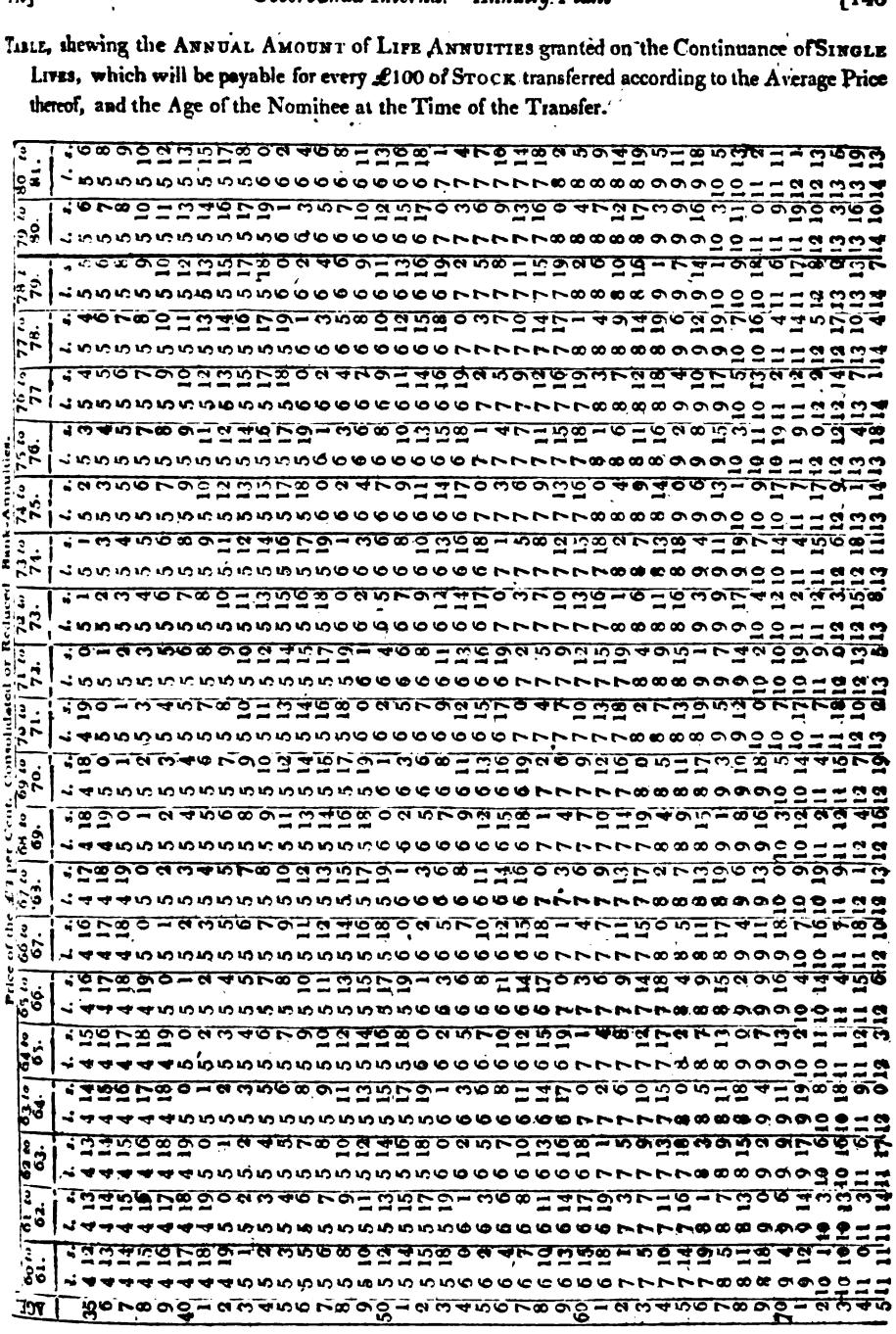
TABLE, shewing the ANNUAL AMOUNT of LIFE ANNUITIES granted on the Continuance of SINGLE LIVES, which will be payable for every £100 of STOCK transferred according to the Average Price thereof, and the Age of the Nominee at the Time of the Transfer.



For the Guidance of Purchasers, Mr. FORTUNE, Stock-broker, has published "Additional "Tables," calculated to shew the Proceeds of £100, on single and joint Lives, &c.

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Middlesex Meeting.—In consequence of a requisition signed by several freeholders of the county, a meeting was held, August 30, at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to vote certain resolutions in favour of the Spanish cause. The Sheriff having opened the business of the meeting, Major Cartwright said: It was his intention to move certain resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the freeholders, with respect to the Spanish cause, and also to submit a petition to parliament, and move an address to his majesty, on the subject of a reform in parliament. He concluded with reading his resolutions, the petition, and the address.

The first resolution "that for aiding the cause of the Spanish Patriots, the king was entitled to the gratitude of mankind," was passed unanimously; as was also the second, "that a people who were ready to fight for their liberties were alone worthy of the alliance of a free nation."—The third resolution, "that to find such allies as the Spanish nation left us little reason to regret the allies we had lost," produced some discussion.—On the third being put, Mr. Mellish, M. P. for the county, observed, that he was sorry to be compelled to make a complaint on the part of the freeholders, that more publicity had not been given to the meeting by the sheriff. He could attribute the thinness of the meeting to no other cause. He happened to be 150 miles from town, and by accident saw it in the papers, and immediately posted up. The Hon. Member suggested an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted and passed. The fourth resolution went to suggest to the people of Spain, that reform in representation, and arming the population, were the only means by which they could secure their liberties.

Some difficulty was started to adopting this resolution.

Mr. Mellish observed, that it was not a proper compliment to the Spanish people, to interfere in their own internal arrangement, and recommended that it be withdrawn. He thought that as the meeting was so thin, it would be better to adjourn, and call another meeting, which might be more numerously attended, if duly advertised.

The resolution was negatived—the question of adjournment was then proposed by Mr. Mellish, on the ground that the meeting ought to be more fully attended, and that the subjects which the mover introduced were distinct from the main object of the meeting. This produced a long discussion, which at length was terminated by agreeing that the resolutions passed should be published, and another meeting called.—Thanks having been voted to the Sheriffs, the meeting adjourned.

The freeholders of Middlesex have been charged with apathy in not attending this meeting in greater numbers, only 46 real freeholders being present; but we have no doubt the great majority of that body thought it unnecessary to come forward, on account of their persuasion that the ministers were acting with that energy and attention towards the Spaniards, which the people of England wished, and therefore needed not to be prompted by similar meetings; it was this idea that forcibly struck us in the outset, when the good intentions of Colonel Greville and the gentlemen who acted with him were in some measure frustrated, although we still wish there had been a subscription set afoot for the wives and children of those brave Spaniards who might be killed or wounded in the war. [Vide Panorama, Vol. IV p. 984, for the address and resolutions intended to have been moved at the Argyle Rooms].——But we are at a loss to conceive what a petition to parliament, and an address to his majesty on a reform in parliament, had to do with our assisting the Spaniards; and in a meeting too when the first division consisted only of 21 to 19, and the second of 26 to 20 freeholders.

Auction Mart.—The Lord Mayor, attended by the sheriffs and several aldermen, the directors, and a numerous company of proprietors, assembled at the London Tavern, and proceeded from thence, about three o'clock, on Tuesday, September 20, in the following order:—Four streetmen to clear the way—band of music—banner of the city of London—100 labourers and artificers, with various tools and implements—eight bricklayers—foreman bricklayer—eight masons—The first stone; on which was inscribed *Auction Mart*, drawn by four horses—eight masons—foreman mason—eight carpenters—foreman carpenter—The foreman and the clerk of the works—The builder, Alexander Copland, Esq.—The architect, Mr John Walters—the model of the intended building, borne on the shoulders of artificers—city marshal, on horseback—The proprietors—The secretary—The 12 directors—The lord mayor—aldermen—sheriffs—Constables. When the procession arrived on the ground, it was greeted with the acclamations of the surrounding multitude, and subsequently by an assemblage of several hundred ladies, for whose accommodation seats had been prepared on the scite of the building. Mr. Shuttleworth, the projector, next advanced, and deposited coins of every description that had been issued during the present reign, with medals of distinguished senators, and naval and military heroes. The lord mayor was now presented with the silver trowel, and, at the same moment, the stone, weighing three tons, was slowly lowered, the band striking up *God save the King*. After the ceremony was concluded, the ladies partook

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of a cold collation, and the rest of the company proceeded to dine at the London Tavern, where every delicacy of the season was provided. The lord mayor, in the chair, was supported on the right and left by the county and city members, the aldermen and the directors.—A variety of patriotic toasts were given, and several analogous to the occasion, among which was distinguished the following: "May an Auction Mart be established in France, and Buonnaparte be knocked down for the first lot."

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Louis XVIII.—Friday, August the 19th, the Duke of Cumberland reviewed his own and several other regiments, on Wanstead common. His Royal Highnes the Prince of Wales, and all the royal Dukes, were present, except the Duke of Sussex. It having long been the wish of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to pay a visit to the Comte de Lille. (Louis XVIII.) this occasion presented the most favourable opportunity of giving to the meeting a due degree of éclat. After the review, the Prince and his royal brothers proceeded to Wanstead House, where they were introduced to his Majesty Louis XVIII. and partook of a breakfast remarkable for the elegance and taste with which it was served up. His Highness the Prince had a long conference with Louis XVIII. and conversed with him the whole time in French. The Prince seemed highly pleased with the interview.

Royal Family of France.—The Queen of France and Duchess of Augoulême have been at Gosfield, for some time past, where they receive but little company. The meeting between the Duchess and her father-in-law, Monsieur, was one of the most affecting scenes that can possibly be imagined: he had not seen her for nearly 20 years, during which period she had experienced almost every misery: they held each other long in their embraces, but could not speak, and even now they dare not trust themselves to converse together, but upon common topics. The Duchess's favourite maid of honour is Mademoiselle Clery, daughter of Monsieur Clery, who attended the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the last hour of his life, and who gave the affecting narrative of the transactions in the Temple. The Duchess often employs herself in working embroidery, in which she very much excels: she had worked four beautiful chairs, which were very much admired by her father-in-law; she therefore sent them to London, and had them made up in the best manner possible; and when he came on a visit to London, she had them placed in his dressing-room. This mark of attention was very sensibly felt by her father-in-law, as her mind does not often dwell upon worldly trifles. The interesting Monsieur Clery is now at Vienna.

Iron Coffin, Tomb, and Pyramid.—Lancaster, August. The iron coffin, to hold the remains of the late Mr. Wilkinson, the great iron-master, arrived at Ulverston, in a sloop, from his foundery, at Braidley, in Wales, together with an iron tomb and pyramid, with iron letters, gilt, for the inscription, which he had composed previous to his death. The whole of them was removed to his house, on Castle Head. The rock, in which the pile is to be placed, fronts the house, and is completely exposed to view.—He has left to Mrs. Wilkinson the celebrated place called Castle Head; great part of which has been recovered from the sea, presenting some of the finest fields of corn, where a few years since there were only peat and moss.

Ashes of Offa.—A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the churchyard of Hemel Hemstead, in Hertfordshire. In digging a vault for a young lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, felt his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he found was a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin, and under it the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6½ feet long, and contains a niche or resting place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether unique of the kind. The curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, has deposited it in a house adjacent to the church-yard, where the curious are flocking daily and hourly to see it, on whom he levies a contribution of one shilling each, for such indulgence. The church was built in the seventh century. The Watling-street road runs within a mile of this place, and many Roman coins have lately been found in the vicinity, particularly while digging for the Grand Junction Canal.

New Canal.—At the first meeting of the Tees Navigation Company, held at the Townhall, Stockton, to put in execution the act of parliament for making a navigable cut through the neck of land near Portrach, a committee was chosen for carrying the measure into effect. This when executed, will be of the greatest advantage to the port and neighbourhood of Stockton, as in circuitous and dangerous navigation will be entirely avoided, and a facility given to vessels navigating the river.

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Roman Antiquities.—Last week, while excavating the extensive reservoir for the Colchester water-works in Balcon-lane, close to the town walls, the workmen fell in with the remains of some spacious Roman baths, and earthen pipes of a peculiar construction, for the letting in and out of the waters, with a quantity of Roman pottery ware, some of which appear to have been vessels for heating fluids, others that held wines, with specimens of variously formed urns; what were taken up perfect are in the possession of Mr. Dodd, the engineer; but, we are sorrry to state, the greater part was mutilated by the pickaxes of the workmen, as the ground in that part was of a very dense quality; and unfortunately the workmen being employed by contract, at so much per yard for excavating, had no disposition to spend the necessary time in digging out with care these rare specimens of antiquity. It is almost unnecessary to add, as it is known by every antiquary, that Colchester was one of the most considerable and principal stations the Romans had when in this country.

Respect paid to the Lord's Day, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. — A short time since, about a dozen coopers employed under government, in the victualing-office at Deptford, were discharged on account of their conscientious objections to working on the Lord's day. A respectful application was made to the Lords of the Admiralty; by whom the men were restored to their places.

Beer.—Statement of the quantity (in barrels) of strong beer brewed by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.—Meux and Co. 190,169; Barkley and Perkins, 184,196; Brown and Parry, 131,647; Hanbury and Co. 117,574; Whitbread and Co. 111,485; Combe and Co. 70,561; Goodwyn and Co. 70,232; F. Calvert and Co. 68,924; Elliott and Co. 48,669; Biley and Co. 38,030; P. Calvert and Co. 38,002; Taylor and Co. 32,860.—The following is a statement of the quantity (in barrels) of table beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1807, to the 5th of July, 1808.—Kirkman, 20,350; Charrington, 20,252; Edmunds, 18,450; Sandford, 16,634; Poullaine, 14,441; Satchell, 11,503; Hale, 10,860; Cape, 10,578; Stretton, 10,343; Sandall, 10,066; Cowell, 9,728; Eves, 8,103.

Phenomenon.—While some gentlemen of Plymouth were lately walking on the Hoe, curiosity led them to see a remarkable vein of fine sand, which has been discovered in the midst of the immense body of limestone rock which composes that eminence; the sand is at least above 50 feet above high water mark, and surrounded by the stone. One of the company thrusting his cane down to ascertain the depth of the stratum of sand, found it struck against some hard body, which, on taking up, proved to be one side of the jaw of some non-descript animal; the teeth, of which there is a double row, are each nearly two inches long, and the jaw about 18 inches, and evidently carnivorous. On searching farther, a joint of the backbone was discovered, of an amazing size, being in diameter nine inches and a quarter by four and a half deep. There is no perpendicular hole for the spine, but three holes pass horizontally through the centre. Several other bones were found near the spot, all of which preclude the idea of its being a marine genus. The above are in possession of a medical gentleman at Plymouth.

Curious Antiquities.—On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July, Mr. Cannington opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, Esq., and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom, with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

Wool Fair.—At Hounslow wool fair, on Monday, the 1st of August, a large concourse of farmers and wool-buyers assembled in the ancient Market-house in Hounslow, and began the opening and inspecting of about 700 tods of wools (28lb.) of the Southdown, Wiltshire, and Dorset breeds of sheep, which had been brought in and pitched for sale by the farmers residing within a circuit of six or seven miles round the town. Sir Joseph Banks, who is the patron of this useful institution, and has usually taken the trouble of corresponding with gentlemen resident in different parts of England, in order to obtain informations of the sales and prices at the several wool-fairs lately held, being prevented attending by indisposition, communicated to the farmers present the result of his inquiries, through the medium of Mr. Jonathan Passingham, a neighbouring farmer, purporting, as we understand,

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that no wools had been sold, at two or three of the principal fairs, owing to the price previously fixed by the sellers being more than the buyers would give, and that from the few sales which had been made, some decline from the last year's prices must be expected. About half past one near forty sat down together to dinner. When the cloth was withdrawn, Mr. Passingham, the deputy chairman, begged, before the company returned again to the market-house, to express his decided disapprobation of the conduct of those individuals, whose mistaken policy, if longer persevered in, would defeat the objects of and destroy many institutions similar to and older than the present, by the absurd practice of the sellers of wool, after dinner, retiring from the buyers into a private room, and concerting the exact price which every seller present should demand for his wool! For himself he would say, and he could answer for similar sentiments in many of his friends present, that if the price which their judgment (formed on the best information they could obtain of the supply and demand for the article) should lead them shortly to set on the wools, should prove such as the buyers could not come up to, they should endeavour to come down to their offers, which always had been liberal, and, he trusted, always would be, to farmers who brought their wools to Hounslow fair with the determination to sell.—On returning to the place of sale, and after examining the quality of several loads of wool, which had come in since the morning, the selling began, and every pound of wool was sold. The Downs from 47s. to 51s.; the Wiltshire from 41s. to 44s.; and the Dorsets 36s. to 42s. per load; according to their respective fineness, and the care and neatness of the sheep-owners in washing their flocks.

Cotton.—The following is a return of the amount of cotton imported into Liverpool in the year 1807:

	Bags.
From the United States - -	143,756
From Portugal - - - - -	11,352
From the British Colonies -	41,136
Total - -	197,344

New Corn Exchange.—The new corn exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was open for the first time on Tuesday, August 2d, and bids fair to render the most important advantages to the trade of that place. At half past ten the stands were all occupied, and the market being well attended by country buyers, business was carried on till one, with a degree of spirit and liberality which gives the most certain pledge of the utility of the undertaking. At three o'clock the proprietors and many of their friends dined together at the Royal Hotel, in Lord-street, and the day was concluded with the utmost harmony. Among the numerous improvements which have of late been effected in this town, there is none which promises to be of more beneficial tendency. The corn trade forms a most essential and important branch of our commerce, which had been carried on hitherto on a confined and imperfect scale. For the future, it is to be hoped, that no encouragement will be given to any of those who would wish to violate its rules, and, contrary to the spirit of the undertaking, divert the country dealers from that market where both buyers and sellers are placed on a fair and equitable footing.

Potatoes.—The Board of Agriculture have granted Mr. Crozer, nursery and seedsman, of Alnwick, a reward of five guineas, for his discovery of the means of preventing the curl in potatoes; they purchased a quantity of potatoes, treated according to his plan, which they have distributed in the southern districts of England, to make so useful a discovery more generally known. By Mr. Crozer's process, the potatoes intended for seed are set later and taken up earlier than when intended for food. And the produce from such plants, it is found, have stronger powers of vegetation, and are less liable to disease, than when they are suffered to grow to full maturity. On the same principle, potatoes from cold and bleak parts of the country are not liable to curl.

Produce of Wheat.—The produce of a single grain of wheat, propagated in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Drake, rector of Amersham, Bucks, by Wm. Rebecca, gardener:—"On the 1st day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of the red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four sets or slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November I took them up a second time, and made thirty-six plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month I, a third time, took up my plants, and divided them into two hundred and fifty-six plants or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted, or numbered, and they were three thousand five hundred and eleven; a great part of which proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured six inches in length, some were middling grain, and some very light and thin.—This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of this one grain of wheat in one year.—Query, would not this practice (spring-planting) be of great use where the crops miss by various accidents incidental to farming?"

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Manchester Agricultural Society. At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, on the 1st of August, the following premiums were adjudged:—To F. D. Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, for planting 1,000 trees, a silver medal; to John Ashworth, of Turton, for floating the greatest quantity of land, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Joseph Ridgway, of Horwich, for covering the greatest quantity of land with good compost, a silver cup, value five guineas; to John Isherwood, esq. of Marple, for the neatest farm, a silver medal; to Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for raising the greatest quantity of peat compost, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Mary Hall, of Daresbury, for twenty-six years servitude, cash, five guineas; to Ralph Armstrong, of Bean Rout, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value seven guineas; and to Croxton Johnstone, rector of Wilmslow, for inventing a machine to sow wheat, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

Ancient Yew Trees.—There are now growing within 300 yards of the old Gothic ruins of Fountain's Abbey, three miles from Ripon, in Yorkshire, seven very large yew trees, generally called the seven sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately learned, though it has been handed down from father to son that these seven yews were standing in the year 1088. And it is said, that when the great Fountain's Abbey was building, which is 700 feet long, and was finished in 1283, the masons used to work their stones, during the hot summers, under the shade of these trees. The circumference of the seven sisters, when measured by a curious traveller, were of the following sizes:—The smallest grew round its body, five yards twelve inches, four others are from five yards and a half to seven yards and a half; the sixth is nine yards and a half; and the seventh is eleven yards and nineteen inches in circumference, being two yards and ten inches larger than the great yew tree now growing in the churchyard at Gresford, in North Wales, which is nine yards nine inches. These trees are the largest and oldest growing in the British dominions.

SCOTLAND.

Salmon Fishery: Increased Value.—Among the striking instances of great increase in rents, is that of the salmon fishery, of that part of the river Annan falling into the firth of Solway, which let on a lease that expired a few weeks since for £150 per annum, and has been relet by its proprietor, Mr. Nelson, of Liverpool, for £1,500 per annum.

IRELAND.

New Pier.—Dublin, Aug. 27. The new Pier at Howth is carried on with extraordinary expedition; scarcely eighteen months have elapsed since the undertaking commenced, and there is now completed a solid mole, twelve feet above high-water mark, resting on a broad foundation, and projecting upwards of 1000 feet into the sea. At the foot of the rocky mound, upon which the Martello tower stands, eastward of Howth town, the Pier commences, and continues in a direction pointing to the east end of Ireland's Eye; between which and the extremity of the Pier, will be left a passage of about 500 yards, for the admission of vessels into the harbour, which will be thus formed between the Baldoyle shore and the new-made mole. A flag-staff is now fixed at the distance to which it is intended to carry the Pier, about 1000 feet farther. A mere inspection of this useful work is sufficient to shew its advantages; the want of a port on our eastern shore, from Belfast to Waterford, into which vessels in distress could run at low water is admitted by all persons conversant with the Irish channel. This pier incloses exactly such a place of shelter, and also offers a convenient lying on its eastern side for vessels prevented by westerly winds from entering the harbour of Dublin: an advantage of no slight moment to the trade of this city.

Consecration of the North Chapel.—Cork, August 26. On Monday, August 22, the beautiful chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, called the North Chapel, was dedicated with a solemnity unexampled in these islands. This chapel consists of a nave and side aisles, with an altar at the top of each, together with a transept, which brings the chapel into the form of a cross. There are spacious galleries over the side aisles, but not over the transept, or near the altars. The general style of this structure is of the Gothic order, the windows of the upper story being highly pointed, and those of the lower story, with the doors, consisting of 8 arches, in the trefoil form, it is supported by cluster columns, painted to represent jasper and porphyry, with gilt bands. The inside length of the nave is 109 feet; its breadth, including the aisles, 62 feet; length of the transept 90 feet; height of the nave 42 feet. The *contha*, or arched recess for the altars is ornamented with columns, capitals, flutings, mouldings, the mystical dove, &c.; the whole being gilt, silvered, or painted, to represent *lapis lasuli*, or other precious marbles. The altar-piece, by an eminent Roman master, represents the Madonna with the infant Saviour, and angels, in various attitudes, adoring. The altar, with its wings for supporting the candlesticks, is 15 feet long, it is closed by an *antipendium*, representing the blessed Sacrament, with surrounding angels. But the chief ornament of the sacred place (being unquestionably the first thing of its kind in Ireland) is the tabernacle upon the altar. It is, in the whole, 11 feet

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high, and consists of three stories. The lower story, or body of the tabernacle, is of the composite order, having the Divine Lamb, surrounded with glory, resting on the sealed volume, embossed upon its door. Instead of a pedinent, the *emblematical pelican, feeding its young with its own blood*, is exhibited in *alto relievo*. Upon an ornamented pier, on each side, stands an angel, supporting a chandelier of four lights, and upon the capitals of the two columns on each side of the tabernacle door, are two other angels on their knees; each of whom supports with one hand a similar chandelier; with the other, a palm branch interwoven with ears of corn, vine leaves, and grapes. These, uniting at the top, form a canopy for the exposition of the blessed Sacrament, the back part of which canopy exhibits the usual emblem of the Trinity. The tabernacle is crowned with a rich and well-porportioned crucifix, and has candlesticks, altar cards, and a book-stand, in the same style, and equally rich with itself. The whole consists of wood, carved and gilt, lately executed at Lisbon by Italian workmen, at the price of £600.—Many persons of distinction, of different religious persuasions, besides an immense crowd of people, assisted at the ceremony; order was preserved outside by a detachment of soldiers, &c. The prelates, clergy, and others, made a procession round the chapel as part of the ceremony of blessing it.—The Verger, in a surplice, led the way, followed by the Processional Cross-bearer between two Acolythes with candles: next, 50 children of the choir, in surplices, two and two. Then the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, Catholic Bishop of Waterford, in his pontifical ornaments, attended by his Acolyth, in a surplice, holding a lighted taper; Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Bishop of Killaloe; Dr. Milner, Bishop of Castabala, Vicar Apostolic in England; Dr. Young, Bishop of Limerick; Dr. Coppinger, Bishop of Cloyne; Dr. Delany, Bishop of Kildare; Dr. Moylan, Bishop of Cork; wearing the stole, with his other ornaments, as Bishop of the diocese; Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin; next the master of the ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Walsh, Thuriser, Acolythes, Mitre-bearer, Crosier-bearer; Archpriest, Dean M'Carthy, Archdeacon, Dr. Murphy, in copes; then the officiating Deacon, and Subdeacon in their tunics and dalmatics, lastly, Dr. Bray, Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, chief officiating prelate, in cope, pallium, and mitre, followed by a band of musicians and singers. —The service itself consisted of the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, the *Ave Maria Stella*, the Litany and usual Hymns, Psalms, and Prayers for the benediction of a church; to which succeeded High Mass, and a part of the *Te Deum*.—After the Gospel in the High Mass, a sermon was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Antinoe, and Coadjutor to Dr. Moylan. In this discourse the eloquent preacher enlarged on the necessity of social woship, arguing the point from reason, scripture, and tradition; the advantages of it to society and the state, and the peculiar benefit of it, in a religious light, as practised in the Catholic Church. He paid appropriate compliments to Dr. Troy, Dr. Moylan, Dr. Milner, and the liberal-minded of other communions, particularly to Messrs. Beamish and Crauford, who had, with equal generosity and kindness, contributed large sums of money towards the erection and embellishment of the chapel.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Midland District—Warwickshire.—The vegetation at this time is particularly luxuriant, and all the summer crops well housed. The lands are in great forwardness for the sowing of wheat. The fallows, where they have been well worked in the summer, are tolerably clean, and turnips appear remarkably healthy. Apples do not swell, but fall off; a small proportion coming to maturity. Fat cattle now meet with a very ready sale, owing to the great demand at Smithfield. Lean stock rather declining. The manufacturers at Coventry, are at a complete stand for want of the raw material (silk); but Birmingham is now alive from the opening of the Spanish and Portuguese ports. Wool is on the advance.

Northern District.—The crop of pastes in all the northern parts of the kingdom is very abundant: and carrots, particularly those sown late, have come on much better than could have been supposed. Corn has been generally well got in; but does not give a full crop. The smut and mildew have partially affected some districts. The whole of field labour is unusually forward.

Suffolk.—Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, have been all got in, and in excellent order, with a few exceptions. Turnips are most wonderfully improved by the late rain; so that these will be about a fair crops—Coleworts and cabbages look healthy and well, and promise also an abundant crop.—Clover seed will produce a full crop; and the young clovers look healthy and well.—The rowings of grass are very abundant, from the late continuance of rain.

Essex, 20th September, 1808.—Harvest being now pretty well finished, many of the farmers have begun threshing, conceiving wheats will be lower; and from their own confession the crops rise well in general. The late showers keep the turnips in a luxuriant state. The young plants of clover are very strong. The sowing of wheat is not commenced; but it is commonly expected the lands will work well for the seed; particularly the clover lays.

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OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AUSTRIA.

Grand Seignior dethroned.—Vienna, Sept. 5.—The following particulars of the late rebellion at Constantinople have been received here from a very respectable quarter:—The Grand Vizier marched to Constantinople, with 20,000 men, and Mustapha Bairactar, with 15,000, after they had previously detached a small corps across the Danube and Wallachia, which the Russians suffered to be done, although it was contrary to the terms of the armistice. On the arrival of the two Turkish generals in the vicinity of Constantinople, Mustapha Bairactar marched unexpectedly with his force strait to the seraglio, where he was joined by the Captain Pacha, and a number of janissaries. Mustapha surrounded the seraglio, demanded that Selim should be delivered to him, and threatened to carry the seraglio by assault, in case of refusal. In answer to this demand, Selim's dead body was shewn him from the walls, with the exclamation, "here is Selim!" Sultan Mustapha had murdered Selim in the most cruel manner. When his corpse was thus exposed to the troops, the Captain Pacha stood dismayed at the dreadful sight; but Mustapha Bairactar exclaimed—"All is not yet lost!"—declared Mustapha unworthy of the throne—proclaimed his younger brother, Mahomed, emperor, and ordered the public to be made acquainted with the revolution which had taken place, by the firing of guns. —This being done, Mustapha Bairactar gave orders to carry the seraglio by assault—penetrated into the interior of the palace, and found Sultan Mustapha, with a sword in his hand, in the very act of wounding his younger brother Mahomed, whom he also intended to destroy. Being overpowered, and prevented from carrying this deed of blood into effect, he was conducted into a private room of the palace, and confined. Mustapha Bairactar then nominated himself Grand Vizier, and appointed his antecessor governor of the fortress of Ismael. He thereupon issued a proclamation, stating that the Porte had enemies against whom the war must be continued; and that, consequently, warlike preparations must be carried on with increased vigour. During these transactions, the main body of the Russian troops took up another position near Tassan. Sultan Mahomed is 26 years old, and not 15, as was stated in the first accounts; his father died in 1789. He is of a mild and generous disposition. Mustapha Bairactar is 45 years of age, a man of firm resolve, and undaunted courage. A few days will develope his plans.

HUNGARY.

Comparison of Catholics and Protestants at Presburg.—The following data are derived from an accurate calculation. 20,859 catholic inhabitants of Presburg pay in taxes 36,211 florins 56 kr.—8,144 protestant inhabitants pay 25,615 florins 43 kr. Both pay to the domestic treasury, 11,873 florins yearly. The revenue of the regalia amounts to 80,000 florins yearly.—In a representation made by the catholic congregation of Presburg and their prolocutor, Sissel, dated 24 January, 1803, against affording any aid to the protestant churches and schools, from the municipal treasury, the protestant clergy are stated Word servants *(Wortsdiener.)* "Hungary (say they) is an apostolic catholic kingdom, in which the apostolic kings have left the *beneficia regalia* to the civil administration of the town, solely for the support of the catholic clergy, churches and schools, but never intended thereby to favour the protestant Word servants. The Hungarian constitution considers the catholic religion as a diplomatic religion, and is bound in duty to support this only.

Public Instruction.—The Lutheran schools in Hungary are now ordered to be established on the same plan as the catholic (religious instruction excepted) for the attainment of which a decree has been issued by the court.

INDIES, EAST.

Genuine Cochineal Insect.—The Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that a reward of 5,000 star pagodas or £2,000, shall be paid to any commander of a British vessel who may import alive at Madras the genuine cochineal insect, the growth of South America, the following description of the species of insect for which this reward will be paid, and of the mode recommended to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object, is published for general information.—There is a distinction in trade of four kinds, viz. Mestique, Compreschane, Tetruschaie and Sylvester, of which, the first is accounted the best, and the last the worst; the three first derive their names from the situation of their produce, the last is found wild, and though perhaps superior to the spurious insect procured here, is not considered as a desideratum.—If either of the other three kinds above specified could be procured, it is suggested that the live insect may be preserved on the plant during the voyage to Madras, but as the success of this experiment on a sea voyage must be precarious, every other practicable mode that can be devised should be attempted for this purpose, the following is understood to be the mode practised by the Spaniards for preserving the insect while propagating its species, or depositing its eggs.—The insects

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destined for this purpose are taken at a proper time of the growth, put in a box well closed, and lined with coarse cloth; in this confinement they deposit their eggs and die—the box is kept close shut till the time of placing the eggs on the nopal. The animalcule is so minute as scarcely to be perceived. They are put on the tree in May or June, and in two months attain to the size of a dog tick.—The mode of preserving the insect on the plant should however also be attempted, especially as there is reason to doubt, whether that on which the Spanish Coccus feeds be the same with the Nopal Andersonia.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE.—Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Oct. 22, 1807.

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Dangerous Shoal in the China Seas.

We have been favoured with the following extract from Captain Askwith's journal of the ship Elizabeth, coming down the China Seas, respecting a dangerous shoal, in the usual track of ships going or coming from China.—"At 10. A. M. looking over the side, perceived coral rocks under the ship's bottom, instantly ordered the helm a weather to wear; when before the wind ¼-less than 5 fathoms with the deep sea lead.—In coming to the wind there was so little water under the bows, I expected the ship would have struck in pitching; when round, 8 fathoms. Less water was seen on the shoal to the Southward from the fore-yard.

Lat. of the shoal, - -	7° 11′	N.
Long. by Chro. - -	107° 33′	E.
Meridl. distance from Condon, which we left the evening before, - - -	54′	E.

. . . . . .

New Canal.—Calcutta, Dec. 1807. We have much pleasure in recording a notification, which was a few days ago published by a crier, in the country method, of the intention of the "Committee for the Improvement of Calcutta," under the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to prepare for excavating a canal, commencing opposite to the head of Durrumtollah-street, on the eastern side of the Circular Road, and to be continued to the Salt Water Lake, for the purpose of draining the eastern part of the Town, the level of which is somewhat lower than the western.—The effect of this useful undertaking will be the increase of the value of landed property in Entallee and Sealdah, and the consequent building of villas, and the formation of pleasure grounds in the country, between Calcutta and the Salt Water Lake, and this will necessarily induce horticultural improvements, so that, in a few years, the aspect of the country, and its salubrity and enjoyments, will be essentially improved.

Major O'Neil's Caravan Adventure.—Bombay, Nov. 4, 1807. Major O'Neil who accompanied Colonel Macquarie in his overland journey, met with the following singular and perilous adventure, in one of those little excursions which are not very dangerous perhaps in a flat country, but which are undoubtedly imprudent in a hilly one.—On the 5th of June, having travelled about two thirds of the distance between Bagdad and the Caspian Sea, he lost sight of the Caravan in one of those picturesque places, and wandered about the whole day without being able to find it again.—During this time repeated attempts were made to disarm and rob him by the lawless wretches who prowl about the country. At length about sun-set he was so suddenly attacked by four of them that before he could stand on his defence he was knocked down from his horse and disarmed.—The banditti then literally stripped him to the skin and shared the plunder amongst them, giving him a few of their own rags to defend him from the cold: after much ill treatment and repeated threats against his life they finally dismissed him.—In this forlorn condition he walked all night, and early the next morning was again attacked by three other men.—One of them who was well mounted and better armed than the others, after striking him several times, seized him and dragged him in the cruellest manner to his house; where for two days he obliged him by blows to work at the hardest labour. Making him pull grass for his cattle, dig gravel, and carry it home from the pit, and then pull up by the roots a weed of remarkably strong fibres, which overran the greater part of an adjacent tract of meadow ground.—Notwithstanding this insupportable degree of labour, the barbarian had not the humanity to give him any other food than bread and some milk diluted with water.—On the third day however he was liberated from this dreadful state of slavery by the gallantry of the chief driver of the caravan, who generously volunteered to go in search of him. Even after the Major was discovered by this brave and honest fellow, there was some difficulty in effecting his release; and nothing but the determined spirit of the driver, who threatened the ruffian with the immediate vengeance of the whole caravan, could have prevailed.—The feelings of Major O'Neil may be easily conceived.—He had little hopes of ever being discovered, the village being situated in a retired part of the mountains.—The night preceding his delivery he received a private hint that it was in contemplation to cut his throat unless he instantly make his escape.—This however, we are rather inclined to think was an indirect method of attempting to get rid of him; as the fellow who kidnapped him might have been alarmed by the inquiries making after his victim.

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Royal Tyger.—Bombay, Nov. 4, 1807.—We have just learned from our friends at Tannah, that two persons have been carried off by royal tygers in the course of last week, from a native village nearly opposite to Powie, near the high road leading from Sion to Tannah. One of them, a man, was found in a jungle to which he had been traced by the blood tracks. The party who discovered him found him in the fangs of the tyger, who was in the act of sucking the blood from the neck of the unfortunate wretch. Not feeling themselves strong enough to approach, they retired for a reinforcement; and on their return with a stronger party the Tyger relinquished his prey and made his escape. On examining the body it was found *entirely bloodless*, the sanguinary animal having extracted it all from the back part of the neck and shoulders. The only other wounds were a contusion on the thigh and one arm broken. The other sufferer was a boy, whose body was not found.

Royal Tygers.—Extract of a letter from Goa, Oct. 1807.—As lieutenant E. Davies, in company with an officer from Cabo were riding out lately in sight of, and about a mile and a half from this place, they were suddenly met by two large royal tygers, who after viewing them for a few seconds, came bounding towards them with such velocity, that as the hill was very rugged and rocky, they at one time gained so considerably on them, as to be within a very few yards, fortunately however, their horses ultimately gained ground, and brought them clear off; this, is one of the few instances we hear of of Tygers pursuing their prey any distance—these followed them some hundred yards.

Earthquake at Sumatra.—From the west coast of Sumatra, we learn, that between the 21st and 24th, an awful convulsion of nature occurred at Padang. An earthquake and inundation of the sea having taken place, by which property to a very considerable amount belonging to Europeans and natives, was swept away, not less in value, it is stated, than one lack of dollars; and melancholy to add, not fewer than four hundred natives are supposed to have perished, by this awful visitation. We do not understand that any European lives were lost on this distressing occasion. A new river had been formed, (by which Padang had become completely insulated) with a channel of five fathoms water. The source of the river had not been ascertained, when the Venus left Padang.

Rice, Want of Rain.—Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1807.— . . . . . We observe however that October has passed away without the usual rain, towards the end of the month. This want of rain, if it continues during the present month, will render irrigation from the tanks and jeels, necessary to insure a productive crop of the rice which is reared by transplanting, and which is extensively cultivated, and constitutes the main crop in Burdwan and Birdhoom. The rice which grows in deep swamps to the length of several fathoms, and is produced in the Eastern districts of Bengal is not likely to suffer by this want of rain.

Caution to Eastern Traders.—A Chinese passenger, on the Brig Tweed, lately arrived from Borneo, reports that the head merchants of the different Rajahs of Sambas, Mompaiva, and Pontiana, are now, and have been for some time past, in the habit of filing down brass and silver, for the purpose of mixing with the gold dust, which they usually barter for articles purchased from European traders: the silver is coloured by boiling in a certain preparation. This accounts for the great loss which has been experienced in gold dust sent from hence.

Present State of Malacca.—The fort walls of Malacca were built by a colony from China, at least three hundred years before (1512) the Portuguese got possession of it.—The walls are by no means so strong as is generally thought, but they served to strike a terror into the Malays, who have a superstitious veneration for them, as some are said to worship the devil through fear. The works are now preparing to be blown up, mines are excavated along the side facing the sea, some of which are charged.—Two were exploded, with great skill and precision, on the 10th October, 1807. The wall was turned over completely on both sides with a very trifling explosion, and without injuring a building or a tree.—The country round Malacca, embracing a circumference of 8 or 10 miles from the fort, is a pleasant and most productive spot.—The rising grounds are barren and rocky, and the acclivities have been used by the Chinese for places of sepulture.—Redoubts are also raised on the Bocca China and St. Jonas. On the sides of the hills are innumerable trees of a variety of species including the Sepharee, Areca, or Betle-nut tree, and the fences of their fields are Bamboo, Rattan, Acacia, &c.—Since the British took possession of the place in August, 1793, the vallies produce rice and sugar-canes in great abundance, the cultivation of which, under a settled and permanent state of government, might be much extended.—The pulse and fruit brought to the bazar for the shipping are produced in the gardens of the families whose little house and garden left them by their ancestors, supply the only means of their subsistence.—The revenues bring to the company 80,000 dollars a year for land-rents, taxes and customs. The customs are farmed, and there is a considerable trade with the Buggesses from Borneo in the season between the monsoons. They also trade with Sumatra, Rhio, and many of the

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rivers of the peninsula both to the E. and W. and have frequent communication with Java, from whence they receive teakwood, pepper, &c. &c. and they get spars fit for masts from Stack and Arroe, but these growing in a low marshy country are of inferior quality. In the river which runs close by the fort walls, small vessels (120 tons) have been built. They have good timber including what they get from Samarang or Java, and intelligent carpenters. Under the lee of the island nearest to the fort they have a kind of harbour, where in the S. W. monsoon they can carry and secure vessels drawing 16 feet.—The cultivators, sugar-makers, distillers, and farmers of the customs are Chinese.

ITALY.

Earthquake.—Letters from Turin state, that, on June 25, the vallies of Montaldo, in the department of Stura, had been visited by a dreadful disaster. At 11 a. m. a violent hurricane arose, which was succeeded by several shocks of an earthquake, and a very heavy fall of hail; whereby every thing within its compass has been destroyed. All the trees, together with a great number of houses, have been thrown down; and the water in the fountains continued thick and muddy, from the violent agitation, till the following day. One hundred families have been reduced to the greatest poverty; and it is confidently asserted, that fifty years will scarcely be sufficient to repair the damages occasioned by this distressing calamity.

Ferino, and Falling Mountain.—Inconsequence of part of a mountain having suddenly given way, the lake formed by the Adda, in the valley of Ferino, not far from Milan, has overflowed its banks: the inundation lasted more than 12 hours, and entirely destroyed all the fruitful plains in the neighbourhood of Ferino, and even carried away several bridges, some of which were of stone.

PRUSSIA.

Heat of the Weather.—Koningsberg, July 3, 1808. During eight days the weather had been here remarkably sultry; but on the 1st inst. the heat became extremely violent. At 2 p. m. a thick black cloud of smoke burst out from one of the great squares of this city, called the King's Garden, which in a few moments totally darkened the air, without its being possible for the people, who had collected in great numbers, to imagine the cause: but, suddenly violent flames burst from this cloud of smoke, and it appeared that the roof of the new theatre, which has no connection with any other building, was entirely in flames. The fire raged with so much violence, and spread with such rapidity, that part of the roof was consumed, before it was possible even to think of means for extinguishing the flames. In a quarter of an hour the roof was wholly consumed, and fell in: this rapidity was no doubt occasioned by the violence of the wind, which had blown very hard during the whole of the day, and facilitated by the extreme dryness of every thing, produced by the scorching heat of the sun. Fortunately, however, the fall of the roof confined the fire within the walls of the building.—When the king, who at the time was at his country residence, received intelligence of this calamity he proceeded immediately to the city; but, in consequence of the abovementioned circumstances, it became totally impossible to extinguish the fire; and at 4 p. m. the whole of the edifice was reduced to ashes.

SPAIN.

Triumphal Entry of the Patriots.—Madrid, August 23. This day various bodies of troops of Andalucia, Murcia, and Valencia, to the number of 15,000 men, entered this city; they were headed by general Castanos and accompanied by an English nobleman; they were received by the city under a magnificent triumphal arch of the Ionic order with allegorical figures in basso relievo and various inscriptions in praise of our deliverers.

The arch is situated between la Placuela de la Villa and the Constantinople monastery, looking towards las Platerias. On the summit of the structure is placed the crown and arms of Spain, in union, supported by two lions, with the following inscription under it.

"To our greatly beloved Ferdinand VII, By the imperial and crowned city of Madrid."

Lower down appears a garland of olives and a crown of laurel. On looking to the right, is seen a painting, containing various figures, representing the city of Madrid giving thanks to the provinces: she supports by her side the arms of the city; underneath is the following inscription.

"To the Spanish army,
Saviours of their country,
Defenders of her religion and laws;
The hope of the enslaved Continent,
The terror of the enemies of the human race,
Conducted by the God of Hosts:
Astonished Europe admires them;
Victorious Spain crowns them;
Grateful Madrid blesses them!"

On the same side, to the left, appears another painting representing Spain bound in chains: the lion rising on his feet, as if roused from sleep, and an eagle on a cannon with a large crown. Spain, who assembles on her right side the provinces, with their arms and colours, calls and conducts them to avenge their country; pointing to the following inscription:

"To the worthy heroes
Who maintained at Sarragossa and Valencia
The glories of Numantia and of Saguntum,
Who renewed on the plains of Baylen

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The wonder of the Caudine Forks:
Those modern Fabricii,
Who were invulnerable at Lisonjas and Amenazas,
Those national troops who saved Castile:
An everlasting crown and laurel
Is decreed by the city of Madrid."

On the side which looks towards the Town-Hall, there is also a crown, with the following inscription:

"To the valour and patriotism
Of those warriors who have overthrown the eagle of France,
By the grateful people of Madrid."

Beneath is a garland of laurel and a crown of olive: on the right appears an eagle soaring into the air bearing a lamb in his talons: Spain with Plenty, on one side, and surrounded by French troops, led on by their commander Murat, who holds a dagger in his hand: the treacherous eagle, the destructive ensign of his army, is attacked on all sides; and below are the following words:

"To commemorate the crimes
Of a monster whom we cherished in our bosom;
To commemorate the perfidy of Napoleon,
The innocence and the integrity
Of Ferdinand, now a captive;
To commemorate the profanation of the temples,
And the ravages sustained by our towns,
Spain rises more glorious,
Even from her ashes."

On the left is represented Spain encompassed by her sons, who crowd around her for protection, being terrified at the approach of the devouring eagle. Close to one of them is the following inscription:

"To the victims of French cowardice,
On the 2d and 3d of May;
To the innocent blood which cries aloud for vengeance;
To the souls of Velarde and Daoiz;
Who, inflamed with the holy love
Of religion and of their country,
Soared to the empyreal heaven,
From the park of artillery:
The national sword,
By the grateful city of Madrid."

. . . . . .

The Sword of Francis I.—[For the history of the surrender of this sword to the Corsican, see Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 587.]—The Tyrant of France, who has omitted no expedient to degrade our generous nation, demanded and obtained of our ill-advised government the sword of Francis I. Perfidious man! It was not thus our ancestors acquired it. Do you fancy that you can by this proceeding erase from the records of history, our heroic deeds? As long as the fields of Pavia exist, the memory of Spaniards will be preserved. The whole opprobrium will fall upon Napoleon, who has made known to Europe our triumphs, and manifested his own weakness. This sword, which was before a monument of our superiority in arms to France, will now be also a record of the iniquity of her government. Frenchmen, beware of shewing to the curious stranger the sword of your king Francis, least he should say, "Napoleon regained by perfidy what Spain acquired with streams of the blood of your ancestors." France might be proud had she gained this as she acquired the sword of the Great Frederick. The battle of Jena threw down the column of Rostock; but what triumphs have you gained over us? Declare it, deceived Ferdinand! who was delivered up to the most perfidious of men! Tell it, Madrid, bathed in the blood of your unarmed inhabitants! Raise your voices, Cordova, Jaen, Andujar, and the towns, whose temples the *generous* French troops have profaned, whose inhabitants they have plundered, whose women they have violated! These are the glories, these are the deeds of arms by which Napoleon has conquered the sword of Francis I.—Brave Spaniards! Ye have already taken vengeance; yours is not the shame; it is all his: his is the ignominy with which he purposed to load you. The plains of Baylen, the walls of Valencia, the fields of Saragossa—names which will reach the most distant posterity! see here your true glory, and the confusion of those armies of assassins who foolishly fancied they could elude your vengeance. Let us prepare for new triumphs. There are other swords for you of greater value. Fly and snatch them from the traitor who deceived us. But he will not come to meet us. *The man of blood and slaughter is a coward*; he will fly from before our battalions; be it then your task to pursue him to the confines of the earth, to deliver it from the tyrant who destroyed it.—[*From a Spanish Paper.*]

Execution of the Undertaking for continuing the Meridian Line through Spain, to the Balearic Islands.—The following is the report of a commission appointed by the Board of Longitude, for the purpose of examining and calculating with the greatest accuracy, the observations made on the subject of the meridian line, now continued through Spain, to the Balearic islands.—The new measurement extends from Fort Montjoui at Barcelona, to the small island of Tormentera in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the Meridian, from the obelisk at Matas to Tormentera, is 315, 552 mètres. As the arc passes over an extent of sea, it has been measured by connecting a chain of triangles

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along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and uniting the coast of Valencia to the islands by means of a very large triangle, one side of which measured more than 160,000 mêtres (82,555 fathoms), and as the great distance between the different points respectively rendered, made a communication by signals during the day impossible, the commissioners used night signals, made by means of tubular lamps [Argand?] with reflecting mirrors:—which were placed at the different points of observation, and kept lighted from sunset to sunrise. The angles were measured by means of a large repeating circle of Lenoir, and the accuracy of the measurement was proved, by a variety of observations. The formation of the triangle was begun in the winter of 1805; winter being the only season of the year, during which the weather is at times sufficiently clear for observing triangles of extensive dimensions. Towards the latter end of summer of 1807, the geometrical part of the observations was concluded.—From the above statement it appears, that this new measurement of the Meridian, executed in Spain, not only confirms the utility of the metre, but gives it an additional degree of accuracy, by making it almost independent of the flattening of the globe; and the junction of this Meridian to that of France, formerly measured, gives an arc of nearly 14 degrees, situated equally distant from the aquator and the poles; whence, latitudes, azimuths, and differences in the power of gravitation have been observed at several distinct points. For its extent, its situation, and the accuracy of the means employed in the measurement, this operation forms the most admirable of the kind.—The first part of the measurement was executed by Messrs. Mechain and Delambre; that which relates to Spain was entrusted to Messrs. Biot and Arago assistants to the Board of Longitude, aided by the Spanish commissaries Chaix and Rodriguez.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Tumults.—We regret to find that some serious disturbances have taken place in this settlement; but it appears by the following proclamation, that they have happily subsided. This proclamation is by the lieutenant governor; governor Bligh, being, it is said, on his way home in a state of arrest:—Proclamation.—George Johnston.—The public peace being happily, and, I trust in Almighty God, permanently established, I hereby proclaim the cessation of martial law.—I have this day appointed magistrates and other public functionaries, from amongst the most respectable officers and inhabitants, which will, I hope, secure the impartial administration of justice, according to the laws of England, as secured to us by the patent of our most gracious sovereign.—Words cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the behaviour of the whole body of people, on the late memorable event. By their manly, firm, and orderly conduct, they have shewn themselves deserving of that protection which I have felt it my duty to give them, and which, I doubt not, they will continue to merit.—In future no man shall have just cause to complain of violence, injustice, or oppression:—no free man shall be taken, imprisoned, or deprived of his house, land, or liberty, but by the law. Justice shall be impartially administered, without regard to, or respect of persons; and every man shall enjoy the fruits of his industry in security.—Soldiers!—Your conduct has endeared you to every well disposed inhabitant in this settlement! Persevere in the same honourable path, and you will establish the credit of the New South Wales corps on a basis not to be shaken.—God save the King.

By Command of his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor,—NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secretary.—*Head-quarters, Sydney, Jun.* 27, 1808.

Destruction of Convicts by the Anthropophagi.—We are informed that the Venus, a vessel seized and carried off by some convicts at Port Dalrymple to New Zealand, was there taken by the natives, who killed and ate all the people. The vessel itself they drew on shore, and burnt it for the sake of the iron. This information was communicated to the Mercury, a vessel that touched at New Zealand, and was in danger of being taken by one Druse, a man who deserted from the Lady Nelson about two years ago, and who is now become a chief, tattooed from head to foot; and has a number of natives under his command.

TURKEY.

The revolution in Turkey, which the reader will find under the head of *Austria*, p. 159, appears to have originated in a detection of the schemes of France against this empire. Very little is correctly known concerning it: but from the displeasure expressed by Buonaparte in mentioning it to his Senate, in a public address, we infer that he thinks it contrary to his interest. In fact, the French interest has lately been declining at the Porte: in consequence as it is understood of a discovery of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. *Query.* Whence did the Turks procure them?—Does the communication of them form one of the crimes to be imputed to Austria in Buonaparte's manifesto indicating his attempts against that empire?

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POETRY.

Translations of the Lines by Mons. Montbilliard, "On a Child playing at Blindman's Buff, and carried to a Lady with a Candle in his Hand." Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. p. 353.

We met a hoodwink'd infant straying,
His little hands a torch displaying;
Fair Cytherea's child we thought him,
And therefore to his mother brought him.
S. R.

ANOTHER.

A lost child we have found,
With a band his eyes bound,
In his hands a bright torch the boy bore;
Little Cupid we knew;——
So we bring him to you;
To his mother her son we restore.
A. B.

ANOTHER.

As we hither came we found,
Roving in disorder wild,
With his eyes by 'kerchief bound,
In his hand a torch—this child!
By his 'kerchief and torch, it is Cupid we see;
And as thou art his mother we bring him to thee.

An Invitation to his Friends, by Mons. Montbilliard, written over his Door. Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. p. 354.

Peace, mirth, and wisdom, to my cabin come,
Hasten; and make it your enchanting home;
Discord, Excess, profane Ambition, fly,
Nor soil this fane of pure Felicity.
S. R.

ANOTHER.

Peace, gaiety, sense, to my cottage repair,
It's owner's delight by your presence compleat.
But banished be Luxury, Discord, and Care:
Nor dare to defile this enchanting retreat.

ANOTHER.

Come, enter my cottage, peace, gaiety, sense,
Unite all your efforts to make it divine!
Fly Luxury! Discord! Ambition fly hence!
Nor pollute this fair temple, Felicity's shrine.
Grafton-street, J. G.
2d May, 1808.

MELANCHOLY.

Go—you may call it madness, folly,
You shall not chase my gloom away,
There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not, if I could, be gay.

Oh! if you knew the pensive pleasure,
That fills my bosom when I sigh,
You would not barter such a treasure,
Monarchs are too poor to buy.
S. R.

LINES TO A YOUNG LADY, ON HER RECOVERY FROM INDISPOSITION.

Sprung from the bed of pale disease,
Safe from the Fiend's embrace,
Louisa, on thy virtuous brow
The glow of health we trace.

We trace, and thank the Power divine,
Whose hand supreme we see,
Thro' the vicissitude of life
Has kindly guided thee.

May that same Power, as years revolve,
Protect thee with his eye:
Thy lengthen'd days delighted speed,
Without a heaving sigh.

Yet should affliction's woe return
And pain thy guileless heart,
May resignation's soothing balm
The antidote impart.

May friendship wipe with pitying hand,
The tear which dews thine eyes,
And virtue lift thy thoughts from earth
To mansions in the skies.
S. R.

THE LANDSCAPE.

How pleas'd within my native bowers,
Ere while I passed the day;
Was ever scene so decked with flowers,
Were ever flowers so gay?
How sweetly smil'd the hill, the vale,
And all the landscape round,
The river gliding down the dale,
The hill with bushes crown'd.
But now when urged by tender woes,
I speed to meet my dear;
That hill and stream my zeal oppose,
And check my fond career.
No more, since Daphne was my theme,
Their wonted charms I see;
That verdant hill, and silver stream,
Divide my love and me.
J. W.

TO VAINE HOPE.

Thou dreame of madmen, ever changing gale,
Swell with thy wanton breath the gaudie saile,
Of glorious fooles! Thou guid'st them who thee court
To rocks, to quick-sands, or some faithlesse port.
Were I not mad, who, when secure at ease
I might i'th' cabin passe the raging seas,
Would, like a franticke ship-boy, wildly haste
To climbe the giddy top of th' unsafe mast?
Ambition never to her hopes did faine
A greatnesse but I really obtaine
In my Castara. Were't not fondnesse then
To clip the shadowes of true blisse? And when
My Paradise all flowres and fruits doth breed,
To rob a barren garden for a weed?

Habington's Castara, edit. 4to. 1634, p. 67.

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THE GATHERER.

No. V.

I am but a *Gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—WOTTON.

Hyberbolical Inscription to Napoleon.

The following *modest* inscription deserves a place in the Gatherer.

The monument or column erected at Kalisch, in honour of his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon the great, has the following inscription engraven on its pedestal. The author is the late Vice Chancellor Kallonlay.

"Napoleoni, magno, justo, pio, beneficio, Gallorum Imperatori invicto; Italorum Regi; Germanorum Protectori; Italico, Germanico, Austriaco, Hungarico, Bohemico, Helvetico, Batavico, Hispanico, Lusitanico, Sarmatico, Prussico, Sorcico, Russico, Ægyptiaco, Syriaco, Arabico, &c. Dominatori, Triumphatori, Pacificatori; Populorum per Europam Legislatori; Nominis Poloni Restauratori et Vindici—Cohortes Legionis II. Duce Josepho Zajonczek, ejusdem Legionis Præfecto, Generali ac Ludovico Davoust, Imperii Gallorum Mareschallo, tunc temporis copiarum armatarum mper Polonium Supremo Duce Frutoni magnanimus ob restitutiam Poloniæ patriam æviternæ gratitudinis, ergo posuerunt anno æra vulgaris——, restitutæ patriæ anno——."

"To Napoleon the great, the just, the pious, the beneficent, the invincible Emperor of France, the King of Italy, the protector of Germany, the triumphant conqueror and pacificator of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Sweden, Russia, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c. the Legislator of the nations of Europe, the restorer and avenger of the Polish name,—the Cohorts of the second legion, their general Joseph Zajonczek, commander of that legion, and Louis Davoust, marshal of the French empire, and commander in chief of the forces in Poland, have erected this monument as a testimony of eternal gratitude for the restoration of the country of Poland, in the year of the common æra——, and of the restoration of the country——."

A much shorter but equally senseless inscription for a Christian country, and in the nineteenth century, has been put up at Paris—The Class of the National Institute appropriated to history and ancient literature, having the charge of composing inscriptions for the different monuments of the metropolis, determined on the following for the Fountain near the Medical School at Paris.

Napoleonis. Augusti. Providentia.
Divigium. Sequanæ.
Cirium. Commodo. Asclepiadei. Ornamento.
MDCCCIV.

Of the Clock at Basle in Switzerland.

Every traveller knows, that the computation of time, in this city, is one hour in advance. Various reasons are assigned for this usage. A story however prevails, that when the cathedral was built, the architect by mistake, turned the side whereon was placed the sundial, too much to the east, and caused this erroneous reckoning. There have been several attempts made to reform the singularity. Some years ago an Englishman went to reside at Basle, and being desirous of setting the *Baslois* right in this particular, he used his utmost endeavours, by writing and persuasion, to convince them of the absurdity of continuing so erroneous a method for computation. He gained many proselytes to his opinion, but the bulk of the people thought no way could be right but the old, and his efforts ended in his being ridiculed. A caricature represented this reformer as a goat making a run at the hands of the clock, to drive them an hour later, while the people were pulling him back by the tail.

Three unfortunate epochs are mentioned in the annals of Basle; a plague in 1314, which carried off 1100 persons; an earthquake in 1356 which destroyed almost the whole city; and another plague in 1564, when 7000 souls perished. They may since add a fourth: that in which the French republicans overrun their country, and forced them to accept the fraternal hug.

Exquisite Dancing no Attraction.

The following anecdote occurred long before the days of Vestris, Deshayes, or Parisot. As we have in reviewing a work on dancing admitted the highest eulogies on the art, it is but fair that we should admit something by way of counterpoise on the otherside.

In a work entitled. "A Comparison between the two Stages," p. 48. *et seq.* we read: "The late duke of Monmouth was a good judge of dancing, and a good dancer himself; when he returned from France, he brought with him St. Andre, then the best master in France. The duke presented him to the stage, the stage to gratify the duke admitted him, and the duke himself thought he might prove a mighty advantage to them, though he had nobody else of his opinion. A day was published in the bills for him to dance, but *not one more besides the duke and his friends came to see him*; the reason was, the plays were then so good, and Hart and Mohun acted them so well, that the audience would not be interrupted for so short a time, though it was to see the best master in Europe."

The expences of a benefit night at the old house, i. e. Drury-Lane Theatre, to an author in 1708, i. e. "the ordinary charge, was about four and thirty pounds a day." In Mr. Garrick's time they were 64 pounds.

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POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

PROTEST OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE AGAINST BUONAPARTE.

To Signor Cavaliero Aldini, Chargé d'Affaires of the Kingdom of Italy.

From the Quirinal Palace, May 19, 1808.—His Holiness having received the painful notification of the union which is about to take place, of his four duchies of Urbino, Macerato, Ancona, and Camerino, with the kingdom of Italy, amid the cruel uneasiness which this rigorous treatment causes him, has charged the Cardinal Gabrielli, Pro-Secretary of State, to make the following frank declaration to your Most Illustrious Highness.

The Holy Father has seen, with infinite pain, that the force of the reasons contained in the note of the 19th of April, addressed to M. Lefebvre, the Chargé D'Affaires, has not prevented his Imperial and Royal Majesty from putting his threats in execution. He has seen, with the same feelings, that this powerful Monarch, in whose hands he placed, at the altar, the sceptre, and the rod of justice, has proceeded, contrary to every species of right, to inflict upon him a new spoliation of the best part of the states which remained to him.

But what has been the astonishment of his Holiness in observing a decree, dated one day anterior to the note of M. Champagny; so that even before that minister had renewed his propositions and received an answer, the fate of the three usurped provinces was already decided!

The astonishment of the Holy Father was still farther augmented, when he saw it assigned as a legitimate cause of this spoliation, that he had constantly refused to make war upon England, and to confederate with the Kings of Naples and of Italy. However, his Holiness had never ceased to represent, that his sacred character of Minister of Peace—the God, whose representative he is upon earth, being the God of Peace—that his quality of universal Pastor, and of the common Father of all the Faithful—that *the holy laws of justice*, of which, as the representative of the God who is their source, he ought to be the guardian and the avenger—could never permit him to enter into a permanent system of war, and much less still to declare war, without any motive, against the British government, from which he had never received the slightest offence. However, the Holy Father conjured his Majesty to reflect, that not having, and not being in the capacity of having enemies, because he is the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who came into the world not to foment, but to destroy animosities, he could not bind himself and his successors, in perpetuity, as the Emperor wished, to make war for the quarrels of another.

But his Holiness had also urged the incalculable evils which would result to religion, should he enter into a system of perpetual confederation, and that, without compromising his honour, without incurring universal hatred, without betraying his duties and his conscience, he could not place himself in the situation, by the league proposed, of becoming the enemy of every state, even a Catholic Sovereign, and of binding himself to make war upon him. But all the representations, and all the reasons so frequently submitted to his Majesty with paternal mildness, have not produced the least impression.

It has been sought to justify the spoliation upon another pretext, by assigning, as the second motive which produced it, that the interests of the two kingdoms, and of the two armies of Italy and Naples, demanded that their communications should not be interrupted by a hostile power.

If by this power is meant to be understood England, the history of almost two centuries will shew the falsity of this specious pretence. The Catholic Princes of Spain, and of the House of Austria, from the Emperor Charles V. to Charles II. of Spain, possessed the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Milan, which forms at present the principal part of the kingdom of Italy, and they never perceived that their interests were compromised; they never experienced this pretended obstacle to the communication of their armies. They were frequently at war with Great Britain, and still oftener with France, but they were never apprehensive of an intermediate debarkation upon the territory of the Holy See; still less did they pretend to force the Pontiffs of that period to unite and confederate with them, or to despoil them of their possessions, should they have refused.

But putting history aside, what risks could the interests of these separated kingdoms even run? The neutrality of the Holy Father, recognised and respected by all other Powers, and the measures taken to prevent its violation, are more than sufficient to place these interests in security.

To render this security still greater, and to take away every sort of pretext, his Holiness carried his compliance as far as he consistently could; he declared himself disposed to shut his ports against the English during the present war, and to employ his troops to guard the coasts of his states from every hostility whatever.

But what attack could be dreaded upon these two kingdoms, which border upon the states of the Holy See, while French troops, for so long a period, without regard to the interests of the public or of individuals, have violated his neutrality, occupied all his ports, and covered all his coasts?

If, however, by a hostile power, it was wished to designate the person of the Holy Father, his character itself, mild and pacific, puts an end to this injurious imputation; but the better to refute it, his Holiness calls to witness the French Empire and the kingdom of Italy, in favour of which he signed two Concordats, whose violation has been the source of perpetual grief to his heart, in having constantly, but in vain, pressed their faithful execution. He calls Europe itself to witness, *which has seen him, in his old age, in the most rigorous season of the year, traverse the Alps, and proceed to Paris, not without exciting the jealousy and disgust of other great Powers, in order to consecrate and crown his Imperial and Royal Majesty.* He calls to witness the whole French troops, from the commander to the meanest soldier, either those who have traversed the states of the Holy See, or those who have resided there, whether they have not ex-

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perienced in the Papal territory a reception the most friendly, and a hospitality the most generous:—a hospitality which cost bitter tears to the Holy Father, who was indispensably obliged to load his subjects with imposts for the maintenance and payment of the French troops; in short, his Holiness calls to witness his Majesty himself, for whom he has not ceased, on all occasions, to testify the most particular regards.

But if his Holiness were able to testify the surprize excited by the two first articles advanced to justify this spoliation, he wants words to express the profound astonishment produced by the expressions contained in the third. It bears upon the donation of Charlemagne, and it is remarked, that that was made for the benefit of Christianity, and not for the advantage of the enemies of our holy religion. It is well known that this celebrated and glorious monarch, whose memory will be eternally blessed by the church, did not give to the Holy See the provinces which have been usurped. It is notorious that they were, at an epoch very remote from his age, in the possession of the Roman Pontiffs, in consequence of the voluntary submission of the people, who were abandoned by the Emperors of the East; that the Lombards having afterwards occupied the Exarchat of Ravenna and the Pentapolis, which include these provinces, Pepin, the illustrious and religious father of Charlemagne, recovered them, and restored them to Pope Stephen; that that great Emperor, who was the honour and admiration of the 8th century, far from wishing to revoke the generous and pious donation of his father, approved and confirmed it under Pope Adrian; that far from wishing to strip the Roman Church of her possessions, he had no other intention than to secure and aggrandise them; that consequently in his will he laid an express obligation on his three sons, to protect the states of the church with their arms; that he reserved to his successors the right of revoking that which his father Pepin had done for the advantage of the chair of St. Peter; that his sole design was to protect the Roman Pontiffs against their enemies, and not to compel them to excite enemies; that ten centuries which have passed away since the days of Charlemagne, a thousand years of peaceable possession, render useless all more ancient investigations and all ulterior interpretations; that even if that pious Prince had, instead of a free restitution or gift of these territories, restored or given them for the profit of Christianity, it is exactly for the welfare of Christianity, or, to speak more strictly, of the Catholic Religion, that the Holy Father wishes peace with all the world, avoids to revoke the resentment of any power, and refuses to interfere in political quarrels. After so many voices have been raised against different Popes, who have, for the best reasons, engaged in wars, the Holy Father cannot perceive why it can be attributed to him as a crime that he refused to assume a warlike character, and, at the suggestion of a foreign power, commence a war without any provocation, and which must be highly prejudicial to religion and his subjects.

His Holiness cannot on any account overlook the injury which is done him in the before-mentioned decree, wherein it is remarked, "that the "gift of Charlemagne was not made for the benefit of the enemies of our holy religion;" thereby accusing his Holiness of betraying the interests of the church.—This accusation has made a lively impression on the mind of his Holiness, who for upwards of three years has been suffering persecution in behalf of religion, *and for having acted* FAITHFULLY *in his Apostolic capacity.* He has suffered it, that he might not implicate himself in a permanent system of warfare, and that he might not, by his conduct, obstruct the free exercise of the Catholic worship.

His Holiness hath submitted to it, because he could not admit the principles which were frequently intimated to him, which were, that if his Holiness was Bishop of Rome, his Majesty was, notwithstanding, the emperor of it, and that the Holy Father ought to submit to him in temporal matters in the same manner as his Majesty submitted to his Holiness in religious matters; that the territories of the Holy See appertained to the French empire, and that therefore the Pope *ought always to make common cause with the Emperor and his successors;* that he ought at all times to consider the enemies of France as his own, and that he ought by consequence to become a part of the Federative system of the Empire.

The solemn oaths which the holy father hath made *to obtain his liberty and independence,* so essential to the Catholic religion and the free exercise of his supreme spiritual power, do not allow him to subscribe to those destructive and fatal maxims. His Holiness suffers this persecution, because *he would not consent to the pretensions of his Majesty* to nominate as many French cardinals as should form one-third of the Sacred College, which must have sapped the fundamental base of its constitution, attacked the independence of his spiritual power, and again introduced those unhappy disasters which the church still deplores. His Holiness suffers, because he would not enter into an offensive and defensive league against any power in Europe, Catholic or otherwise, to the manifest injury of religion. If this refusal implies an abandonment of religion, let heaven, the church, the world, and posterity judge. The Holy Father hath the most conscientious reflection, *that he never did any injury to his Majesty,* or to France; but if his Majesty actually had any complaints against his Holiness personally, that would not justify him in resenting them on the Catholic church, by irrevocably and for ever robbing it of that very property which the same decree declares to have been bestowed for the good of Christianity, not to rob that church, which is not the proprietor, more than the Pontiff, who is only the guardian of it. That church having the spiritual superintendance of every other, hath, since the peace of Constantine, been enriched by the piety of monarchs and people, and hath, by an admirable order of Providence, first accumulated considerable property, and afterwards different states, that it might maintain spiritual government with more decency, liberty, and advantage—this very church which his Majesty would reduce to a state of degradation, and incapacity of exercising its divine supremacy.

His Holiness cannot sufficiently regret the error into which his Majesty hath fallen, since, in his decree, whereby he deprives the Holy See of a

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past of its states, on the ground "that they were "not intended to benefit the enemies of the Ca"tholic religion," his Majesty has published, in the same states, that code, against which his Holiness has so often, but unsuccessfully, complained, on account of the articles it contains contrary to the Gospel and the laws of the church, particularly those of marriage and divorce.

His Holiness cannot conceal his astonishment at seeing the demand of his excellency, Cardinal Caprara, for his passports, made an additional motive to justify this scandalous spoliation. After what the undersigned had the honour of signifying, in answer to the note of his excellency M. Champagny in the month of April, his Holiness believes that the grounds of the principal accusations are completely refuted. He hath already sufficiently proved that the demand for passports was accompanied with the equitable condition that the French emperor should evacuate Rome, and relinquish those pretensions which his Holiness felt inadmissible. His Holiness, therefore, cannot abstain from repeating, that it was discretionary with his Majesty either to permit the departure of M. Caprara, who was not only the ambassador of the court of Rome, but at the same time the Apostolic Legate, or to permit him to continue his residence at Paris. His departure ought not, therefore, to be made any subject of complaint.

If the injustice of this decree has increased the grief wherewith the mind of his Holiness is overwhelmed, he could not but be additionally afflicted on perusing the other decree of the same date, which enjoins all cardinals, prelates, and officers, holding any employment at the Court of Rome, who are natives of Italy, to return, under the penalty of their whole property in case of disobedience. It is, therefore, perfectly clear to his Holiness, that it is not his temporal authority, but also his spiritual, which is intended to be subverted, although the second decree makes a studied distinction between the temporal sovereign of Rome, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, under the pretext of shewing a seeming respect for the latter.—It must be evident to the universe, *that the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor are to render his Holiness* INCAPABLE *of fulfilling his sacred duties*, by dispersing his senate, and overturning the church establishment, and removing from him those persons most dear to him, thereby depriving him of the only consolation which remained to him in the exercise of his apostolical functions, always on the decline.

The Pope is not only the bishop of Rome, as hath been so improperly asserted, but he is at the same time the head of the Catholic church, and in that character he is entitled to choose his ministers, and coadjutors from the different nations of the earth. In fact, since the commencement of Christianity, the church of Rome has been always composed not only of Romans, but of individuals from all nations, as is evident from the number of strangers admitted amongst the clergy of Rome, and who, during the first four centuries, ascended the chair of St. Peter. All these motives justify the grief of his Holiness, who protests against a law which spares not even distinguished ecclesiastics, chosen to assist him in his labours for the church of God. His Holiness at the same time strongly protests, in the face of all the earth, against the usurpation of his states. He solemnly declares *it to be unjust, vain, void, and of no avail*, that it never can truly affect the imprescriptible and legitimate rights of sovereignty and possession of his Holiness and successors for ever; and if force shall deprive him of its possession, *he is determined to maintain the* INTEGRITY *of his rights*, because the Holy See can recover the real possession, when it may please "the "true and faithful God, who fights for justice, and "who hath inscribed on his garments and fore"head the King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

At the same time his Holiness addresses the most ardent vows to the Father of Mercy, to inspire his subjects, withdrawn from his power; and who shall always remain dear to his heart, with a spirit of patience and resignation, to the end that they may one day obtain from heaven consolation and peace, and that they may always preserve inviolate in their hearts, religion and faith. The God of Israel will grant his people strength and virtue.

These are the sentiments and protestations which the undersigned has been required by his Holiness to make to your excellency, as Charge d'Affairs of the kingdom of Italy, with which these provinces have been incorporated. The undersigned hath made it a sacred duty to obey faithfully the orders which he has received, and at the same time to renew to you the assurance of his sincere consideration. (Signed)

G. CARDINAL GABRIELLI.

Letter from the Pope's Secretary of State to the Cardinals resident at Rome.

Quirinal Palace, March 5, 1808

His Holiness having been informed, that general Miollis has invited to an entertainment all or nearly all the members of the Sacred College, he has ordered me to signify to your eminence, that in the state of tribulation in which the Holy See is placed, he cannot believe that any individual of the College will accept such an invitation, or will be present at any such assembly or *conversazione*, for the purpose of making known that the Sacred College also participates in the just affliction of his Holiness.—In giving an answer, it would be well if the Sacred College would assign as the motive of their refusal, in general terms, the situation in which the Holy Father is placed.

(Signed) G. CARDINAL DORIA PAMFILI.

(*Circular to the Cardinals.*)

Quirinal Palace, March 30, 1808.

The present circumstances giving too much reason to believe, that the French military force will assume the reins of the Papal government, his Holiness, knowing your honourable sensiments, is well aware that he need not exhort you to fidelity and constancy. He has thought proper, however, to request all those who occupy the first stations, that should they be invited to continue their functions in the name of whoever may take possession of the Papal States, they give a decided refusal, and do no act but in the name of his Holiness. (Signed) G. CARDINAL GABRIELLI.

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Panorama Office, September 26, 1808.

Only that allwise Providence, which with infinite benevolence superintends the affairs of men, and "knows the end from the beginning" can penetrate the obscurity that hangs over the politics of the kingdoms of Europe, or can tell whether we be correct in anticipating calamities—extensive, intense, and, perhaps, lasting. We fear, that we describe the coming months but too truly, when we call them wrathful, sanguinary and destructive. We fear that a WAR OF EXTERMINATION is about to burst upon Europe, and that ferocity hitherto rarely exampled will cost humanity many a tear. The milder virtues of human nature, which of late have enjoyed but little respite from the contemplation of misery, will again be found painful excellencies by their possessors: and hearts of stone will enjoy apparent advantages in their insensibility over those who are victims to

"The compunctious visitings of Nature."

We repeat, that, without being able to assign reasons effectually sufficient to vindicate the impression on our minds, we look forwards with that anxiety, which natural sympathy demands, and that compassion which morality and christianity enjoin. What then is our duty, in such a case? Placed between the fear that events of the most decisive character are approaching and the possibility that our fears may prove unfounded, aware that we cannot speak positively, without putting our veracity in some degree to hazard, yet conscious that we have authority on which most writers would rely without scruple; unwilling to "harrow up the soul" by the anticipation of evils that, by possibility, may never exist, yet expecting their existence and their consummation at no very distant day, we think it our duty to be perfectly explicit as to our statement of this general fact; while for particulars we refer to the opening events of time.

The paper in which the sentiments of the Pope are expressed by his command, has appeared to us to be extremely well entitled to attention. The language he has used, is, for him, altogether extraordinary, and manifests a deeper resentment in the pontiff's mind, of the indignities to which he has been subjected, than may appear on a cursory perusal. We take for granted, that the Pope wrote originally in the Latin language: but the original we have not seen. That published at Palermo, in the Italian language, which we have seen, supplies the place of the original with us.

The Pope remarks, that he was the person "who placed in the hands of Buonaparte the Scepter of Sovereignty and the Rod of Justice." Yes, unhappy pontiff! You then degraded that sacred dignity which you deem Apostolic, and now, the very semblance of what *was* the dignity of your office, is wrested from your feeble grasp. Did you not know, that all who have served Napoleon are destined to fall by him?—that whoever has obeyed *one* of his injunctions, must obey *all* that follow, though their import be personal destruction? Whoever has coalesced with this unprincipled potentate, must await the consequences; and what consequences present themselves to the eye not wilfully blind in his favour, but those of calamity, and utter desolation? His weight will grind you to powder: for should you even so demean yourself as to lick the dust beneath his feet; his imagination would range in search of other basenesses by which to vilify still more the Head of the Church, and the successor of St. Peter. The Holy Father complains that his neutrality has been violated for so long a time, and with so great injury to the interests of individuals as well as of the public: but this presents no distinguished oppression suffered by the Roman government. Reigning only by violence and terror, by military execution and force, Buonaparte dare not trust the natives of any state under his dominion with their own free agency: he knows that outraged nature would impell them to insurrection; so eminently is he "Napoleon the well-beloved!" The Pope calls on the commander of the French troops to declare whether they have not been received with the greatest cordiality, and whether they have not experienced the most generous hospitality: *hospitality and cordiality which have cost bitter tears to the heart of his Holiness.* Alas! He does but speak the sentiments of all other governments; they too have shed bitter tears; they too have deeply regretted the cordiality and the hospitality which they have exercised toward the French. The Pope observes, that he had refused the application of Buonaparte for the admission of a preponderating proportion of French cardinals into the sacred college: this reveals the craft of the Corsican; whose wishes for power, are too manifest in this proposal; and who together with that number of voters, would have had that number of spies: their intelligence would have answered no less purpose than their influence. Being deprived of his council of ecclesiastics the pontiff is deprived not only of his temporal power, but also of his spiritual authority, and this with studied intent, (*una studiata astrazione del sovrano temporale di Roma della persona d'l Vicario di Gesù Cristo*)—to render him unable to discharge the functions of his office—not that of simple bishop of Rome, but that of Pastor of the church universal. And against this "usurpation" the pope protests in strong

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terms *(e solennemente dichiara esser ingiusta, irrita, nulla, e di niun valore.)*—Whether the Pope would dare to excommunicate Buonaparte, and what would be the consequences of such an act, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the present state of public opinion on the continent to conjecture. We have been assured, by a gentleman, a foreigner, who travelled last year over great part of Germany, and elsewhere, in a public capacity, that, whatever we protestants may suppose, the Papal power is yet sufficient to render such a step extremely injurious to the subject of it: and that Buonaparte had better face another 100,000 of soldiers fighting against him in the field. What stronger language short of excommunication he can use, than UNJUST, VAIN, NULL, *and* OF NO EFFECT, in reference to the act of the usurper, we do not readily perceive. Will not this language, and the outrage that occasioned it, produce great sensation in the catholic courts, and among the catholic world at large? We think it will: indeed, we think it has. What will the catholics say, if the emperor and king should assume the tiara himself: and what will then be left for him to assume, but the crescent of Mahomedanism? a noble combination surely! a triplicity at once the most ridiculous and the most awful! —but after what he has done, who can think any thing strange, that he may do?

It is probable our countrymen may exclaim, "proceed now to something that concerns *us*."—But, in truth, this very subject nearly concerns us. The public does not know, that there exists, and lately it has become more evident, a difference of opinion among the catholics on the character of Pius VII. It is, it seems, a *fundamental* and *irrevocable* principle in the catholic church, that whoever holds communion of any kind with heretics or schismatics, becomes *ipso facto* a heretic himself: and we have before us sundry publications accusing the Pope himself of heresy!—In vain have pastoral admonitions, and ecclesiastical exhortations been directed to those who hold this opinion:—they hold it still; and the catholic officers, who have emitted these (not *bulls*, as yet, but) *bulletins*, have been obliged to withdraw them. We believe, that the matter proceeded even to excommunication; —nevertheless, the Pope is deemed a heretic as much as before, and the arguments to prove him so, are not diminished. This then, concerns us; inasmuch as it demands the serious consideration of our catholic fellow subjects; and it connects with questions we have heretofore put to them, in reference to their public conduct. We suspect, that CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION is very fast approaching: for—no Pope no catholics. When there is no head of the church, where can the body of the church apply for spiritual influence, and communications?—Let Hibernian good sense consider these facts.

But we turn from a war of words to a war of deeds: the patriotic Spaniards have hitherto conducted their affairs with great circumspection and propriety. They are drawing a vast body of forces toward the passes west of the Pyrennees, a description of which we inserted, Vol. IV, p. 929, and apparently intend to surround the French armies, in the centre of which is Joseph Buonaparte, before they strike a decisive blow. The province of Biscay, by a revolt for which circumstances were not favourable, has suffered by a loss of inhabitants, and by plunder seized by the enemy. But if a formidable Spanish force approaches, this province, with Navarre, will repeat its attempts to regain its liberty.

We turn our eyes with great anxiety to the head of the Ebro; and the passes into Spain from France. The fate of the peninsula will be decided before the snows fall on the mountains. If the French continue to hold them during winter; they will give a prodigious advantage for their early exertions in spring. If the Spaniards obtain possession of them the discomfited French will suffer severely, and their fate will be determined. At all events, we expect to hear that the Ebro has witnessed a violent combat; and that its waters have been mingled with the blood of the combatants. May victory attend the sons of liberty, and crown their banners with glory!

The British public has been thrown into a consternation of joy, by accounts of a spirited action between the British troops under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal, and a detachment of Junot's army, Aug. 17. This was succeeded by a more considerable engagement with the whole of Junot's disposeable force. The dispositions made on this occasion, do not appear to be wonderful instances of military skill; but the superiority of the British in manual practice, and especially of the artillery, has obtained them an extremely honourable report. This is the more acceptable, as the French have been long in the habit of vaunting the excellence of their artillery: but now they must yield to British dexterity. The victory decided clearly in favour of the British, produced a proposal, the next day, for a convention by which the French were to evacuate Portugal. This was signed August 30, and has been the subject of continued animadversion by the British public ever since it was communicated to them. It was negotiated on the part of the French by general *Kellerman [son of Marshall Keller-

* Kellerman was the man who gained the

man] the general who regained the lost victory at Marengo, after Buonaparte had retired in confusion from the field of battle: he has proved himself in the present instance, no less adroit as a negociator. It is said, that all his propositions were accepted; and little trouble taken to investigate them. The consequence is, that our generals appear to have conducted the business on their parts with a clumsiness equal to the Frenchman's dexterity. The public had anticipated the unconditional surrender of Junot: we even know that his captivity and confinement in England was expected at Paris, and that the not finding him in that state was a disappointment to some (foreigners) who have lately been suffered to exchange France for England.

Certainly this treaty is liable to great exceptions; our allies the Portuguese are wholly overlooked in it, as a political power; and perhaps, this was felt as a difficulty by our officers, since they could only recognize the Regency left by the prince; but this had been dissolved by the French long ago. They might, indeed, have communicated with the general commanding the Portuguese army of insurgents; but from what *regular* source he derives his authority we have not heard. We are unwilling to believe reports; but if his means were not superior to what some things reported indicate, his resources were inadequate, by far inadequate to his zeal. This convention, however, is not likely to be executed to its full extent. The British admiral does not seem to have been delighted with it originally, and the extortions of the French *since the surrender* have been so excessive and atrocious, that *this violation of the agreement on their part*, dispenses with strict adherence to the letter of the treaty on our part.

The whole character of Portugal has been strangely metamorphosed during the course of the last twelvemonths. When the Russian fleet entered the Port of Lisbon, it sought safety in that as in a neutral dominion: it was there secure from attack. Russia in declaring war against England, had not declared war against Portugal: the peace was not broken between those powers. Had the Regency appointed by the Prince of Portugal been continued in authority, Lisbon would have still enjoyed the right to protect the Russians; and they would have been liable to seizure, only after the expiration of an allowed time from their having quitted their Asylum.—But, the French by annulling the appointments of the Prince, and exercising the authority of the state, changed completely the character of the ports, as of the whole territory, and rendered that inimical to Britain, which its lawful owner had not so intended. Was the Portuguese territory an enemy's territory when these ships were captured?—it certainly was: and as these ships would have been lawful prize if taken on the high Seas, can their being taken in an enemy's port deprive them of this character of lawful prize? On the other hand, if the Regency appointed by the Prince, had continued to conduct the *civil* affairs of the country: does their being obliged to yield an unwilling obedience to a foreign force, against which their Sovereign had declared no war, yet which he had not voluntarily admitted, render them *enemies*, strictly and properly speaking? That they are subjugated must be granted, but is not subjugation a different state from enmity, a state rather demanding commiseration than warranting violence? It must also be known whether the Russians *in any manner* contributed assistance to the French, against the friends of the Prince Regent; against the troops of Britain: if they did, whether by men or arms, they violated the neutrality of the port, and rendered themselves liable to capture, beyond all denial. It is said, that they carefully abstained from every act capable of a hostile construction. These considerations, with others not less important, are not to be overlooked: and we consider the British ministry as having acted wisely, in sending over to Lisbon Sir W. Scott, the Admiralty Judge, that he may examine circumstances on the spot, and gather all the points of evidence, on facts, that are necessary to guide his opinion, and the conduct of this nation.

While popular opinion runs decidedly against our Generals, and all corners of our Islands re-echo with exclamations of censure, we shall hope that Sir W. Scott's judgement and wisdom will enquire into the real merits of the case as it concerns them personally, and furnish materials on which a cool, decided, and impartial determination may be formed. We doubt not, but what the misery endured by the Portuguese was severe; yet the French most certainly ought not to have been suffered to carry off their plunder, obtained by violating of persons, private property, sacred places, and state revenues, and by other nefarious means. As well might they have carried off their prisoners taken among the Portuguese troops, whom they had disarmed, and sent on board vessels in the Tagus. The horses they had collected were equally stolen goods: these should have been considered as not their property, but to be restored to the owners.

We add, that very few persons in England

victory of Marengo, after it had been lost by Buonaparte:—he led on his squadron of horse of 900 men, and routing the regiment of Lichtenstein, threw the whole Austrian army into confusion:—Dessaix followed with the corps-de-réserve, and was killed in the action. The recovery of the fortune of the day has always been attributed to Dessaix.

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know, that three fortresses in Portugal, on the frontiers of Spain, are absolutely impregnable; and that to reduce them by famine, the only way by which they can be reduced, would have occupied many months, during which the army necessary to blockade them might be much more advantageously employed elsewhere. These forts are Elvas, Montalvas and Almeida: the way to the first two was completely open to Junot, being South of the Tagus, while the British army was on the North, and we have heard Junot greatly blamed by a Portuguese military officer, of extensive information, for hazarding any battle with the English, since it was in his power to employ the British army effectually, certainly through the ensuing winter, merely by retreating, in a leisurely manner, to these impregnable fortresses. We hope, and trust, that the future movements of the British Generals will redeem their credit with the nation, at present, greatly dissatisfied, and disconcerted with their convention: an agreement which the most moderate acknowledge to be clumsy, while others consider it as criminal. The report that Kellerman dictated the terms, and the British officers signed to his dictation, has contributed essentially to this offence.

Amidst these turmoils and perplexities, what is the situation of their chief mover? *Raving with the insanity of ambition he is preparing, on a scale of immense magnitude,* FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF ALL ROYALTY, NOT DERIVED FROM HIMSELF; and although he must be conscious merely from the operation of memory, that he has no natural right to a throne, neither can the empire of the world make him really a king, yet is *he intent on dethroning all lawful monarchs, and crushing all established governments beneath the sole of his foot.* We repeat, that HE IS INTENT ON DESTRUCTION. Hellish intention, surely! the very character of the monarch of the Bottomless Pit! but not less certain of one who affects to change the rulers of states merely for the good of the people, of which he makes himself the sole judge and disposer.

We know from the testimony of an eye-witness, who quitted Paris so lately as the 8th inst. that since he has returned from Bayonne, Buonaparte has reviewed at one time, on the *Plaine de Sablons*, near Paris, *thirty thousand men under arms:* the review began at four o'clock in the morning and lasted till the afternoon. He tired out no less than *sixteen horses:* he took no other refreshment than a slice of gingerbread, and a single glass of lemonade, procured from some of the hawkers who attend such sights; and after he got home—we mean to his palace, for *home* he has none!—a frugal dinner of *half an hour only, by the watch,* and *two glasses* of wine were all his indulgences. During this review he promoted about *one hundred* soldiers of different *grades*; some from the very ranks. As a soldier then, the man is fitted for his station; as a king to whom is committed the *welfare* of his constituents he is a criminal to be execrated, and an example to be shunned. Were the laws of Minos to be *now* opened to a young Telemachus; he would there read the curses which such a character draws down on its head; every page would appear inscribed in great letters:

AVOID THE MISERABLE CHARACTER OF THE WOE-DISPENSING WARRIOR!

AVOID THE INIQUITIES OF THE INSENSATE BLOOD-SHEDDING HEROE!

AVOID THE POISONOUS FANGS OF THE SERPENT!——THE PESTILENCE THAT FLOATS ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND!——

MUCH MORE EARNESTLY

AVOID THE MURDEROUS CAREER OF INSATIABLE AMBITION!

But those whose probationary lot it is to live in times when such ravagers are let loose on the face of the earth, and those, especially, who may be called to meet him or his agents in the field, must rouze every energy of the soul, must exert all their faculties, must understand his true character, must resist him as the author of all evil *ought* to be resisted; and must be as cautious of his snares and stratagems as wisdom and prudence when conscious that the fate of the world depends on their Aye or their No.——

Let this be well understood by British Generals: Let them consider well the example which their enemy sets them, and determine not to be outdone by him, in the way of their profession, their duty and their patriotism, whatever *privations* it may cost them. Their country is their stake: his stake is——only his iron crown.

If it be asked, against whom are all these preparations?—Death is not more silent than the Politicians of Paris are on the deeds of their Emperor: his intentions no one presumes to penetrate; disgusted, shocked at the devasting guillotine of the *virtuous* Robespierre, they are numbed into that torpid state, to which certain worms of the earth are annually subject: *they may be broken asunder by blows, yet continue insensible to the stroke.* The French yield their sons to the sword: they know that they shall see them no more: they shed a few tears, as nature commands: and then,—they pursue their own destiny, and leave that of their offspring to the determination of fate. The Parisians silence the affections of nature in the noise of amusements.

The Panorama (Vide Vol. IV. p. 815) had ventured to arrange the course of the Tornado in the order of—Spain: Austria: Prussia: Turkey: Russia.—Is the fate of Russia dis-

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tant?—Not very distant:—how far off, then, are the fates of those who precede it?

We presume not to certain knowledge;—but we believe, that the conflicts in Spain have by this time received their highest importance: and that the Ebro has rolled its blood-stained stream to the Mediterranean. Buonaparte has publicly promised to exert his whole force against Spain: he has ordered out those parts of his former Conscriptions that had escaped his tyranny, he has anticipated the Conscription of the year 1810 * to the number of 80,000 men: and thus he affects to say that his army is increased 200,000 men. We do not believe it: his army has been led to perish in foreign countries, and the deficiencies are to be supplied by these accessions;—*Stand then, France,—stand as an example at which other nations may take warning, of a people maddened for what they called Liberty, but void of moral sentiments to guide them in the means of obtaining it!—a people sunk into a slavery ten thousand times more degrading than that from which they affected to escape? a people in bondage to a foreigner, to an infidel, to a criminal, to a Corsican,—to a* BUONAPARTE!!!

Accounts multiply upon us, stating that Austria is strengthening her military position with all diligence: her people are under arms; her fortresses are preparing; all her motions are certainly in contemplation of approaching events. Has she then refused to part with two or three provinces more, to enable the emperor and king to complete his plans?—We believe she has. She knows that to surrender as requests are made, will be to sign her own death-warrant: she knows, that he has *one* chance for escape, in the field: she has none by compliance. She fights for her life! May her convulsive struggles prove her virtue! And, if she falls, may her enemy feel that however he could betray her integrity before, yet conquest over virtue affords no triumph.

We know not whether we were mistaken in saying that king Louis was to be displaced to make way for Murat. We rather think that Napoleon found an unwillingness in Louis to be made a puppet of, elsewhere than in a station with which he is now familiar. Possibly the air of Holland has impregnated his constitution with that phlegmatic consideration which characterizes the Hollanders, and he has calculated—as all true Dutchmen calculate—on the differences which he should have to pay by his change of Stocks. Not so the more lively, sing-song, Italianized Joseph: he felt himself uneasy; thought the climate of Spain would relieve him; has found the air of Madrid *too hot*; we trust he will find that of the Pyrenees *too cold*; and that he will have to wait for a kingdom:—let him wait, till we find one to suit him. In the mean while, Murat is gone to Naples: where he will experience the same thorns as pricked brother Joseph; and where even his heart of stone will not be able to controul the Lazaroni. The best thing he can do will be to enroll himself among them: for which, if report say true, he is extremely well adapted by nature, and qualified by practice.

Turkey has experienced another revolution: Sultan Mustapha was lately enthroned instead of Sultan Selim: and he spared Selim's life—a clemency unworthy of a genuine Turk—the consequences have been—as regular—that another change was contemplated by some of the leading officers, and the deposed Selim was once more appointed to the throne—but Mustapha vacated his appointment by depriving him of life: he was himself directly deprived of his life: and now the posterity of Othman is once more reduced to the single existence of Sultan Mahomed, younger brother of Mustapha; should he die childless, there ends the race of the Ottoman dynasty. What a lesson to the ambitious is presented by the state of the families of the kings of Europe! Buonaparte has no son: for whom does he fight? The Bourbons of the direct line are restricted in their hopes of issue to one: the Ottomans to one: the British Isles await a female reign: the Spanish throne has been blown upon by the breath of scandal:—what family will next be extinct?

Russia continues her enmity to Sweden and Britain: she *must* do so: she is so ordered: but this will prove little to her profit: her conquests in Sweden will never repay their cost: her navy will gather few laurels from the British fleet; and already has it suffered some loss (one ship of the line) and more disgrace in the Baltic, *its own sea*: to say nothing of events at Lisbon. The more this power involves herself in the machinations of her new intimate, the further will she be from prosperity: and to retrace her steps will cost her the greater abundance of tears.

Sweden maintains the conflict gallantly: she deserves success: events may give it her. She has refused to be made the tool of the Corsican's iniquity—may no tool of the Corsican's iniquity prevail against her!

Denmark does as she is bid; what can she do more? Can she unrivet the fetters that have bound her to Russia? No: she has made herself enemies, it is true; but they will do her much less injury than her friends. Her accounts at the termination of hostilities will witness the truth of this sentiment.

If we were called on to determine the most pleasing sensations that may animate the

* The current price for a substitute conscript is 5,000 *livres*: say *two hundred guineas!*

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human breast, perhaps we should select those of the Spaniards who lately passed the straits of Dover, on their way to their own country. Escaped from tyranny, from the toils of the destroyer, they had left behind them countries enslaved: arrived in the British seas they saw on one side of the vessels that conveyed them, the land whence all their sufferings originated: the guilty land! herself a slave, and the propagatress of slavery wherever her emissaries penetrate by force or fraud: on the other side of their vessels, they saw the island of liberty, ("the mighty island of the ocean" as their countrymen call it) the island that had struck off their chains, and to which they owed their personal freedom and that of their country! Happy island! on thee be the benediction of every genuine Spaniard! As they advanced towards Spain, the renewed ideas of home, of the natal soil, of relatives, and friends, of patriotism and public duty: all these sentiments in powerful combination must have agitated the breasts of the passing Spaniards, and have filled them with sensations which the longest liver among them will never forget.

Britain enjoys internal peace; expectation anticipates commercial prosperity: may expectations naval, military and commercial be amply gratified. The West Indies have been visited with sickness: and even with mortality: we hope this has abated; our private information says it *was* serious. Our Eastern world is not disturbed that we hear of, by any unusual commotions; and as the Moniteur assures us that the English are *hated* throughout India, Persia, &c. &c. we are completely at ease, in respect to our Indian possessions.

America!—Oh, we had almost forgot America, and no wonder: for America had quite forgot herself. The fact is now evident that Europe can do without America: if she is not convinced of it—let her prolong her embargo—*ad libitum*.

MODE OF ADVERTISING CHILDREN LOST OR FOUND.

We should be very glad, for the sake of humanity, if a hint dropped by a correspondent, may prove useful. He advises that when a child is lost, or one is found, a description should be printed and pasted on the doors of all churches, chapels, meeting-houses, &c. there to remain till its purposes, it may be presumed, are answered. He has transmitted the following account of such a casualty. His benevolent purposes we hope will succeed.

A woman was lately seen begging at *Tewkesbury* in Gloucestershire, with a little boy, about five years old. From circumstances it appeared evident that the child was not her own, in consequence of which he was taken from her, and she was sent to prison. The child has light brown hair, and light eyes, he appears from ill treatment to have had his faculties impaired; he cannot speak quite plainly: he seems to have had a fair complexion, but his face has been discoloured by art; and his features are much distorted, by his head having been bound up to excite pity. He calls himself *Charles Smith*; also *Charles Davis*; which is thought to be his real name, as the woman says her name is Catherine Smith. The child says that the woman whom he calls *the old woman*, told him not to tell his name; that she rubbed his face with something black; that she sold his fine clothes and put him on rags; that he had *yellow shoes*, which she sold. The woman, he says, is not his *mother that is in London*, that he has a *sister Peggy* who is a woman; that his mother washes clothes, and keeps chickens; and that his father is in the *West Indies*. He mentioned also his having a little wheel-barrow at home.

PATRONAGE OF LITERATURE IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, IN NORTH AMERICA.

The legislature of Vermont, having considered that the state was almost wholly destitute of the means of education, granted, A. D. 1800, to a number of individuals, the charter of a college at Middlebury; but were unable to extend to it the hand of public bounty.

A commodious building for the accommodation of students was immediately prepared. A well selected library of near seven hundred volumes, and a small philosophical apparatus, have been procured for the use of the students. Competent instructors are obtained and permanently established. Forty-six alumni of the college have been admitted to the degree of bachelors of arts. The number of under graduates is about sixty. The progress of the institution has more than equalled the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends. It has depended for its success upon the liberality of private gentlemen, but has not yet received any adequate endowment. The state of Vermont is new. The inhabitants generally are indigent and none are wealthy. The population, (which is rapidly increasing) amounts, at present, to two hundred thousand. The state is furnished with but few academies, or good schools for the education of youth. The number of Christian preachers, of every denomination, is very small; and by far the greater part of the inhabitants of the state have not the Gospel dispensed to them. Middlebury college is the chief resort of those youths who seek an education superior to what can be obtained at the common schools.

The situation of the state, and the increase of students, require that their plans should be extended and their means enlarged.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF AUGUST TO THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of the Hon. Richard King.
In St. James's-square, the Countess of Bristol.
The lady of Lord Viscount Anson, of twin sons, one of which was still-born.
At Sunning Hill, Lady Popham.
The Hon. Mrs. Maller, of Iffley House, Oxfordshire.
At Thornborough, the lady of Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart.
At Exning Lodge, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Wylde.

Of Daughters.

At the Earl of Tankerville's, in Privy Gardens, Lady Ossulton.
In Grosvenor square, the Right Hon. Lady Petre.
The lady of the Hon. W. H. Gardner.
At Battersea Rise, the lady of Col. H. Thornton, M. P.
At Blenheim, the lady of Lord F. Spencer.
At Oteley Park, Salop, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon.
At Bodmington Park, Gloucestershire, the Duchess of Beaufort.
The Hon. Mrs. Borough.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, the Rev. Wm. Huntingdon, to Lady Saunderson.
William Scott, Esq. Receiver-general for the Isle of Man, to the Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to the Duke of Athol.
At East Knoyle, Wilts, Sir Wm. George Parker, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Still.
At Kensington, Captain Forest, of Binfield, Berks, to Miss M. Lowther, eldest daughter of Col. J. Lowther, M. P.
Captain Abdy, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Rich, daughter of the late Sir T. Rich, Bart. of Sunning, in Berkshire.
At Sandal, near Wakefield, the Rev. Dr. Zouch, Prebendary of Durham, to Miss Brookes, of Wakefield.
Edward Symonds Ommaney, Esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss H. M. Lacon, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.
At Bath, J. H. Holder, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.
At Cork, Major Milling, of the 81st regiment, to Miss E. Corroll, of Askeen.
The Rev. S. Sorrell, of Wells, to Miss H. Digby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham, and sister to Lady Ilchester.
C. H. Hastings, Esq. Major of the 63d regiment, to Miss Gardiner, daughter of Lieut. General Gardiner, commander of the forces in Nova Scotia.
R. Hooper, Esq. of Exeter, to Miss Caroline Broughton, second daughter of the late Sir S. Broughton, Bart.
R. P. Milnes, Esq. M. P. of Fryton, in Yorkshire, to the Hon. H. M. Moncton, second daughter of Lord Viscount Galway.

DEATHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Wm. Henry John Murray, the only son of the Commissary-general of the Army in that colony; and a few days after, Mrs. Murray, wife of General Murray.
At his seat, at Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Francis Reynold Moreton, Baron Ducie, Provost Marshal at Barbadoes.
Sir Walter Ogilvy, Bart.
At Lee, the Right Hon. Lady Dacre.
At Dublin, J. Trait, Esq. Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
At Rio de Janeiro, General John Forbes.
In Russell-square, Sir G. Pauncefort, Bart.
At Great Holland, Essex, Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fulton.
At Southcote House, near Reading, the Comte d'Hector.
At Wilmington, near Dartford, J. Cumming, Esq. Admiral of the White.
Lady Anna Margaretta Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Earl of Kerry, and relict of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of the Shire.
At Worthing, Lord Wm. Russell.
At Brighton, Miss C. Napier, daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Napier.
At Tewkesbury Park, J. Wall, Esq.
In Gloucester-place, Catherine, second daughter of Lieut. Gen. Lord Forbes.
At Gosford, aged 85, the Right Hon. Francis Charteris Wemiss, Earl of Wemiss.
At Cheltenham, Lieut. Gen. Bowyer.
In Bloomsbury-square, Lady Wallace Dunlop.
Aged 87, the Rev. Sir William Whitborn Wray, Bart.
At Bury St. Edmund's, Dr. Edm. Hamilton.
Lady A. Rich, widow of Admiral Sir T. Rich, Bart.
At Richmond, Mrs. Denn, mother to the Right Hon. Lady Beauchamp.
The Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clinton.
At Merchieston Bank, near Edinburgh, in his 86th year, John Home, Esq. of Kilduff, author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c.
J. Judd, Esq. of Chelmsford. This gentleman had directed in his will, and made it a request to his friends, that upon his decease, his body should be dressed in his clothes, and in that state, deposited in the coffin. This has been complied with, and the remains are covered with his best suit of cloaths; a blue coat, boots, and a hat, form part of the funeral apparel.
Aged 101, Mrs. M. Monegment, of St. Faith's, Norwich, who retained her faculties to the last.
Dorothy Turnbull, of Newcastle, aged 107 years.
At Ramsgate, the youngest daughter of Sir Ib. D. Massey, Bart.
At Craintoure, near Edinburgh, C. Hope, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy.
At Hopetown House, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lady Jemima Johnstone Hope, wife of Captain G. J. Hope, R. N.
Aged 84, Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Lord Lyttleton, Baron Frankley, in Worcestershire.

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Lord Reddlesham. While on a shooting party, his lordship fell back, and instantly expired.
The Dowager Lady Middleton.
The Rev. J. Ekins, D. D. aged 77 years.
At Barham, Kent, Edward Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir E. Dering, Bart.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

AUGUST 27.—*Staff*—Lieut. col. Sir G. Smith, Knt. 82d foot, aid-de-camp to the King, v. Howard, appointed a field-officer in the guards.

SEPTEMBER 3.—*Brevet*—Capt. C. Campbell, 75th foot, major in the army; and capt. C. A. Quist, principal of the riding-house department of the ordnance, major, with temporary rank in the army.

Garrison.—Col. J. Robertson, on h. p. of the 92d foot, deputy governor of Fort George, v. Stewart, deceased.

—— 10.—*Brevet*—Lieut. col. W. Raymond, deputy adj. gen. to forces serving in Ireland, col. in the army; and capt. J. R. Nason, 27th foot, major in the army.

Garrison—Col. R. Burne, 36th foot, governor of Carlisle, v. gen. Agnew, deceased.

—— 24.—*Staff*—H. L. Templer, Esq. late major of 10th light drag. an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed, v. Locke, appointed to 84th foot.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge.

The three English Declamation Prizes at Trinity coll. are this year adjudged to Messrs. Hodson, Arnold, and Musgrave.

Rev. T. Gell, M. A. has been inducted to the rectory of Boylston, Derbyshire, vacated by death of Rev. C. Fletcher.

Rev. J. Cragg, M. A. formerly of Trinity coll., has been instituted to the rectory of Withcott, and licenced to the perpetual curacy of Ouston, both in Leicestershire, on the presentation of Sir J. Palmer, Bart.

Rev. C. Graham has been presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarages of Petham and Waltham in Kent, vacated by death of Rev. T. Randolph.

Rev. J. Plumptre, D. D. formerly of King's coll., Camb., has been presented by the King to the Deanery of the cathedral church of Gloucester, vacated by translation of the Bishop of Bristol to the see of Hereford.

Rev. J. D Lancaster, M. A. Fell. of Christ coll., Camb., and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, elected head master of Oakham school, Rutland.

Rev. G. Millers, M. A. is instituted to the vicarage of Stanford, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. W Johnson is licensed to the perpetual curacy of Horsham St. Faith's, and the vicarage of Horsford, Norfolk, vacant by cession of Rev. W. Burton, on the nomination and presentation of Sir P. Stephens, Bart.

Sep. 4. The following gentlemen were ordained deacons at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, by the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry:—J. W. Judgson, M.A. fell. of Trin. coll. Camb.; F. White, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; T. Harris, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.

Rev. Mr. Proby, rector of Stanwick, nephew of the Earl of Carysford, is installed prebendary of Lafford, alias Sealford, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Rev. J. S. Coleman, of St. John's coll., is presented, by Mrs. Coulton and Miss Coulton, to the rectory of Houghton, Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr. Allenson, of Thurnby, Leicester, is is presented by the bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Evington, Leicestershire.

Rev. S. Smith. one of the canons of Christ church, Oxford, has been instituted, on his own presentation, to the rectory of Dry Drayton, Camb. vacated by the death of his father.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The prevailing diseases of this month,* may be arranged under the following heads—consumption and its varieties, dropsy, measles, worms, affections of the head, and also of the stomach and bowels, (called cholera morbus) sore throat, tumours in the face and neck, and ulcers of the legs, &c. I shall proceed therefore to the intended observations on our English endemic, called cholera morbus, which has been of late so prevelant. I am, Sir,

New Kent Road, Yours, &c.
Sept. 20, 1808. C. PEARS.

The disease called cholera morbus is so common, that hardly any individual escapes its attack. It is called the endemic or peculiar disease of England, depending, as is supposed, on the air, water, and situation. It is an affection of the stomach and bowels, or vomiting, and relaxation: and as it prevails in the fruit season, it has been, and still is, very eroneously attributed to the use of fruit. But, as it also as generally and severely prevails whenever we have a combination of heat and moisture, this circumstance alone proves the common opinion to be erroneous. There is likewise another opinion, not less common and equally false, that it depends on the bile, and is a bilious disease. This mistake wholly arrises from neglecting to notice a very uniform and common fact. Whenever the stomach is long under the influence of vomiting, it necessarily must evacuate bile, the action of every common emetic proves this, and yet it is even now attributed to the superabundance of bile, rather than the necessary consequence of such an action, on such an organ, and so placed, as the stomach. When the con-

* The weather has been almost universally rainy, and those rains excessively severe and suddenly repeated. The last few days have been fine and warm; with a genial and refreshing air. The thermometer has been from 56 to 64, i. e. from 10 to 11 degrees lower than one in a southern room. The barometer, from 29:3:9 to 33:3:3.

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tents of the stomach have been expelled, the bile must follow, from its being elicited or rather as it were, forced to the stomach, instead of going the contrary way into the intestines: and as the action of vomiting, for this reason, is found to increase the secretion of bile, from thus stimulating the liver, so does it as naturally produce afterwards, a greater degree of action on the bowels, and as bile is the natural purgative of the constitution, so the increase and quantity of it, must as necessarily produce the relaxing effect we perceive and experience in this disease. The fact is, that this disease of cholera morbus, or relaxed stomach and bowels, is an endemic or peculiar disease depending on and produced by the combined effects of heat and moisture; and therefore as we should naturally expect, we always find it prevail at any and every season, when those two causes, heat and moisture exist; its severity and duration being influenced by the severity and duration of this cause and the state of the patient. That this is the simple fact, every year's and almost every month's experience will prove, and hence arises its general prevalence, and influence, on almost all if not every individual in health and sickness. From this view of the attack, we not only simplify the disease, but derive a much more certain, and effectual mode of treatment. Instead of the debilitating and diluent plan of Dr. Cullen, from him become the common mode, we see the advantage and necessity of adopting a contrary mode; and instead of regarding a recovery as important in six weeks, are enabled to effect it in almost as many hours, without any of the confinement, trouble, and difficulty with which that plan of Dr. C's is attended *. This disease frequently commences with faintness, giddiness, and even falling (which I have known) sickness at the stomach, succeeded by vomiting, by frequent pains in the bowels, succeeded by relaxation; the pulse quickened, with heat, fever, pain in the head, chilliness, &c. In incipient attacks to encourage the vomiting, and oppose the disposition to evacuate the bowells, will sometimes prevent its proceedure: but when this is not the case, instead of giving vomits, chicken broth, gruel, barley water and evacuants, (the disease itself constituting the latter so plentifully, as to form the only necessity for their removal), my custom it to order some mulled red wine well spiced, to be given immediately, and then the following medicine, which I have never known to fail; tincture of japan earth, white poppy syrup, each 1 oz. Peppermint water, 4 oz. —Two table spoonful with ½ grain of extract of opium. (For children, less in proportion according to the age,) every ½ or ¾ hour as the stomach will bear it, untill the pain is removed; it very soon relieves, and then continuing the repetition at longer intervals, of an hour, 2 or 3 hours, &c. will in a very few hours completely subdue the disease. Its recurrence must be prevented by the same mode; at the same time, no weak food must be allowed, mulled wine, very strong beef tea, and seasoned food are the most proper, brandy and water is often very useful. Flannel should be worn over the bowells, both as a remedy and preventive. The efficacy of this plan I have found so complete, that I published the mode, in a very remarkable case of it, † (the subject of which is still living and in good health), and have ever adopted it with equal success: as many others have since told me they have done also. ‡ No evacuants are necessary. The disease prevents that, the evacuation is the disease, the bile voided is its natural effect, every severe vomiting shews this; the natural contents being expelled from any organ, the next within its reach and influence must follow. In every such attack therefore (and it often supervenes on other illness, from the patients weakness), whether on the stomach or bowells, the same plan may be pursued with equal success.—In diarrhœa, or relaxed bowels only, which is often dangerous, I have found this: and whether in this or violent vomiting, which though distinguished form cholera morbus, certainly will and does produce the same symptoms and effects when continued, the same plan is equally advantageous. In saying this, I know I differ essentially from common practice, but where that is palpably wrong, I always wish to do so. Observation and experience support me, and by those tests I always hope to abide, for as the elegant Vaillant says, "error is still error, though supported by thousands of elegant pens." * As in consumption † I first tried the plan on myself for cholera, is thank God, the only disease to which I am subject, and by which I am very frequently, and indeed very susceptibly influenced: but a few hours attention to the plan I have recommended, completes the cure I am therefore the more anxious to disseminate the knowledge I know to be effective; what I so invariably experience, and which may be made so generally beneficial for this endemic of my country. A long and tedious attack is avoided, a low miserable and debilitating plan, (as if the disease itself was not sufficiently so) is superseded, and a quick return of ease, comfort, and health, succeeds to pain, confinement and illness; and as it is thus effectual in diseases which chiefly, (but not exclusively) prevail in hot weather, it might probably be equally efficacious in the very common and not less dangerous bowel diseases of warm climates. When speaking of bilious diseases, I trust I shall be able to evince that what are so called, have generally a deficiency of bile.

* See Cullen's Outlines, Vol. IV. p. 47. Dr. C. adds at p. 42, "that this disease has seldom any symptoms of fever." Whatever it is in Scotland, that remark certainly does not apply here.

† See the London Medical Review and Mag. for Feb. 1800. p. 563. Vol. 2. No. 12.

‡ I have lately met with an additional instance of this: a medical practitioner enquiring if I was the author of the paper just now mentioned assured me that having seen that work, while residing at the lands end, he had immediately adopted the plan I recommended, and had ever since used it with uniform success, never having once failed, though frequently called to persons that appeared to be dying with that disease; and which is regarded as very dangerous.

* Vaillant's Travels in Africa. Vol. I.

† See Medical Report on Consumption, in the Literary Panorama for May last: also April and July.

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Bankrupts and Certificates between August 16 and Sept. 25, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Ainsworth, W. Stockport, cotton-spinner.
Buxton, T. Langfield, York, liquor-merchant.
Hobson, W. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer.
Jeffery, A. Thornford, Dorsetshire, jobber.
Jones, W. Swansea, shopkeeper.
Rhodes, W. Friday-street, warehouseman.
Smith, F. Milton, Sittingbourne, Kent, banker.
Williamson, W. Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor.

BANKRUPTS.

Aires, W. Penchurch Street, boot-maker. *Att.* Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly.
Allinson, R. and Whitaker, J. Lancaster, leather-dressers. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Allmond, J. Pickett Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
Banks, R. Eltham, Kent, victualler. *Att.* Deharry and Derby, Tanfield Court, Temple.
Barrett, A. Swindon, Wiltshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Austice, Temple.
Batley, J. E. and Hinchliffe, Meltham, York, dyers. *Att.* Stephenson, Holmfirth.
Batson, J. St. James's Place, St. James's Street, taylor. *Att* Hamilton, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.
Batterbee, B. King's Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Bell, C. Penrith, Cumberland, linen-draper. *Att.* Elwood, Penrith.
Bickerstaff, W. Nottingham, haberdasher. *Att.* Seymour, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.
Bissix, W. Sloper, R. jun. and Bissix, C. Bristol, vinegar makers. *Att.* Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.
Blease, J. Marston, Cheshire, dealer. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street.
Blundell, F. F. Coleman Street, insurance broker. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Brooks, M. F. Horsleydown, master-mariner. *Att.* Johnson, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
Brown, S. and Tidesley, W. Bloxwich, Stafford, rope-makers. *Att.* Webb and Tyndal, Birmingham.
Brown, I. Maryport, Cumberland, brewer. *Att.* Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple Inn.
Bryson, D. Phillip's Row, New Road, Tottenham Court, statuary. *Att.* Davies, Warwick Street, Golden Square.
Collip, J. Great Portland Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho Square.
Cranston, J. Stockport, dealer. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Crumbleholme, J. Preston, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Cummins, J. Liverpool, shoemaker. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Daman, T. Teddington, Middlesex, maister. *Att.* Senior, Richmond.
Davison, T. Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Entwistle, J. Dunnishop Factory, New Accrington, Lancashire, cotton-weft spinner. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho.
Farrar, I. Croft, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Butterfield, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell.
Finchman, W. Covent Garden, earthenwareman. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside.
Furnival, B. Stockport, Cheshire, hardwareman. *Att.* Palmer, Birmingham.
George, W. and Bennett, W. Liverpool, hoop-makers. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.
Gorton, R. and J. Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Gould, M. Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen-draper. *Att.* Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.
Griffin, G. Weldon, Northamptonshire, linen-draper. *Att.* R. and C. Sherard, Oundle, or Thrapston.
Hague, J. New-mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.
Hale, J. Chester, butcher. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Halford, E. Bristol, baker. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet Street.
Hayward, J. C. Chamber's Street, Goodman's Fields, purser of the United Kingdom, East-India ship. *Att.* A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch Street.
Hemingway, J. Chester, printer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Hill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, carpenter. *Att.* Langley, Plumbtree Street, Bloomsbury.
Hobson, W. Horneastle, Lincolnshire, maister. *Att.* Eyre and Morton, Gray's Inn.
Hopwood, J. Manchester, joiner. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane.
Humphrey, T. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, plumber. *Att.* Bannister, Rochdale.
James, W. Swansea, shopkeeper. *Att.* Heelis, Staple-Inn.
Jones, W. A. Aldermanbury, haberdasher. *Att.* Messrs. Berridge, Hatton-Garden.
Kay, J. Hulme, Manchester, leather-seller. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Kearsland, J. Birmingham, wood screw maker. *Att.* Palmer, Barnard's Inn.
Knight, S. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, taylor. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
Lawson, H. W. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Lindill, W. Leeds, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Haynes, Penchurch Street.
Lupton, T. Skipton, York, hardwareman. *Att.* Scofield, Skipton.
Mendes, D. Gravel Lane, army accoutrement-maker. *Att.* Isaacs, George Street, Minories.
Metcalf, J. Skipton, thread-maker. *Att.* Swale, Great Ormond Street.
M'Lane, J. Little New Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Moore, D. Lenham, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Motteram, R. Walsall, Staffordshire, victualler. *Att.* Turner, Bloomsbury Square.
Moyle, H. Fording-bridge, Southampton, tick-manufacturer. *Att.* Strickland, Fording bridge.
Ogilvy, W. F. Minories, druggist. *Att.* Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.
Ollivant, T. Manchester, silversmith. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Ollivant, W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Ollivant, W. and Ollivant, T. Manchester. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Parnell, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Brown, Fowey.
Parnell, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Hewlett, Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane.
Peat, J. Arundel Street, Strand, wine-merchant. *Att.* Smith, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.
Powell, J. and Ormond, W. D. Bristol, wine-merchant. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Powley, W. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger. *Att.* Ireland, Staple Inn.
Pownall, G. Holywell, Flintshire, currier. *Att.* Lloyd, Holywell.
Pullinger, G. and H. Ropley, Hants, woollen drapers. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
Rayner, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire, tea-dealer. *Att.* Walker, Thirsk.
Robinson, R. Manchester, cotton twist and weft dealer. *Att.* Edwards, Castle Street, Holborn.
Rowland, N. late of Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, insurance broker. *Att.* Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms Yard.
Russell, W. M. Vauxhall, maister. *Att.* Alcock, Boswell, and Corner.
Sharp, J. Market-Deeping, Lincoln, linen-draper. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Silverlock, H. Havant, Southampton, linen draper. *Att.* Bullet, Havant.
Smith, S. J. Liverpool, shoe-maker. *Att.* Spottiswoode, Austin Friars.
Testolini, G. Cornhill, printseller. *Att.* Evitt and Rixon, Haydon Square, Minories.
Thackray, R. Burton-Leonard, Yorkshire, flax-dresser. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars Road.
Troughton, T. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton-Garden.
Waddilove, T. and Waddilove, J. Bath Place, New Road, statuaries and stonemasons. *Att.* Tebbett and Shuttleworth, Gray's-Inn Square.
Wardell, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. *Att.* Goodwin, Lynn.
Watts, J. Whitecross Street, St. Luke's, grocer. *Att.* Mitchell, Union Court, Broad Street.
Wells, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer. *Att.* Tunnard, and Rogerson, Boston.
Wellspring, R. Gosport, Southampton, vintner, *Att.* Callaway, Portsmouth.
Weston, J. Pall-Mall, vintner. *Att.* Scott and Blamire, Lincoln's Inn.
Whitehead, W. Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Wicks, M. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, miller *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
Wilkes, W. Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.

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Williams, T. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, wool-manufacturer. *Att.* Price and Brown, Lincoln's Inn.
Williamson, J. Whitegate-End-within-Chadderton, Lancashire, victualler. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Williamson, W. Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor. *Att.* Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn.
Wollington, J. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York Street, Southwark.
Worrall, C. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Wray, J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Wratt, H. Jones, R. S. Sheppard, C. and Top, N. P. Duke Street, Aldgate, painters. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Young, M. and Crowley, J. Leeds, milliners. *Att.* Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CERTIFICATES.

J. Brown, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant.—R. Smith, Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer.—P. Whitehead, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-merchant.—J. Phillips, Wapping, brewer.—W. Shawcross, Manchester, merchant.

J. Clennell, Newcastle upon-Tyne, pin-manufacturer.—S. Hunt, Crondall, Southampton, tanner.—W. White, Birmingham, tailor.

R. Lardner, Newton Poppleford, Devonshire, worsted-spinner.—E. Edwards, Liverpool, butcher.

G. Andrews, Mark Lane, ship-broker.

J. Dunn, and C. Robinson, Wood Street, factors.—T. Cotton, Threadneedle Street, insurance broker.—J. and W. Birks, Lane-End, Staffordshire, potters.

J. Cowley, Sheffield, cutler.—J. Dovey, Hereford, wine merchant.—J. Bell, Highgate, underwriter.—J. Tankard, Birmingham, factor.

J. Tidmarch, New County Terrace Row, New Kent-Road, builder.—S. Watkinson, Liverpool, brush manufacturer.—J. Crofts, Great Trill, Axminster, Devonshire, horse dealer.

R. Rayner, Birmingham, button-maker.—A. Stanfield, Satterlife within Accrington, Lancaster, calico-printer.—T. Dixon, Birmingham, money-scrivener.—J. Wroe, Ferrybridge, York, coal-merchant.

J. Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant.—R. Wilson, Liverpool, farrier.—R. Hurren, Kelsale, Suffolk, cord-wainer.

T. C. Patrick, Suffolk Lane, insurance-broker.

J. Troke, New Sarum, Wilts, cutler.—J. Pow, St. Nicholas, Worcester, cutler.

London Imports, from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25.

Hides, E. Ayres, No.	10210	Others — —	39347
Brazil — — —	4690	Corn, Wheat —	lasts 58
Others — —	19869	Barley — —	27
Hemp, Riga, —	bales 496	Beans 173 ls. 190 bs. 6 cs.	
Iron, Petersb. —	bars 6330	Oats — —	lasts 590
Swedish — —	89707	Peas — —	lasts 978
Rags, Hamburg —	bags 77	Wine, Port 2644 p. 346 hds.	
Italian — — —	590	Madeira 188 pipes, 10 hds.	
Others — — —	819	Others 56 pipes, 229 butts 87 hds.	
Cotton W. India,	bales 1468	Wood, Deals. fir, pcs. 97229	
Surinam — —	467	Norway do. —	9746
Brazil — — —	3375	Deals. — deals	3474
Demerara — —	1198	Norway do. —	117789
U. States — —	40	Sugar, cks. 17674 chs. 2465,	
Others — — —	757	32918 hds, 114 bags.	
Skins, Calf — doz.	3391	Coffee cks. 6617, 44486 bgs.	
Goat — — —	150	Gin — — —	pipes 088
Chinchilla — —	740	Rum, 10039 punc. 187 cks.	
Bear — — — —	449	Tallow, 494 casks, 918 bales,	
Lab. Lamb — No.	79810	50 marquetas	
Kidd — — —	33589	Butter — —	tons 1976
Seal — — —	9255		

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, Sept. 20, 1808.

In our last Report we announced the arrival of a large fleet from the East Indies; we have now the pleasure to state the safe arrival of a fleet from China, consisting of the following ships; the Hope, Coutts, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Earl Camden, and Woodford. Their cargoes on account of the East India Company are as follows: 1050 whole, 600 half, and 1,800 quarter chests bohea tea, 572,760 lbs.; 17,438 chests best bohea, 1,552,041 lbs.; 25,699 chests congou, 2,286,613 lbs.; 2,452 chests campoi, 182,496 lbs.; 2,768 chests souchong, 139,088 lbs.; 4,645 chests singlo, 371,465 lbs.;—28,325 chests twankay, 2,232,566 lbs.;—1,999 chests superior ditto, 131,031 lbs.; 3,690 chests hyson skin, 199,047 lbs.;—5,453 chests hyson, 356,790 lbs.;—519 chests raw silk, 51,609 lbs.;—102,750 pieces nankeen cloth;—besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

A large fleet is also arrived from the Leeward Islands, with sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, &c. This last article is the only one that may be said to come to a good market, as an advance has lately taken place in the prices of all descriptions of cotton goods both here and at Manchester. Brazil cotton has risen full 3d. per lb. within a few days past, notwithstanding that there are lately arrived and now in the river, 13 vessels from the Brazils, having on board no less than 12,000 bags of pernambuc and maranhans. Many of our merchants concerned in this new branch of commerce from the Brazils hold out for 3s 6d. per lb. for fine wool, and upwards of 6000 bags have been sold in London market alone within the last ten days.

Rum and sugar are both a very heavy and dull sale, coffee a little better, as there has been an export of it hence to Spain and Portugal. All kinds of Russia goods as tallow, hemp, flax, and iron, &c. are in considerable demand, and sell at unheard of prices. Our late accounts from Manchester say that every kind of cotton goods have advanced full 5 per cent, and that trade never was in a more flourishing state, than it is at present; this must justly be attributed to the large orders now executing for South America. Birmingham and Sheffield are also busily engaged for the same market; and it is with pleasure we announce that the late returns, received by our merchants from Brazil, have rendered considerable profit, as well as on the adventure shipped out to that country. We may soon expect a return of our usual commerce with Portugal, now that Lisbon and Oporto are in our possession, and there is little doubt that the exports will be very considerable from hence, in consequence of the plunder committed on the inhabitants of that country, who are no doubt in want of every many necessaries at this time.

We cannot help repeating to our countrymen, that the very best companies in Paris, *have left off the use of coffee: they no longer indulge in their favourite beverage—why do Britons encourage the importation of French Brandy? &c. &c.*

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Aug. 13	5s 4d.	5s. 4d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
20	5 2	5 4	7 0	5 8	6 6
27	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 6
Sept. 3	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 6

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Aug. 13	4	4	4	0	5	4	5	4	5	0
20	4	8	4	8	6	0	6	0	4	8
27	4	4	4	8	6	0	6	0	5	4
Sept. 3	4	4	5	0	5	4	6	0	5	8

	St. James's.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
Aug. 13	£6 15 0	£2 5 0	£7 0	£2 4 0
20	6 18 0	2 5 0	7 0	2 8 0
27	6 18 0	2 5 0	6 14	2 8 0
Sept. 3	6 15 0	2 8 0	6 6	2 6 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£2 10 to £3 5	Kent	£2 14 to £4 0
Sussex	2 10 — 3 10	Sussex	3 0 — 3 15
Essex	2 16 — 3 16	Farn.	5 0 — 7 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — — —	23d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	19
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	22
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen —	32
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 100s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 116s.
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Aug. 13	4,971 quarters.	Average 81s.	7⅓d.
20	7,669 — — — —	81	7
27	4,221 — — — —	81	1¼
Sept. 3	6,395 — — — —	82	9¼

FLOUR.

Aug. 13	14,927 sacks.	Average 67s.	5¼d.
20	18,910 — — — —	67	8
27	15,891 — — — —	68	8
Sept. 3	13,530 — — — —	71	2½

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quarters.
Aug. 13	4s. 1d.	2s. 0¾d.	1s. 0¼d.
20	4 1	2 0½	1 0¼
27	4 2	2 1	1 0¼
Sept. 3	4 2½	2 1¼	1 0¼

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	34-7	Cadiz, eff. — —	—
Ditto at sight —	34	Bilboa — —	41
Rotterdam, 2 us.	10-17	Palermo, per oz.	42½
Hamburgh, 2½ us.	34-2	Leghorn — —	51½
Altona, — —	34-3	Genoa — —	47½
Paris, 1 day's date	23-4	Venice, eff. —	52
Ditto, 2 us. —	23-8	Naples — —	42
Bordeaux —	23-8	Lisbon — —	68
Madrid, in paper —		Oporto — —	70
Ditto, eff. — —	42	Dublin per cent	10½
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork — —	11½

f Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Aug. 13	45s. 3d. to 46s. 3d.	46s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.
20	45 9 — 46 0	44 0 — 51 9
27	43 6 — 46 6	43 0 — 51 6
Sept. 3	44 0 — 47 6	50 0 — 52 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Aug.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	63	73	63	35,22	40	Cloudy
22	60	69	59	,16	65	Cloudy
23	59	69	58	,15	62	Fair
24	59	68	57	,15	61	Fair
25	57	69	59	,03	69	Fair
26	58	72	58	29,75	78	Fair
27	58	66	56	,65	65	Cloudy
28	56	68	55	,75	62	Rain
29	56	69	55	,88	75	Fair
30	56	72	61	,72	56	Cloudy
31	60	68	57	,60	52	Cloudy
Sept.						
1	59	68	60	,67	38	Showery
2	56	64	54	,82	27	Showery
3	55	67	56	,85	42	Cloudy
4	56	64	54	,86	40	Fair
5	55	64	55	,78	36	Rain
6	56	64	56	,75	37	Showery
7	55	66	60	,79	36	Showery
8	59	65	52	,52	52	Fair
9	58	68	57	,31	26	Stormy
10	58	65	56	,32	28	Stormy
11	59	64	55	,48	21	Stormy
12	56	60	54	,68	20	Rain
13	55	65	57	,70	23	Stormy
14	56	66	60	,89	56	Fair
15	61	68	57	30,11	57	Fair
16	57	64	54	,29	62	Fair
17	54	64	57	,21	52	Fair
18	55	64	58	29,96	51	Rain
19	60	66	57	,97	52	Fair
20	58	66	54	30,26	55	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Sept. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, £182, dividing £8 per cent per ann. nett.—Grand Junction, £132, the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett.—Monmouthshire, £100, paying £5 per cent.—Kennet and Avon, £20. 10s. for £16 paid.—Huddersfield, £19 each.—Basingstoke, £19. 19s. to £21.—East London Water Works, £42 premium each.—West Middlesex ditto, £22 premium.—West-India Dock stock, £157 to £159 per cent. dividing £10 per cent. nett.—London Dock stock, £115 to £116 per cent. dividing £5¼ per cent.—Commercial Dock, £25 per cent. premium.—Globe insurance, £114 per cent.—Provident Institution, 5s. to 10s. premium each.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China.... 6*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home.... 12*l.*
Senegambia.... 10 *gs.*
Madeira.... 5 *gs.* ret. 2*l.* per.
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica.... ditto
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 8 *gs.*
Ditto (American ships).... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent.... 6*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto.... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. ———
Brazil and South America.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow.... 1¼ *g.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry.... 2 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.... 2½ *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.... 1½ *gs.*
Bristol. Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1¼ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.... 2*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals).... ———
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.... 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*

Cape G H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork.... 2*gs.*
Lisbon or Oporto.... 12*gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Gibraltar.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Madeira.... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands.... 8 *gs* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) Ditto.... (American ships).. ditto
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.
To London.... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto.... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10 *gs.*
Ditto.... (American ships).... 3*gs.*
West Indies.... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester.... 2*gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c.... ———
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c.... ———
Poole and *Dartm.*—*Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland.... 4 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.... 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London.... 12*gs.*

Prices Current, September 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	13	6	to	0	0	0
Ditto pearl....	3	10	0		0	0	0
Barilla....	2	6	0		2	14	0
Brandy, Coniac.... gal.	1	1	6		1	2	6
Ditto Spanish....	0	19	0		0	19	6
Camphire, refined.. lb.	0	7	2		0	0	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0
Cochineal, garbled.. lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6
Ditto East-India....	0	4	0		0	5	3
Coffee, fine.... cwt.	5	9	0		6	0	0
Ditto ordinary....	3	7	0		4	2	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	8		0	2	10
Ditto Jamaica..	0	2	3		0	2	6
Ditto Smyrna...	0	2	1		0	2	4
Ditto East-India	0	4	3		0	3	4
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0		4	18	0
Deals, Dantz.... piece	1	12	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	35	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth....	20	0	0		32	0	0
——— Scrivell	14	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.... ton	110	0	0		115	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh....	none						
Galls, Turkey.... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	1	6		1	2	0
Ditto English....	0	14	6		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto Sandrach..	8	0	0		9	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	10	0
Ditto Seneca....	5	0	0		5	5	0
Hemp, Riga.... ton	92	0	0		94	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh....	92	0	0		94	0	0
Indigo, Caracca.... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9
Ditto East-India....	0	3	3		0	10	6
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish....	26	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Norway....	24	0	0		26	10	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs——fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red——ton	39	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white——	54	0	0		0	0	0
Logwood chips——ton	16	0	0		0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	5	15	0		5	18	0
Mahogany——ft.	0	1	0		0	2	

Oak plank, Dantz.—last	£10	10	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto American——	none						
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0		32	0	0
Ditto spermaceti—ton	99	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale——	28	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	6
Quicksilver——lb.	0	4	2		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom——cwt.	none						
Rice, Carolina (new)	1	15	0		2	4	0
Ditto East-India.——	none						
Rum, Jamaica——gal.	0	4	0		0	5	6
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	3	6		0	4	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	16	0		3	17	6
Shellack——	3	10	0		7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	3	0		4	10	0
Silk, raw, Ditto——	1	8	0		3	10	0
Ditto China——	1	11	0		1	18	0
Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0		2	0	0
Ditto Organzine	0	0	0		0	0	0
Sugar, Jamaica, &c.——	3	1	0		3	13	0
Ditto Lumps——	4	14	0		5	5	0
Ditto Single Loaves——	4	16	0		5	10	0
Ditto Powder do.——	4	16	0		5	15	0
Molasses——	1	9	6		0	0	0
Tallow, English——cwt.	4	16	0		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white——	4	14	0		0	0	0
Ditto——, yellow——	4	19	0		5	0	0
Tar, Stockholm——bar.	2	2	0		2	3	0
Tin in blocks——cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl.——lb.	0	0	8		0	1	3
Ditto Virginia——	0	0	8		0	1	2
Wax, Guinea——cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Whale-fins——ton	28	0	0		30	0	0
Wine, Red port—pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon——	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira——	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia——	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella——	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Sherry—butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Yarn, Mohair—— lb.	0	4			0	9	0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Sept. 1808.—Grand Total, 1113.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-boats.	Total.
In Commission	162	23	160	229	226	800
Building	60	—	15	23	6	104
In Ordinary	49	15	57	50	16	187

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th August, to 20th September, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 6 per Cent.
Aug. 22	—	60½	65½	82½	98	18	1	63½	7½	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 p	£ s. d.	66⅜	—	—
23	240	60½	65½	88	98	18	1	63½	—	180	423p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66	—	—
25	—	60½	65½	83½	98½	18⅛	¼	63¼	—	—	34p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅛	—	—
26	220½	60½	65½	83⅜	98½	18⅛	1 10⅛ d	—	—	—	34p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅛	—	—
27	—	60½	65⅜	83⅜	98½	18⅛	1 d	63¼	7½	—	43p	—	—	—	4 6 p	—	66¼	—	—
29	—	60½	65⅜	83⅜	98½	18⅛	1 d	63¼	7⅜	—	34p	78⅜	—	—	4 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
30	239½	60½	65⅜	83⅜	98	18⅛	1 d	63¼	7⅜	—	45p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
31	239½	60½	65⅜	82¾	97½	18⅛	1¼ d	63¼	7⅜	178	43p	—	—	—	6 g 4	—	66⅜	—	—
Sept. 1	239½	60½	65⅜	82½	97¼	18⅛	1¼ d	—	7⅜	177½	34p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
3	240	60½	65⅜	82½	98	18⅛	1¼ d	63½	—	178	34p	71¾	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
6	240	60½	65⅜	—	98	18⅛	1¼	63½	—	178½	34p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
6	240½	60½	65⅜	—	98	18⅛	1¼	66	7⅜	—	323p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
7	—	67	66	—	98½	—	1	—	—	—	24p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	67	—	—
8	—	67	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	24p	72	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
9	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	7⅜	—	24p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
10	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	24p	72	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
12	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	23p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
13	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
14	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	179	2p par	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
15	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	178	23p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
16	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	7⅜	179	21p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
17	—	66⅜	—	—	98½	—	—	—	7⅜	—	12p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
19	—	66⅜	—	—	—	—	1¼	—	7⅜	179	2p par	—	—	—	4 5 1 3p	—	66⅜	—	—
20	—	66⅜	66	—	98½	—	2⅛	—	7⅜	—	par 1p	—	—	—	9p. id. 4 s p.	—	66⅜	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER, AND SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1808.

DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Fourth Report of the Committee on the Distillation from Sugar and Molasses.—With Continuation of Information derived from the Evidence furnished to the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on what other Provisions can be made for the Relief of the West-India Planters.

[Ordered to be printed June 22, 1808.]

[For the three former Reports on this Subject, Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 374, 385, 417, 442, 637, 645.]

THE Committee appointed to inquire how far it may be expedient to confine the Distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of Sugar and Molasses only; and also what other Provision can be made for the Relief of the Growers of Sugar in the British West India Colonies; Report that they have inquired whether any and what Relief might be afforded to the Colonies, by reducing the prohibitory duty on the importation of refined Sugar, to a duty which should be merely equivalent to that on Raw Sugar.

It may be proper to premise, that there is a process called *claying*, which does not subject Sugar to the prohibitory duty, but only to an additional duty of 4s. per cwt., which is not more than proportionate to its additional value. This is, however, not what is meant by *Refined*, which is, properly speaking, Sugar that has undergone solution, and a fresh granulation, and such Sugar is charged with a duty of £8. 8s. per cwt.; which acts as an absolute prohibition of its import.

The Advantages which the Planter would derive from refining his Sugar, before he imports it, are:

First, That immense loss would be avoided which now arises from *drainage in the passage*, amounting to nearly one-eighth of the whole. This loss to the Planter, if Sugar be estimated at its shipment at the low rate of £8. per cwt. is not less on the whole importation than £600,000 per annum. It is indeed alledged, that this loss might be avoided by claying, but it appears that the process of claying is not applicable to all Sugars, and, from its increasing disuse, it seems to be regarded as by no means beneficial.

Another benefit to the Planter would arise from the great increase of his Distillery; for every cwt. of Sugar refined would furnish materials for the distillation of nearly three gallons of Rum, and this additional distillation would be accompanied by no additional expence.

A third benefit to be expected by the Planter, would be the reduction of his home freight. At present the ships on an average obtain barely one-third of a freight out, and are therefore obliged to charge two-thirds of their freight out on their freight home. Should the Refinery take place to any considerable extent, there would be a large export of coals and utensils. Besides, as the freight home is paid not on the Sugar that is taken on board, but on what is landed, it follows that the freight of that eighth of the Sugar which is lost on the passage must be charged on the remainder. Were this waste avoided, it is obvious that on this account only the freight home might be reduced one-eighth, without loss to the ship-owner, and this would be, at the present rate of freight, a saving to the Planter of about £300,000 on his whole import.

Lastly, a benefit of no small importance may arise to the Colonies from the number of Europeans which would be wanted in various capacities for the Refinery; and by this means would be obviated the alarming decrease of white population, which the present distress of the Colonies cannot fail to accelerate. To this may be added, that the Refinery would furnish to a considerable number of negroes an employment superior to that of field labour, and thereby contribute to that gradation among them, on which their improvement and well-being so much depends.

To the Shipping Interest it does not appear that any injury could possibly occur. Instead of a cwt. of Raw Sugar, the freight home would be 56lbs. of Refined, 22lbs. of Bastard

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Sugar, and three gallons of Rum, which is at least equivalent.

With regard to the revenue, it is clear that if the duty laid on the Refined Sugar and the Bastard should equal in amount that of the Raw Sugar which produced it, no loss could arise. In some other points of view the alteration would be beneficial to the revenue. The waste being avoided, a greater quantity would arrive, and arriving at no additional expense, it might be afforded cheaper. The consumption thereby promoted, the duties must also increase. The revenue would also gain in another way. It has been found impossible to prevent the Molasses produced in the Refinery from getting illegally into distillation, by which the revenue is materially injured. No such consequence could result from Molasses produced in the West Indies, as the article is not of sufficient value to pay the charge of importation.

It has been observed, that the Planter loses one-eighth of his produce one-eighth of his capital may therefore be regarded as unproductive. The same remark applies to the Shipping; being obliged to take on board a quantity of Sugar, equal to one-eighth, which does not arrive, it follows that one-eighth of the West India Shipping is also unproductive. Capital, under such circumstances, not only detracts from the income of individuals, but is so much loss of national stock, and in this light must be regarded the two sums before stated, making an aggregate loss to individuals and to the nation of £900,000 annually.

It is next to be considered, what effect such alteration of the duty would have on the Domestic Refinery, for the encouragement of which it was obviously first imposed. In as far as the Colonial Refinery might be promoted by such alteration, there can be no doubt but the Domestic Refinery must decrease; and if this effect were extensive and immediate, the greatest injury could not fail to arise to those, who, on the faith of existing laws, had embarked their capitals in these establishments.

Presuming that the House would not entertain a measure which could have such an effect, without at the same time entertaining a consideration of compensation to the individuals who might be injured by it, your committee thought it incumbent on them to make inquiry as to the amount of these capitals and the nature of their investment.

It is stated that there were, two years ago, 363 refining pans in employ in London alone; 70 of these are now out of employ. The number of pans in other parts of the United Empire are supposed to be 240, and it is presumed that an equal proportion of these, viz. 46, are now unemployed. Total, 488 pans in employ; 116 out of employ.

There may be about 60 pans in Ireland, the buildings and utensils of which may be valued at £180,000; making in the whole £1,818,000 for building and utensils.

The capital requisite for each pan is £3,000 two-thirds to the buildings, one-third to the utensils. To keep a pan at work, in London, £6,000 additional, and a larger sum in the out-ports, is requisite for the purchase of Sugar, and to discharge current expences. But this latter capital does not come into the present view, as it would not be engaged were the Refinery to stop. £3,000 for each pan, is £1,464,000 for those employed; and £348,000 for those not employed. But as this latter capital may perhaps not become again productive, it would hardly be reasonable to allow for it as though it were so at present; and perhaps half the value only might be considered as liable to depreciation. This deduction would leave the total of the buildings and utensils subjected to loss at £1,638,000: this would not however be total loss, for many of the buildings would be convertible to other purposes, and all the site and materials would retain their value; neither would the utensils be entirely lost. The total eventual loss might be one-half of their cost, or £819,000.

Your committee thought it right to present to the House the extreme case, in order to shew that even the extreme case could not occasion a loss equal to that which arises annually in the present system. This extremity could however hardly occur.

In a matter so new, it is impossible to say what difficulties might arise, to obstruct the progress of Refinery in the West Indies. It is probable, that from want of capital there, such progress would be very gradual, and that the Colonial Refinery would at last be confined to such Sugars as are exposed to the greatest waste in the passage, and are least able to pay their freight in a raw state. Thus it may be supposed that ultimately not above one-half of the Domestic Refineries would be superseded by those of the West Indies; and therefore not above half the abovementioned injury could arise; and even this would be rendered less by its being gradual, and in great part remote.

So much however is certain, that in as far as the measure shall produce any effect, that effect will be highly beneficial to the Planter and the Nation, and that the benefits arising from it, will furnish ample funds for compensating any injury that it could produce. On the other hand, should the Refinery not succeed in the West Indies, it cannot be imagined that from an unsuccessful speculation any serious injury could arise to the Refiners of this country.

It has appeared obvious to your committee, that effectual relief to the West Indian Colo-

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nies was only to be expected in one of the three following ways: 1. A change of their staple commodity Sugar for some more lucrative produce; 2. A reduction of the expences attending its cultivation and sale; or 3. An advance of price, whether effected by an increase of demand, or a diminution of supply.—The first of these modes has been represented as impracticable, and if practicable, it could not be effected to so great an extent, and within so short a time, as to prevent the ruin of a great proportion of West Indian Proprietors. Difficulties nearly equal have been alledged against an efficient reduction of the expence attending the cultivation and sale of colonial produce; and against opening new markets in any of the modes hitherto proposed, a pertinacious struggle has been maintained by different parties, each respectively jealous of alterations in the present system, as likely to be injurious to their particular interests. As to a diminution of the supply, it could not be effected without loss, except by the discovery of some profitable mode of employing the labour of the negroes, which (as is above stated) has not yet been devised; and this object, even if it had been otherwise attainable, must have been defeated by the great increase of colonial produce imported by our recent conquests.

Under such circumstances, your committee could not but favourably entertain the consideration of a plan for employing Sugar in fattening cattle. The advantages of this scheme, supposing the success to be but moderately answerable to expectation, are obvious and peculiar; the relief of the most desirable kind, that of opening a new source of consumption within ourselves, and therefore independent of external accidents, or war; not interfering with the interest of any body of men whatever; extensive in proportion to the degree in which it should prove beneficial to those great classes, the feeders and consumers of cattle; and if eminently successful, it would be attended with this especial advantage, that whatever increase of the price of Sugar might arise from the increased consumption from this cause, the burthen would fall generally on the whole country, and might perhaps be even compensated by a reduction in the price of cattle, arising from the improvement in the mode of feeding them. The positive evidence in favour of this plan cannot be stated as very strong; nor indeed could such be expected, while the public attention has not been immediately called to the subject, and experiments have been so discouraged by the cost of the material, as to prevent their having been tried to any satisfactory extent, or in sufficient variety to ascertain accurately either the absolute or the comparative advantage of the practice. A nearly universal current of opinion may however be alledged in support of it; nor would it be difficult to produce high commendatory authorities from writers on the subject of aliment in almost every country, with which the observations of the best informed Colonists agree. The apparent results from the evidence of an honourable Member of this House appear discouraging; but it does not seem impossible to account for them without concluding against the general effect of Sugar, given in larger quantities and in a less diluted form. Experiments, which it is hoped will prove more decisive, are about to be instituted. As however it is evident, that even the present price of Sugar, swelled as it is by the duty, must prove an insuperable bar to its adoption for this purpose, your committee thought it advisable to inquire into the possibility of admitting a drawback, to be received on all so employed, without risk to the present revenue, which appears, by the evidence of Mr. Frewin, to form the only ground of doubt concerning the allowance.

On private application, Mr. Parkes, a very intelligent practical chemist, in a manner very creditable to his public spirit, undertook, and has detailed in a very clear and able paper, a course of experiments capable of being so united with Sugar as to prevent its being again used either for common economical purposes, or in wash for distillation, and from which it cannot be again separated without very considerable skill, difficulty, and expence, at the same time, not injuring, as is supposed, its nutritive qualities.

That those experiments however are absolutely conclusive, or of themselves form a sufficient basis for a legislative provision, your committee mean not to affirm, and therefore do not at present recommend the indulgence alluded to; but they regard the magnitude of the subject, and the prospect of success, as sufficient to justify their having entered on the inquiry, and to warrant their hope, that before the next Session of Parliament it may be prosecuted with such diligence and zeal as completely to develope the truth.

Your committee are aware, that relief to the Growers of Sugar has been looked for and solicited in a reduction of the duty paid on the British consumption of that article. It is sufficiently obvious, that the duty in this, as in other cases, ought to be so proportioned as to fall entirely upon the consumer, whereas it is certain, that for some years past, the tax on Sugar has been borne, not by the consumer, but by the cultivator. It is equally certain, that excessive duties are apt to check consumption.

If a quantity of Sugar, considerably exceeding the average ordinary quantity consumed in the United Kingdom, could, at a reduced price, be forced into consumption, the revenue, in effecting that object by lowering the rate of duty, might find a compensa-

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tion in the extension of that duty to the additional consumption. But the Planter, it is evident, under his present circumstances, however desirable the object may be to him, is unable to bear that it should be accomplished at his expence, for even now receiving no return of profit by the present price, the only expedient in his power would be to reduce in a ruinous manner his cultivation to that point, which should proportion the supply to the existing demand of the Mother Country. To what extent the consumption of Sugar in the United Kingdom might, under judicious encouragement, be carried, must be matter of conjecture. It appears in the evidence before your committee to have been progressive, even under the heavy accumulations of duty which it has sustained; but more rapidly progressive under those low prices at which, with much disadvantage and loss to the Planter, it has lately been sold.

Your committee think it necessary to state that the cultivation of the old British Colonies has done little more than keep pace with the extension of British Consumption, and that the excessive glut of the market is imputable chiefly to the admission of the produce of the conquered colonies into the privileges of our own; at a time too, when access to the Foreign Market was subjected to unusual difficulties. Thus circumstanced, the British Colonies appear to your committee to have a well-grounded claim on the Legislature for such Regulations of Duty on Home Consumption, and of Bounty on Exportation, as may place them at least in a situation as advantageous as that which they would have enjoyed had they been left in the exclusive possession of the market of this kingdom. Your committee did, in the first instance, propose a measure which, whilst it promises some immediate relief, must only be considered as a temporary expedient; but they cannot refrain from pressing, under circumstances of such severe distress, the necessity of a reduction of the duty, unless some other effectual modes of relief shall be adopted. They are clearly of opinion, that if a practicable commutation of any part of the duty can be devised, such a reduction must afford relief to the Planter, either by diminishing his charges to that amount, if the market price should continue unaltered, or by increasing the number and competition of consumers, if the price should fall.

In this view your committee recommend to the serious attention of the House a Regulation of the Duty on Sugar, to be governed by the average price taken at stated periods, under the authority and direction of the Legislature. A principle which they find recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report, 24th July, 1807; and, with some variation, in the Report of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, 13th November, 1807.

Your committee understand that a bill, materially reducing the Duty on Coffee, is now in its progress through the House, and have not therefore thought it necessary to enter into any particular investigation on that subject. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their opinion, that this measure, inasmuch as it may tend to increase the consumption of Coffee, will not only benefit the grower of that article, by relieving the market from the present glut, but may prove of ultimate advantage to the grower of Sugar, by withdrawing a proportion of the negroes to another object of cultivation. It must also tend to the additional security of the islands, by increasing the number of that middling class of White Settlers, on whom their defence so greatly depends.

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The following are Extracts from the Evidences adduced.

Premium offered by the Board of Agriculture for ascertaining the Utility of Sugar in feeding Cattle.

To the person who shall make and report to the board the most satisfactory experiments to ascertain the quantity, the effect, and the value of brown Muscovado Sugar in feeding or fattening oxen, cows, hogs, or sheep, a piece of plate of the value of 25 guineas.

Accounts, describing the condition of the stock when put to this food, and the effect on their flesh or milk, with the quantity of food eaten, verified by certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in 1800.—N.B. The board has been informed, that the addition of Sugar to other food should be gradual. It has been recommended to be given dissolved in water, and drank by the cattle, or poured on cut chaff or bran.

Effects of Sugar.

Mr. Curwen observes, that in those districts where milk is worth 2d. per quart, it is impossible to fatten any calf upon milk without the farmer's being a considerable loser.

Molasses were found to have a very laxative effect on calves. Sugar, which in some respects appeared to answer better, did not seem to have the violent purgative quality; but in no instance, after three months' experience, was there any hope of producing any thing like fat; yet Sugar, it is thought, may be applied for rearing stock, giving a part skim-milk.

Consumption of Sugar in feeding Animals.

On the average of the last six years, London has consumed 193,000 oxen, and 827,000 sheep. Taking the first at 800lbs. and the latter at 80lbs. it will make 164,000,000 which, for 1,000,000 of people, is 7oz. per head *per diem*. Meat brought by carriers, and pork, will make it more than half a pound

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per head. Suppose 2,000,000 of the people of G. Britain not to consume meat, and deduct 1,000,000 for London, and that the remaining 6,000,000 consume half as much as London, or one-quarter of a pound per day, the amount will be 547,500,000lbs. and London included, it will be 711,000,000lbs.; now 1oz. of sugar *per diem* to 80lbs. of meat for six months, feeding the number of animals at that weight will be 8,893,750, and the sugar consumed 68,713 hhds. at 13 cwt. per hhd. exclusive of cows for milk, pigs, poultry, &c. Milch cows, kept by the milk-men in London, consume 12 stone of food, or rather better per day; 5 st. 6 lb. of grains, and 6 stone of turnips, and 12 lb of hay, is about the allowance of one of their large cows. 1 oz. per day, at 4d. per pound, is only ¼d., and double that expence ½d. per day, would certainly be no object, in feeding an animal of such weight, which would amount to 140,000 hhds.

Some farmers of Oxfordshire cultivate flax for no other purpose but to fatten their oxen with linseed.

Expenses of Premiums.

When the Board of Agriculture offered premiums for ascertaining the effect of breaking up grass lands and laying them down again, there were three large premiums, a great number of pieces of plate given, and many gold medals; the expence of the whole was about £1,000, including advertisements.—The public gave £800, the board supplied the rest; but for such an inquiry as this, which does not consist in composing essays, but in actually making experiments, a larger sum might be necessary; it might demand £2,000.

Experiments made in Jamaica to refine Sugar.

The year 1787 was an unfavourable year for the quality of the Sugars, which were full of molasses, owing to the storm in November, 1786, which had lodged in the canes, and thereby prevented their getting ripe. The hhds. averaged 16 cwt. in Jamaica; the weight in England to the buyers averaged 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 17lb. Deducting the tare, 16 cwt., is 1,076 lbs. or 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lb. per hhd. therefore the loss in the passage was 3 cwt. 7 lbs. Sugar sold in Bristol at £2. 7s., charges, including freight, insurance, commission, &c. amounted to 19s. 10d. per cwt. and therefore netted £1. 7s. 2d. per cwt. A hhd. of Muscovado, sufficiently cured and refined by means of Dr. Fordyce's pickled blood, gave a small tierce of Sugar, which having been pounded, was entered at Bristol and passed as Muscovado, paid the same charges, and weighed to the buyers 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. It sold at £3. 4s. and, deducting the charges 19s. 10d. netted £2. 4s. 2d. per cwt. The molasses from the drips were boiled a second time, and yielded five pots of clayed Sugar, weighing on an average 32 lbs. These clayed Sugars were not superior to the Muscovado's and were sold with them at about the same prices; but the loss of sweets in the passage to England was not so considerable, and the five pots yielded in Bristol 1¼ cwt. The sweets saved by this process, charged 500 gallons of wash, which gave 43 gallons of Rum at the British market.

SUGAR *refined and clayed.*

Cwt. qrs. lbs.				£	s.	d.
6	2	7	at £2 4s. 2d. per cwt.	£15	0	9⅝
1	1	0	clayed, £1 7s. 2d. cwt.	1	13	11⅝
43 gallons Rum, 2s. 6d.				5	7	8
				£22	2	5

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

11	3	17	at £1. 7s. 2d. cwt.	16	3	9⅝
			Profit	5	18	5⅝

However, from this profit is to be deducted the expence of utensils, coals, &c. and hire of a white refiner.

Planters in Jamaica would probably not find it their interest to refine sugars further than what is called lump sugar. The refined sugars pounded as superfine clayed sugars, sent to the Bristol markets, were bought by Mr. Henderson, a principal sugar-baker there, who desired to have the preference of such sugars, if any more came to that market.

It could not be refined in Jamaica cheap enough to enter into any competition with the sugar-bakers here.

This process would bring the raw material to the sugar-baker, in a manner more advantageous to him than as common Muscovado sugar: inasmuch as the British sugar-bakers would buy for their own use what was sent to them in lumps pounded; and continue to make for exportation lumps from the worst of the brown sugars that come to market: as such lumps would command a bounty.

All kinds of sugar cannot be clayed: Jamaica in general does not make that kind of sugar that would be fit to be clayed with advantage.

There is no other market in Jamaica for Rum but the American market, and whatever cannot be sold to the Americans must be shipped home to England, whatever the price may be.

Rum was a very disadvantageous article of remittance to the British market in 1805 and 1806. And the first remittances in 1807. At the end of 1807 Rum came to a better market.

Experiments to unfit Sugar for common Use.

Mr. Parkes, the chemist, in a paper describing his experiments, observes: Sugar is said to contain more nutriment in the same bulk than any other known substance; but how to allow its use duty free for the purpose of feeding cattle, and at the same time guard

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against any encroachment on the revenue now arising from it, may be attended with considerable difficulties.

The chief difficulty, in my estimation, arises from the soluble nature of sugar; for if sugar be mixed with ground corn, barley-meal, or other farinaceous matter, which it might be in the presence of an Excise officer, there would be danger of its afterwards being washed out by means of water, the water evaporated, and the Sugar brought again into the market.

One pound of water is capable of dissolving one pound of Sugar. Lime-water renders Sugar still more soluble, and deprives it of a part of its sweetness.

Lime, in small quantities, has the property of rendering Sugar incapable of fermentation.

Sugar is found by analysis to be a triple compound, consisting of 28 parts, by weight, of carbon, 8 parts of hydrogen, and 64 parts of oxygen.

Sugar being of vegetable origin, few bodies are capable of uniting chemically with it. Most substances, therefore, if mixed with it, would form mere mixtures and not chemical compounds.

If potash or soda be mixed with Sugar, either of them will completely destroy its saccharine taste.

Having mixed 112 grains of good brown Sugar with 10 grains of a very strong solution of caustic potash, the Sugar lost its sweetness entirely, and the whole acquired a disagreeable urinous taste. One cwt. of Sugar would require about 4 lbs. of American potash to reduce it to this state, the expence of which would be about 2s. 9d. or 3s. On the mixture of potash and Sugar I poured 3 grains of sulphuric acid, diluted with a little water. This restored the Sugar to its usual flavour, the sulphuric acid having formed a salt by its union with the alkali. The expence of thus recovering the saccharine taste of the sugar would be only 1s. per cwt.

Sugar has the property of rendering oil miscible with water: any cheap refuse oil, therefore, that the cattle would eat, might be mixed with it; and this property would give facility to the mixture.

I mixed intimately 4 grains of palm oil with 112 grains of Sugar. The mixture acquired a full taste of the oil, so as to render it unfit for household purposes; but the flavor is so grateful, that it is very probable cattle would eat it with greediness. Four pounds of palm oil, which on an average would cost 2s. 6d, would be sufficient to prepare 1 cwt. of Sugar.

A single drop of oil of hartshorn was carefully mixed with 224 grains of raw Sugar (a proportion of half a pound of oil to 1 cwt. of Sugar) and was found more than sufficient to spoil it, both in taste and smell for common use. If cattle would eat Sugar mixed with this article, nothing could be cheaper, for one pennyworth would be enough for 1 cwt. of sugar. It is well known that at first all cattle refuse oil cake, and afterwards eat it with great relish.

Cattle eat rancid fish oil with avidity; such oil, and especially the dregs of oil, usually called oil foot, which comes very cheap, might be put into the hogsheads of Sugar at the West India Docks in the presence of an officer, and, if once poured on Sugar, no common expence would ever be able to separate it. Linseed oil being more fluid, might be poured into the hogsheads at the cane holes. This would so spread itself throughout the whole hogshead that I am persuaded the sugar could never afterwards be used for any domestic purpose. Moreover, it is well known that sugar, when mixed with oil, is incapable of the vinous fermentation; this would be an additional security against a fraudulent use of it.

Having moistened 112 grains of sugar with water, 2 drops of a solution of sulphate of iron and 2 drops of tincture of galls were mixed with the mass; by exposure to the air this Sugar became quite black, and tasted of iron very strongly. It would cost 1s. per cwt. to blacken Sugar in this way.

112 grains of sugar were mixed with 10 grains by weight of oil of vitriol, previously diluted with a little water. This rendered the mixture so sour, that it would be impossible to use such Sugar for common purposes. The oil of vitriol also blackens it considerably. It would cost 3s. or 3s. 6d. per cwt. to treat sugar in this way.

I mixed 112 grains of Sugar with 10 grains of common alum. Here the Sugar lost a great portion of its sweetness, and acquired a disagreeable astringent taste. One cwt. of Sugar would require 10lbs. of allum which would cost 2s. 3d.

112 grains of Sugar were mixed with 20 grains of common salt. This proportion of salt destroys the sweetness of the Sugar, and renders it unfit for human consumption. If government would allow the farmer waste salt free from duty, of which a sufficient quantity may be had at the salt works, called the "pickings of the pans," at 5s. or 10s. per ton, it appears to me, that this would be the most suitable, convenient, and economical article that could be used to prevent the Sugar from being again brought into common consumption. Cattle and horses are fond of it; it is known to agree well with them; and there is no cheap way by which the Sugar could be separated from it. Cattle are so fond of salt, that they will even devour large quantities of marle if mixed with it. In America it is a common practice to sprinkle salt in layers upon hay when making it into hay-ricks, and it is found to assist in pre-

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serving the hay, and to render the cattle healthy.

The salt contained in sea-water might be used with advantage.

30 lbs. of sea-water contain on an average 1 lb. of common salt; and would take up near 30 lbs of Sugar.

Urine, I am inclined to think, all things considered, might be the best to mix with Sugar, to prevent its getting again into common consumption.

The beneficial effect of urine upon horses is so well known, that it has become a common practice with grooms, whenever they want a horse to have a remarkably fine coat, to mix urine in the manger with his corn.

Chaff is an article much used by feeders of cattle; Sugar stained with oil might be mixed with chaff, as another preventitive. Besides, as chaff is naturally astringent, the quantity of chaff that can now be given to cattle is limited. By mixing such Sugar with it, more might be used, and more Sugar also might be given to cattle than they could otherwise bear. Such a mixture would be much cheaper than feeding in the usual way with oil cake, on account of the fattening property of Sugar, and the small value of chaff. The largest shew-ox supposed to have been ever fed in England, I am told, is now feeding by lord Talbot in Staffordshire, and that a part of his food is treacle. Horses, oxen, and sheep, prefer the sweetest vegetables, and thrive best with such food. Hence the Swedish turnip, now so generally cultivated, is preferred to the old sorts, the Swedish containing one-fourth more Sugar.

Nutritious Properties of Sugar.

There are many testimonies on record to the nutritious properties of Sugar. Mons. Lennes, first surgeon to the late duke of Orleans, relates the following circumstance: "A vessel," said he, "laden with Sugar, bound from the West Indies, was becalmed for several days on her passage, during which, the stock of provisions was exhausted. Some of the crew were dying with the scurvy, and the rest were threatened with death by famine. In this emergency recourse was had to the Sugar. The consequence was, the symptoms of the scurvy went off, the crew found it a wholesome and substantial aliment, and returned in good health to France."

It is related, that Sugar given alone, was found to fatten horses and cattle, during the war before last in St. Domingo, for a period of several months, in which the exportation of sugar and the importation of grain were prevented by the want of ships.

According to Dr. Rush, Sugar has the most favourable effect on the animal economy; and that eminent physician, Sir John Pringle, remarked, that the plague has never been known in any country, where Sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants.

Sugar has this advantage over most kinds of aliment, that it is not liable to have its nutritious qualities affected by time or weather; hence it is preferred by the Indians in their excursions from home. They mix maple Sugar with an equal quantity of ground Indian corn, and pack the mixture in little baskets, which frequently get wet in travelling, without ever injuring the Sugar. A few spoonfuls of this mixture, in half a pint of water, afford them a pleasant and strengthening meal.

Another way of using sugar for cattle has occurred to me: that is, to mix it with various kinds of damaged meal, such meal as would be totally unfit for human consumption.

A large quantity of the different kinds of damaged meal is annually baked in London into what is called dog-bread, for kennels, &c. The bakers of that would easily come into the way of baking this also. Horses at sea will eat ship-biscuit; this is well known to mariners. Should there be any difficulty in getting cattle to eat this new kind of sweet bread, it might at first be ground for them.

Duties.

The present duty on Muscovado sugar is £1. 7s. per cwt; also 3s. per cwt. but this has been suspended ever since it was imposed.

On refined sugar imported, the duty is £8. 8s. per cwt.

On clayed sugar the duty is £1. 11s. 6d. the cwt.

Refinery.

From the climate and habits of the inhabitants of this country, there is a consumption for the inferior sweets, called bastard sugar and molasses, which enables the refiner to purchase sugar in the Muscovado state. The colonies of France, Spain, and Portugal, are obliged to clay their sugar, because there is no refinery in the mother country calculated to receive them. This is believed to be contrary to their interest; for, during the period we had the island of Martinique, many of the planters discontinued the claying of their sugars, and sent them in the raw state.

There exist refineries in the island of Jamaica at present for the consumption of Jamaica, but, it is believed they do not export any.

The workmen in the refinery employed in London are chiefly Germans.

The art of refining sugar is practiced in Great Britain with as much ability and skill as in any part of the world.

It has been greatly improved of late by means connected with the extent and permanency of the establishment.

The capital embarked in this establishment

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has been materially encouraged by knowing that sugar, the produce of the British colonies could not be imported in any state of refinement higher than that of clayed sugar.

If a sugar-house begins upon raw sugar, they first boil the finest raw sugar, which is made into fine loaves; after that, the next process is upon an inferior sugar, the syrups of the former being boiled with it, which produces also loaves of a lower quality; the pans are then charged with a sugar of a still lower quality than either of the former, to which some part of the former syrups is added, and from this lumps are produced which are coarse and of a large size. The syrup of the lumps is boiled into a sugar which is called bastard sugar, which is ground in mills to a powder; the syrup of the bastard sugar is molasses, in which the process ends. If a sugar-house begins with lumps, the pans are charged with that species of sugar, from the boiling of which are produced double loaves, which are called double-refined sugar. The pans are next charged with fine raw sugar as before, from which are produced fine loaves; and the process goes then on in a similar way as before mentioned: for the process cannot be carried on, with any degree of advantage, if the different sorts of goods are not made.

In general the refiners prefer using their own lumps, provided they have sufficient strength.

In many instances they boil their lumps for the purpose of double loaves, on a particular principle of their own. It sometimes might be to a refiner's advantage to buy, and sometimes to melt his own; it depends on the particular situation of the markets.

One cwt. of Muscovado sugar in lumps, ordinarily produces 50 per cent.

The loss of weight by drainage in the passage of sugars from the West Indies, differs; where the sugars are properly cured or made dry, the hogsheads are found quite full, and little or no appearance of having lost much weight. The drainage on particular sugars, not properly cured previous to their being shipped, is so great that immense quantities of syrup and molasses are pumped out of the ship. This circumstance is one of the great sources of mischief and loss to the planters. If more care were taken in curing their sugars, previous to their being shipped, the saving might go greatly towards that profit which the planter would consider as an adequate recompence for his capital.

The quantity of clayed sugar imported has of late years decreased, apparently because it has not been profitable to the planter; the quantity of Muscovado has increased.

A few years ago there were 140 Sugar Refineries in England. Private distillation would be materially checked if Molasses should become very scarce.

This evidence possesses peculiar interest as having touched on an idea, altogether new, we believe, in respect to the British islands. It is not, however, unknown in those belonging to France; and we are led to suppose that the experience of the French colonies might be consulted with advantage on the part of the English. What is reported of Martinique, we have seen in this evidence: the conduct of St. Domingo might, no doubt, have easily been described, had its former state been inquired into. On consulting Edwards's History of St. Domingo, we find, that he reports 431 plantations of clayed sugar; and 302 plantations of Moscovado: so that the number of clays exceeded by about 70: or one sixth part of the whole. The quantity of clayed sugar exported was 58,642,214 lbs: that of the Moscovado was 86,549,829; the *weight* of the former, and consequently the proportion of its freight being less than that of the latter by about 28,000,000 lbs: but its *value* being 41,049,549 *livres* exceeds by about 6,400,000 *livres*, that of the Moscovado, which is stated at 34,649,981 *livres*. It does not appear what proportion of the rum furnished by this colony was drawn from clayed sugars; but Mr. Edwards speaks in general terms of greater profits being obtained by the planters of St. Domingo than by those of Jamaica.

There are two evils to be avoided on this subject: the first is, that of removing a portion of the capital of the mother country, already advantageously engaged, to a less secure, less commandable, and less advantageous situation: this *might* be of service to the islands, but of much greater disservice to Britain. The second evil is, that of holding out to the islands encouragement to speculate in undertakings which might prove detrimental: this would be offering a shadow not a substance, the illusion of food, not invigorating provision. As we believe that further intelligence respecting the experience of foreign colonies may be obtained, and would be of great use, we hope that those who have it in their power will communicate such information, in that manner which is most likely to be of the greatest benefit to the public. Such liberality, *at this juncture of time*, might essentially promote the real interests of the whole empire.

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An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the Words in their different Significations, by Examples from Ancient and Modern Writers; shewing their Affinity to those of other Languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many Terms, which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both Countries: and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in their Analogy to those of other Nations: to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. By John Jamieson, D. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland. 4to. Two Volumes, Price £4. 4s. Edinburgh, Creech. London, Longman and Co. Printed at the University Press, Edinburgh. 1808.

SATIRE has affected to consider "Dictionary makers" as merely the lacquies of Learning, and has ordered them to be clad in livery, as followers of literati rather than as literati themselves. There was too much truth in the sarcasm, as dictionaries were formerly composed, when they presented a mere list of words; and all that the reader—no, the consulter, for reader they had none,—could find to admire, was, the labour, the patience, and not seldom, the dullness of the learned linguist. Happily, a desire to convey some knowledge of *things* as well as of *words*, has lightened the "darkness visible," that lessened the usefulness of such compilations, and has rendered them to a certain degree repertories of customs and manners, of facts and fashions, as expressed by relevant terms, as well as of the terms themselves, which formerly were little better than barren. What could be more tedious than some of those laborious performances, the Hebrew Lexicons?—Parkhurst, by inserting a variety of information on matters to which the words referred, has not only explained the words themselves to greater advantage than writers who preceded him, but has opened a source of amusement to the student of the language, to which he is at least as much indebted for his popularity as to his being the principal work of the kind extant in English.

Dr. Jamieson has introduced a greater quantity of illustrative information than any lexicographer that we recollect in our language. Hence, his work is not merely interesting to his contemporaries, but, when, by the vicissitudes of caprice, and the changes attendant on rolling years, the usages and observances of many parts of the northern districts of our island shall have become obsolete, with the terms that related to them, the inquisitive will consult this work, and find preserved in its pages what they may seek in vain among the traditionaries of their day.

These volumes have engrossed the labour of years: we believe the author is under the mark when he says *twenty* years. Dr. J. has exercised great patience and perseverance, he has exerted all his powers of research, and has availed himself of every favourable opportunity, and assistance. The result is highly honourable to his skill, to his discrimination, and to his general learning. That a work so extensive should be faultless, will be expected by none who are acquainted with the limited powers of human nature: and certainly, not by any who have experienced the difficulty of tracing a word or a phrase to its proper and *satisfactory* origin. We congratulate the Dr. on the completion of his task; and are happy to think that his labours have not been left to the unequal judgment of a successor, who never could have followed him with equal zeal and discernment.

That Dr. J's. countrymen will acknowledge themselves obliged to him, we have no doubt, and speaking on the behalf of his southern compatriots, we frankly avow our participation in the same feeling.

That there was some necessity, too, for explanations of Scottish terms, since the intercourse between the countries has been so free and incessant as of late, may be inferred, from a recollection of the different senses in which words are taken on the south and the north of the Tweed.

When a Cockney recently arrived at Edinburgh observes the town-guard, armed with their *formidable* Lochabar axes, of indescribable brightness and uncouth form, parading in their official array, and hears them called "the town *rattes*," he instantly supposes them to be the *rats* of Edinburgh in a sense not altogether foreign from that in which he has heard a certain description of the *power* of his native city described as "tame lions." Whereas the word *rattes* in Scottish imports properly "a line, a file of soldiers." Our

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author quotes in proof, a passage which would certainly raise a smile at the Horse Guards. "When our General Assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieut. Col. Cottrell beset the church with some *rattes* of musqueteers and a troop of horse."

An English farmer is equally struck with the apparently intolerable misnomer of *hog* for "a young sheep: before it has lost its first fleece:" and should he meet with the line quoted by our linguist,

Ane calf, ane *hog*, ane fute-braid sawin,

he would, surely, consider the *hog* as closely related to the swine: and to tell him of "leading out the *hogs* to shearing," would remind him of the proverb "great cry; but little wool."

Nor would an English jockey be less surprized to hear a Scottish brother of the whip expatiate with rapture on the form, beauty, blood, pedigree, and swiftness, of a *frog*;—but when it was explained to him that this term in the north signifies "a horse more than one year old, but not two years," his wonderment might yield to his envy.

A simple *southron* invited at the jovial board to *drink a constable, or swallow a sheriff*, might tremble at finding himself in a company of anthropophagi; like the Highlander who thinks hardly of "poke-pudding" institutions, because he believes that the parish overseers *eat all the bastard children* that *happen* in London. Dr. J. however, will terminate his terrors, by stating that a *constable* or a *sheriff*, in the language of Scottish wine-bibbers who do not adopt the moderation of Ahasuerus, is equivalent to a brimmer, or a bumper, among their claret-complexioned rivals in the south.

O most happy and ingenious Scotland! where the drinking off of a *constable* is held out *in terrorem* to the sober inhabitants!—where the supply of the national cavalry is dependant on the breeding of *frogs*!—where *hogs* yield a fleece in support of the broad-cloth manufactures—and where the metropolis itself entrusts its security to the honour and vigilance of its *rattes*!

However extensive Dr. J's. acquaintance may be, as it evidently is, with northern poetry, we could have wished that he had been more familiar with our old English bards. There are many English words which are well explained by reference to the use of the same term in Scotland: and there are also many Scottish words that might have been advantageously illustrated by considering the connection in which they stand among our elder writers. They would often have suggested the *root* of a word, which might be traced with little ambiguity under sundry significations. To explain our meaning, we instance in the word *rede*, which Chaucer and other English writers use, as importing natural talent, *understanding*: so Chatterton, rightly, though his idea be borrowed from Hudibras,

To stir his *rede* up, shakes his head.

Under several articles, Dr. J. gives it the sense of

To counsel, to advise:—this is the result of understanding.

To judge, to determine one's fate:—this also imports knowledge of the cause, and full understanding of facts: with the exercise of wisdom and reflection.

To explain, or unfold: especially an enigmatical saying:—which implies the effect of natural capacity,—understanding, directed to this particular object.

To discourse, to speak at large:—certainly this should be according to the dictates of understanding; by understanding rendered vocal.

The voice: by which the understanding manifests itself to others.

To which we may add, *divination*, which supposed a superior degree of *understanding* in the party professing it.

It appears, therefore, that if understanding, or wisdom, were adopted as the root of the word *rede*, and the other senses were deduced from it, as external acts, or emanations from the understanding, their relative connection would be much clearer than it is as presented by Dr. J. and their different, yet not wholly dissimilar, import, would have been more manifest, and therefore more satisfactory.

When writing the article *Bour, Boure*, we wish the idea of *privacy, seclusion, concealment*, had suggested itself to our author. Rosamond's *Bower*, at Woodstock, was not only a house, a chamber, but if tradition may be credited, a retirement, for the purpose of concealment, and safety. A *bower*, or arbour, in a garden is a concealment. With the *inner* chamber of a house;—a *sleeping* apart-

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ment;—a young lady's *bower*:—the idea of *privacy* certainly connects itself. The following is Dr. J.'s article:

BOUR, Boure, *s.* A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times.

Wyth pompus feyst and joyous myrth oder all,
Resoundis tho baith palice, *boure*, and hall,
And al the chymmes ryall round about
Was fyllit with thare tryne and mekyll rout.
Doug. Virg. 472, 44.

As what we now call a *bower*, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use *bour* as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that *bower*, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from *bough*, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A. S. *bur*, *boure*, conclave, "an inner chamber, a parlour, a *bower*." Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tugurium. Teut. *buer*, id. Dan. *bur*, conclave. Su. G. Isl. *bur*. habitaculum. *Boor*, Cumb. is still used to denote "the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room;" Gl. Grose.

None of these words have relation to *boughs*. The root is found in Su. G. *bu-a*, to inhabit, whence thre derives *bur*. Hence also *mefurbur*, cubiculum, i. e. a sleeping apartment, Verel. mentions Isl. *Jungfrubur*, which is rendered gynaceum, ubi olim filiæ familias habitabant: literally the young lady's bour. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber. Pink.

Now, surely, our men of learning, for want of ascertaining the proper root of this word, have "committed false report," to a degree scarcely credible: the *bed*-chamber, or *inner* room, is the *least accessible* part of a house; the parlour is the *most accessible* part, and where all comers are spoken to: a moment's reflection, therefore, is sufficient to perceive the glaring contradiction of their *explanation*. They had no fixed root in their contemplation. The *jung-fru-bour*, the young lass's (or girl's) bower, is much nearer to the truth: and if, instead of *gynaceum*, the *womens'* apartment, the writer had said *partheneon*, the *maidens'* apartment, he would have been perfectly correct: as this descriptive appellation is derived by Potter from παρθενιναι to lay aside, to *set apart*, and alludes to the *retired* life of virgins in Greece: which is completely analogous to our proposed root of privacy, *seclusion*, concealment.

Having offered these instances in explanation of our meaning, and from no other motive, we proceed to observe, that many English words meet with explanation in the Scottish dialect. Our old acquaintance, the heroic ancient Pistol, procured certain goods, it is said, by *purchase*. We conceive, that Dr. J. has well explained the origin of this word, though he has ill expressed its import.

PURCHES, *s.* A term used in relation to bastardy.

And first has slane the big Antiphates,—
Son to the bustuous nobyl Sarpedoun,
In *purches* get ane Thebane wensche aponn.
Doug. Virg. 303, 4.

i. e. begotten in bastardy.

"Thus we say Scot. *He lives upon his purchase, as well as others on their set rent*, Prov. applied commonly to the same purpose," Rudd.

This Prov. in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. Ses *pourchas* lui valent mieux que ses rentes: We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the chace, Fr. *pourchasse*; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

That this term is derived from the woods and the chase, we admit: but, we doubt not its having included, besides the idea of what was presented *by chance*, that of *unlawful* "industry and eager pursuit." Our *poachers* are a case in point: and we believe, that a term derived from them when used in relation to illicit commerce with the sex, will be generally understood: so when we say "a *chance* child," the idea is connected with that of stolen embraces: in short, like our friend Pistol's goods, not over honestly come by, though "acquired by industry and eager pursuit." Shakespeare himself was a *purchaser* of Sir Thomas Lucy's deer from his park, if report have not done him injustice.

If we rightly recollect, Chatterton's use of the term *chevisance* was a stumbling block to our black-letter disputants nearly forty years ago: it is explained by Dr. J. under the article Chewyss, Chewysance, as meaning "provision, means of sustenance,"—or "*bounty*." This is not far from the sense in which it is used by that ingenious profligate.

To FEWTER, Foter, *v. a.* To bring

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close or lock together.....*Doug. Virgil*, 328, 41.

They *feuter* [Futer MS.] fute to fute, and man to man.

Haaret pedc pes, densusque viro vir.

According to Rudd: "their feet are intangled or faltered [feltred] together, from Fr. feutre, a felt." Isl. *fodr-a*, subnectere, consuere. But I suppose that is is rather allied to *fiatr-a* compedibus constringere; *fiotur* shackles for the feet: 9. They *fetter* foot to foot."

The Dr. is perfectly right: and it may serve to support his opinion, that, *Fetter*-Lane in London is, in the old deeds which relate to it, called *Fewter's*, otherwise *Fewterer's* Lane; of which *Fetter* is a variation not a corruption.

As to the struggle of foot to foot, we believe that when the feet of wrestlers overstep each other, as they are said to *lock in*: and when the feet of the rear rank of soldiers step extremely close to that which precedes it in a march, they are said to *lock up*, both which terms have some analogy to the term *fetter*.

On the word "KINKHOST, the hooping-cough," Dr. J. observes:

"The change of this word into *chin-cough*, E. is quite absurd, as it obscures both the sense and the origin [derivation]. It is evidently the same with Belg. *kink hoest*. This term contains a description of the disease: being composed of Teut. *kinck-en* difficulter spirare, and *hoest* tussis; as the patient labours for breath in the fits of coughing.

This instance shews the importance of maintaining a correct pronunciation of language: in the present case we recommend it to the attention of our medical friends, especially; and moreover, we advise Dr. J. the next time he writes this word, to prefix the *w* and write *whooping*-cough: as a *whoop* conveys, to a critic, a very different idea from a *hoop*.

Our author is of opinion, and he supports it with arguments of no little cogency, that the English and Scottish languages are branches from the same parent stock, and not derived one from the other by intromission. We leave him at present to settle this question with Mr. Chalmers, who, in his *Caledonia*, has adopted a directly opposite view of the matter. From the space to which this article *will* extend, we doubt whether we shall be able to consider the subject. But we turn to some of those striking particulars in which the worthy Dr. has distinguished himself from former lexicographers. The first of these, in order, is the

"BELTANE, BELTEIN, *s.* The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S. hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

"At *Beltane*, quhen ilk bodie bownis
To Peblis to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The solace, suth to say,
Be firth and forrest furth thy found;
Thay graythit tham full gay.

Peblis to the Play, st. 1.

"On *Beltane* day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inuentioun of the haly croce, James Stewart the third son of Duke Murdo, mouit with gret ire, that his fadir and brethir war haldin in captiuite, come with ane gret power to Dunbritane, and brint it, efter that he had slane Johne Stewart of Dundonald, with xxxii. men in it. Bellend. Cron. B. xvii. c. 2.

"And quhair it be taintit that thay [ruikis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be foundin in the treis at *Beltane*, the treis sal be forfalzit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

"On the first of May, O. S. a festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of *nipples*, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism." P. Logierait, Perths. Statist. Acc. v. 84.

"A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called *Tullie-* (or *Tullie-*) *beltane*, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Beltane* falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to

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kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bel's fire*, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's day." P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

"But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Callander, Perths.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bal-tein day*, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the muors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"*Bal-tein* signifies *the fire of Baal*. *Baal*, or *Ball*, is the only word in Gaelic for a *globe*. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Beltein, but upon many other occasions, Statist. Acc. xi. 681. V. Widdershins.

"A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perths.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the *Moon-shade* [*i. shed*] to this day." Statist. Acc. xiii. 536, 537, N.

"It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. "You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the *Beltans*;" i. e. "the first and eighth of May." Kelly, p. 376.

"Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. "On the first of May" he says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whiskey; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised *nine* square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, *this I give to thee, preserve thou my horses*; *this to thee, preserve thou my sheep*; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *this I give to thee, O fox! spare thou my lambs*; *this to thee O hooded crow! this to thee O eagle!*

"When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle: and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they re-assemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment." Tour in Scotland, 1769. p. 110, 111. 4to. edit.

"The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that the same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common principles. But, it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

"The *Lemura* was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehensions by night. These hobgoblins they called *Lemures*. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this

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feast was called *Lemuria*, quasi *Remuria*, from *Remus*, who was slain by his brother Romulus; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into *Lemuria*. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the *Lemuria* was previous to that of the *Feralia*.

"According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of those nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, *these I send; by these beans I redeem both myself and mine.* This he repeated *nine* times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, *depart, ye ghosts of my fathers!* he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. Fast. Lib. 5.

"*Nine* seems to have been a sacred number with the heathens. The *Bel-tein* cakes have *nine* knobs; and the person, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them *nine* times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the names, *these I send*; *by these I redeem*, &c. to the language used at *Bel-tein* in devoting the knobs, *this I give to thee*, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitious of our own country. For he who *sows hemp-seed* at *Hallow-een*, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

"In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on Beltein day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the *Palilia*, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of *Pales* the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindled a fire on Beltein day, we learn from Ovid that fires were laid in order, which were leaped over by those who observed the *Palilia*.

"Certè ego transilui positastr in ordine flammas."
Fast. Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for Bel-tein, a large cake was prepared for Pales.—

——"Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominæ grandi liba Pali.
Fast. Lib. 4.

"The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our caudle; for they were to drink milk and the purple *sapa*, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain.

"Tum licet, apposita veluti cratere camella,
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapam. *Ibid.*

"The prayer addressed to Pales is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country:

"Thee, goddess, O let me propitious find,
And to the *shepherd*, and his *sheep* be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away,
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling *wolf* may make.—
May all my rams the ewes with vigour press,
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.
Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

"Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of Beltein, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls call the sun *Bel* or *Belus*, in consequence of their communication with the Phenicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of Bacchus, as an image of the world. Plut. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 34.

"The Egyptians also represented Cneph, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to Orpheus, Phanes, the first-born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles the story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they most probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it to the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

"To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of *Peace*, as they term it, that is, *Pasch* or Easter.

"A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, by the superstitious, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted

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entirely innocent, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather *May-dew*; to which some ascribe a *happy* influence; others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate Fergusson:

"On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Frae grass the caller *dew-draps* wring
To weet their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To synd them clean.
Poems, ii. 41.

"The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

"Although the name of Beltein is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i. e. the evening preceding our Beltein, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of Walburgh's Mess. The first of May is also observed.

"It is called in Sweden *War Fruday*; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are supposed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to Blakulla, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Blozberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24. *Blaakulla*, pronounced *Blokulla*, is a rock in the sea between the island Oeland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happened there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by demons, who brought these calamities on mortals. "Hence," Ihre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. *Blaa*. This *Blokulla* is the place described in the relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Swedland; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

"In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the *Palilia*. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

"The respect paid by ancient Britons to Belus, or Belinus, is evident from the names of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their *Beletis*, or *Belibus*, *Rige-Belus*, *Merodach-Baladan*, and *Belshazzar*; the Tyrians, their *Ich-baals* and *Balator*, the Britons had their Cassi-*belin*, and their Cuno-*belin*.

"As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires in the open air, on eminences, on this day, Dr. Mac Pherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of *Grian* or *Grannius*. Critical Dissert, xvii. p. 286. xix. p. 319.

"The Gael, and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Beil-tine* signifies *Bels Fire*; as composed of *Bail* or *Belis*, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tcin* or *teind*.

"Obrien gives the following account of *Beal-tine*. "Ignis *Beli Dei Asiatici*: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, so called from large fires from which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine*, in the Irish language. Doc. Keating speaking of this fire of *Beal* says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds, from an ancient Glossary: "The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year."

"It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phenecians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have ten course to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phenecians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea, that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed

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to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the *Belgae*, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

"That there was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathens in the east, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i. e. Phenecian rites; Gales Contr, i. 46.

"Bochart not only takes notice of *Baal*, *Baalsamen*, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phenecians under the name of *Baaltis*. This he says Megastenes and Abidenus write *Beltin*. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with *Astarte*; Georg. p. 786. According to Pliny the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

"It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the countries north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Perthshire and in the western countries; and the name by which the term Whitsunday, which falls within a few days of it, is generally expressed.

"G. Andr. derives the name of *Balldur*, one of the *Asi*, or Scandinavian deities, from *Baal* or *Bel*, which signifies *Lord*; observing that the name *Balldur* contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called *Asar* or *Asi*, as being originally the companions of Odin in his expedition from *Asia*. V. Rude-Day." Vol. I.

We shall make no apology for adding a few words on this subject in reference to other parts of the United Kingdom.

In Wales this annual fire is kindled in autumn, on the first day of November; which being neither at the solstice nor equinox, deserves attention. We believe that it is accounted for by supposing that the lapse of ages has removed it from its ancient station, and that the observance is kept on the same day, nominally, though that be now removed some weeks backward from its true station. However that may be, in North Wales, especially, this fire is attended by many ceremonies: such as running through the fire and smoke, each participator casting a stone into the fire, and at the conclusion of this action, all running off to escape from the black short-tailed sow. The food for supper must consist of parsnips, nuts, and apples; then an apple is suspended by a string, and caught by the mouth alone; or one is ding into a tub of water, and the mouth only is privileged to catch at it. Nor are the purposes of divination absent from the fire on this evening. Each person present throws a nut into it, and those which burn bright betoken prosperity to the owners, through the following year: misfortune is presaged by those that burn black and crackle. On the following morning the stones are searched for in the fire; if any be missing, let their owners make up their minds to encounter mischief—perhaps calamity. In Ireland the *Bel-tein* is lighted on Midsummer eve: and this custom is not extinct in England; for the writer of this article has witnessed it on Midsummer eve in the public streets of towns in the diocese of Durham.—The Bel-tein was certainly derived from the East: it is practised at this day in the ceremonies of the Derma Rajah, wherein the devotees walk barefoot over about 40 feet of burning coals. It was, we presume, into a Bel-tein that the three Hebrew youths were cast, bound hand and foot. Dan. iii. 15. The Bel-tein, anciently, at Jerusalem, was held in the valley of Tophet; and the burning of children in honour of Moloch, was the same ceremony, under an idol of another name. So general was this custom; at which we can but hint. Possibly the Bel-tein was always an occasion of joy, as the fire of Moloch was of sorrow.

Our *Bonfires* are, we doubt not, remains of the Bel-tein; and the tricks of our lads in leaping over the rising flame might be proved to have antiquity in their favour, if it were worth while. Nevertheless, we are not prepared to grant Dr. J. that the *bale*-fire and *bone*-fire, were the same thing. The *bale*-fire we take to have been, as the name imports, a cause or consequence of woe, distress, calamity. Hence the funeral pyre, as a scene of lamentation for the loss of the deceased, was a *bale*-fire; and hence the fire in which the Hindoo widow consumes herself to accompany her deceased husband, is a *bale*-fire. This custom was extant in the north of Europe, as well as in Asia. Of Nanna, the wife of Balder, it is said, she was borne to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire. Widows, indeed, were not burnt alive, but after having deprived themselves of life, they were consumed with their husbands, to cherish them in another world. [By the-

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bye, can any thing more decisively demonstrate the belief of these nations in the immortality of the soul?] We do not observe that any of the Dr.'s quotations are equal to the proof that the *bale*-fire is the *bon*-fire. But the difficulty lies on the *bon*-fire, and this we are partly inclined to derive from the Saxon *bene*, *bun*, a favour, a *boon*, an occurrence which gives pleasure: and in this sense we may understand it in Chaucer, "he bade hem all a *bone*;"—he invited them to an enjoyment. The lighting of fires, lamps, and other illuminations, as a token of joy, is an ancient custom; and might possibly be traced to the *original* of the re-lighted lamps in the festivals of Adonis. We should even venture to think, that the extinguished life of that deity was marked in the *bale*-fire; as his revivification was commemorated in the *bon*-fire. This, at least, is certain, that the Mithras of Persia, the same commemorative emblem under a different title, has on one side of him a youth, standing in a sorrowful attitude, with his torch reversed, the flame burning downwards, so that it is on the point of being extinguished; and on the other side of him a youth expressing joy, his torch erect, his flame lively, and his whole aspect vigorous.

We can no further pursue this subject here: but this work will justify our resuming the consideration of it in another article.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence, of Sir William Jones. A new Edition. By Lord Teignmouth.—8vo. pp. 650. Price 10s. 6d. London, Hatchard, 1807.

DISTINCTION among the sons of men is sought after with an avidity characteristic of the superiority of mankind; but not every mode of obtaining it is honourable to our nature. When the joys of one are derived from the miseries of many, when extensive evils follow in the train of a triumphant individual, distinction is guilt; and not seldom is it found to be misery also. But when the consequence of abilities developed in promoting the welfare of nations, in conferring benefits on future ages as well as on the present, in supporting the benevolent institutions, and the best interests of mankind, is distinction, then it yields unmingled enjoyment to those who contemplate it, and the mind, which itself is capable of just sentiments, applauds without reluctance, and indulges emulation without envy. Instances of this happy distinction are truly honourable to man, and justify the labours of literature no less than the partialities of friendship. They become examples, the imitation of which is free to all: they act as stimuli to sensible minds, and they contribute to repress the insolence of the arrogant, while they also support the perseverance of the languid, and direct the exertions of the ardent. Such an example was Sir William Jones: of capacious mind, versatile talents, unimpeachable morals, mental firmness, and extensive learning: but he was not this for himself alone: he directed his abilities to the welfare of his fellow-men, and thought but meanly of the barren possession of knowledge, the fruits of which, for it *should* be prolific, were awaited with anxiety by the world at large, as a boon from the hand of benevolence.

The volume before us is merely a second edition in octavo of the memoirs of this learned man: of which the first edition appeared in quarto, in 1804. The work is truly honourable to the subject, and to the author. Lord Teignmouth has well discharged the pleasing, though painful, task, he had undertaken; and has produced a no less lasting monument of his own abilities and virtues, than of those of his friend. We cannot enlarge in our notice of a second edition: yet, as we had a personal knowledge of Sir William and of his family, we take this opportunity of adding our mite of information to the ample collection of his lordship.

From the earliest infancy the subject of these memoirs was destined by parental affection to be eminent: and every exertion was made to render this destination efficient. The death of his father, when his son William was only three years of age, produced no interruption in the endeavours to qualify him for future distinction, and he found in his surviving parent the same intensity of desire to insure him a brilliant career in life. In compliance with the injunctions of his late father, his infant years were devoted to learning, and his habit of attention and study became fixed long before his time

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of life permitted the expansion of his abilities.

If, from the subsequent eminence of Sir William Jones (says Lord T.), any general conclusion should be eagerly drawn in favour of early tuition, we must not forget to advert to the uncommon talents both of the pupil, and the teacher (his mother).

In common cases, premature instruction has often been found to retard, rather than accelerate, the progress of the intellectual faculties; and the success of it so much depends upon the judgment of the tutor, and the capacity of the scholar, upon the skill of the one, as well as upon the disposition and powers of the other, that it it impossible to prescribe a general rule, when instruction ought to begin, or a general mode, by which it should be conveyed; the determination in both cases must be left to the discretion of parents, who ought to be the most competent to decide.

This is the mildest form under which the censure, in our opinion, due to excess of instruction, may be conveyed. We have no hesitation in saying, that young Jones was too much absorbed in study, during his boyish days: that he then laid the foundation for that mental insatiability which afterwards prompted him to consume too many of his *nights*, in the labour of literary research. To enable his bodily faculties to support the energies of his mind, his custom was to indulge in copious potations of strong green tea: a practice to be condemned, as extremely injurious, and certainly repugnant to the intentions of nature in the construction of the human frame. We recommend, also, for children, an ample attention to the sports of childhood, of which, if we may trust our recollection of gossipping anecdotes, the rising years of Jones were deprived to an injudicious degree.

Lord T. has been mild also in his account of the state of Mr. Jones's mind on the subject of his belief in Revelation. The fact is, that he long continued at a respectful distance from the doctrines of Christianity; that he knew them, theoretically, we do not deny, but that he had embraced them cordially, we have no reason to conclude: and this in fact, when duly appreciated, is no real disparagement to the Gospel itself, nor to this eminent student. His conviction of its truth and certainty afterwards,—the result of his mature consideration, and inquiries, is more honourable to that system which he gradually adopted, than if he had never hesitated, or never had been held at bay by difficulties. He is a poor believer who never knew doubt; and the most elevated minds must be content to accept, as one unwelcome attendant on their pre-eminence, that susceptibility of hesitation in the reception of truth which often causes them many painful labours: but, when truth has triumphed, none hold it so tenaciously as those who have obtained the knowledge of it most experimentally. This instance affords also a proof of the advantages attending that variety which is comprised in Holy Scripture: the evidences of its divine origin become equally varied: and while the purity of Scripture morals affects the hearts of some, and while others are alarmed by its terrors, there are, who demand a different medium of conviction. If, for example, it be asked, of what use are the *Prophecies* of the Old Testament to us? We answer, to engage the attention of liberal and inquiring minds; to effect the conversion of such men as Sir W. Jones; men who are not easily moved by the precept of simple morals, nor by the terrors of prohibitions or threats. It is well known that Sir W. was highly interested by the prophecies of Isaiah especially, the translation of which he earnestly recommended as a preparation for the introduction of Christianity among the Hindoos—in which he reasoned from their effect on himself. Accustomed to the investigation of fact, to rend the veil of pretension from the countenance of imposture, to examine allegations on all sides, and to expose fallacies that sheltered themselves behind ambiguities, he was slow in obtaining satisfaction, but having obtained it, he was strong in the recollection and improvement of it to the end of his days.—He had not heard the Divine Voice on the Sacred Mount, *that* therefore was not a testimony to him; but he listened to the more sure word of prophecy, and by this was he guided as by a lamp shining amid darkness, till the heavenly day star arose in his heart.

Speaking of Sir William's last moments, Lord Teignmouth observes:

An anecdote of Sir William Jones (upon what authority I know not) has been recorded; that immediately before his dissolution,

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he retired to his closet, and expired in the act of adoration to his Creator. Such a circumstance would have been conformable to his prevailing habits of thinking and reflection; but it is not founded in fact; he died upon his bed, and in the same room in which he had remained from the commencement of his indisposition.

We are not aware in what publication this anecdote has been *recorded*, but it may have been *reported* on the authority of the writer of the present article. He received it from Mrs. Rainsford, Sir William's sister: who was no cursory acquaintance; as may be inferred from the circumstance that to him she repeatedly committed the custody of her strong box; and at that time, the duties of executorship were requested by her from a part of his family. It is freely owned, that the testimony of Lord Teignmouth, who was on the spot, is decisive on this point; and it is due to justice to say, that ever since his lordship's account was received, it has superseded that, which, though it proved to be an error, appeared to rest on such unexceptionable authority.

The subject of these memoirs was the son of a father eminent for his mathematical knowledge, the friend of Newton and Halley, the companion of Lord Hardwicke, and an inmate in the family of Lord Macclesfield. William, his youngest son, was born Sept. 28, 1746, in London. He lost his father while yet a child; but his mother's parental instruction lightened this loss as much as possible. (She lived till 1780). He was educated at Harrow, a seminary rendered illustrious by many eminent names. He was fixed in study, was intimate with the best Greek and Latin classics, and obtained the applauses of his tutor.—When at the University of Oxford (whither he went in 1764) he was not long before his attainments were distinguished by permission to employ his time according to the bent of his own mind. At Oxford he studied the Oriental languages, Arabic and Persian, by the assistance of "a native of Aleppo whom he accidentally picked up in London." At the age of nineteen he became tutor to Lord Althorpe, now Earl Spencer; and his abilities became known, before his knowledge of the world had qualified him to discern the best advantage to which they might be turned. In company with the Spencer family he visited different parts of Europe, and acquired those gentlemanly manners which mark a familiarity with the higher circles. He accomplished in 1768 (being then only in his twenty-second year) a task almost urged on English literature by the King of Denmark, who in his visit to this country, in that year, had brought over with him an Arabic MS. the life of Nadir Shah, which he was desirous should be translated into French; so that Mr. Jones had not only the trouble of forming a version from the original, but of presenting it in a language that was foreign to him. This however he accomplished very creditably to his talents. In May, 1772, Mr. Jones was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was entered of the Temple Sept. 19, 1770, and was called to the bar in January, 1774. His practice as a lawyer was not at first extensive, but his merit gradually became known, as well on the circuits, as in town. We have heard, that on one of the circuits, he was happily instrumental in saving a man's life, through the steady attachment which he manifested to a principle of law.—His Oriental studies had long pointed him out as a proper person for a superior situation in India; and by the friendship of Lord Ashburton, he was at length appointed in 1783. He embarked in April that year. While in India he embraced every opportunity of acquiring knowledge: he cultivated the friendship of the Hindoo religious, the Bramins, and of the Pundits, lawyers; he studied their sacred and ancient languages, and had the honour of leading the way in those recondite studies, which were but recently opened to the acquaintance of Europeans, by the removal of Braminical jealousies and prejudices, which till then had guarded the sacred treasures with more than dragon-like vigilance. He passed eleven years in India: and was preparing for return to his native land, whither his lady, whom he married when leaving England, had sailed in December, 1793. His original intention was, to have returned through China and Russia, or through Persia: but Providence had otherwise appointed; and he died at Calcutta, April 27, 1794.

His works are his posterity. Those which he published in England do great

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honour to his genius as well as to his taste and knowledge. No one can read his Commentaries on Asiatic Poesy, without admiring and thanking the author. He published several law tracts. His political opinions were strongly in favour of popular principles: (the French revolution had not then rendered the word *liberty* terrific; we might say odious to the ear) yet he knew the evils of party, and disdained its malignity. The works composed or superintended by Sir W. while in India, manifest a mind ardent in pursuit of science, and intent on the activities of benevolence. To him our literati owe much important information; but to him the natives of Hindoostan are indebted for that infinitely greater advantage, the adoption of a fixed code of laws, and the communication of that stability to their jurisprudence, which gives a real value to property, and dispenses innumerable blessings to generations yet unborn. His personal character is summed up very judiciously by the noble author of this volume.

In the short space of forty-seven years, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, he acquired a knowledge of arts, sciences, and languages, which has seldom been equalled, and scarcely, if ever, surpassed. If he did not attain the critical proficiency of a Porson or Parr in Grecian literature; yet his knowledge of it was most extensive and profound, and entitled him to a high rank in the first class of scholars; while as a philologist, he could boast an universality in which he had no rival. His skill in the idioms of India, Persia, and Arabia, has perhaps never been equalled by any European; and his compositions on Oriental subjects, display a taste which we seldom find in the writings of those who had preceded him in these tracks of literature. The language of Constantinople was also familiar to him; and of the Chinese characters and tongue he had learned enough to enable him to translate an ode of Confucius. In the modern dialects of Europe,—French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, he was thoroughly conversant, and had perused the most admired writers in those languages. I might extend the list, by specifying other dialects which he understood, but which he had less perfectly studied.

But mere philology was never considered by Sir William Jones as the end of his studies, nor as any thing more than the medium through which knowledge was to be acquired; he knew, that "words were the daughters of earth, and things the sons of "heaven," and would have disdained the character of a mere linguist. With the keys of learning in his possession, he was qualified to unlock the literary hoards of ancient and modern times, and to display the treasures deposited in them, for the use, entertainment, or instruction of mankind. In the course of his labours, we find him elucidating the laws of Athens, India, and Arabia; comparing the philosophy of the Porch, the Lyceum, and Academy, with the doctrines of the Sufis and Bramins; and, by a rare combination of taste and erudition, exhibiting the mythological fictions of the Hindûs in strains not unworthy the sublimest Grecian bards. In the eleven discourses which he addressed to the Asiatic Society, on the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, philosophy, and literature of Asia, and on the origin and families of nations, he has discussed the subjects which he professed to explain, with a perspicuity which delights and instructs, and in a style which never ceases to please, where his arguments may not always convince. In these disquisitions, he has more particularly displayed his profound Oriental learning in illustrating topics of great importance in the history of mankind; and it is much to be lamented, that he did not live to revive and improve them in England, with the advantages of accumulated knowledge and undisturbed leisure.

Sir W. Jones's works were collected and published in a handsome edition, in six volumes, quarto. The early volumes we believe to be sufficiently correct: but if errors should be found in the later volumes, and in the pages of Arabic especially, let no scholar blame Sir William, but consult his first edition, or inquire under what circumstances these sheets were passed through the press.

Lord Teignmouth has conferred a favour on the literary world, in composing these memoirs; and we are glad to see them, in the present edition, placed within reach of the public at large, and of students in particular. A great proportion of the volume is occupied with extracts from the correspondence of Sir W. and these afford most honourable testimonies to his abilities, his diligence, his manners, and his morals. Several poems, &c. are added.

As it is but seldom that we can present our readers with genuine and correct imitations of Oriental poetry, we add Sir William Jones's version of an ode of Jami, in the Persian form and measure.

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AN ODE OF JAMI, IN THE PERSIAN FORM AND MEASURE.

How sweet the gale of morning breathes!
News, that the rose will soon approach
Soon will a thousand parted souls
Soon tidings, which in every heart
Late near my charmer's flowing robe
Thence, odour to the rose bud's veil,
Painful is absence, and that pain
Thou know'st, dear maid! when to thine ear
Why should I trace love's mazy path,
Black destiny! my lot is woe,
In vain, a friend his mind disturbs,
When sage physician to the couch,
A roving stranger in thy town
Till this his name, and rambling lay

Sweet news of my *delight* he brings;
the tuneful bird of *night*, he brings.
be led, his captives, through the sky.
must ardent flames *excite*, he brings.
he pass'd, and kiss'd the fragrant hem;
and jasmine's mantle *white*, he brings.
to some base rival oft is ow'd;
false tales, contriv'd in *spite*, he brings.
since destiny my bliss forbids?
to me no ray of *light* he brings.
in vain a childish trouble gives,
of heart-sick love-lorn *wight*, he brings.
no guidance can sad JAMI find,
to thine all-piercing *sight* he brings.

A Letter to the Livery of London, relative to the Views of the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff. By Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Crown 8vo. pp. 294; Price 6s. Phillips, London, 1808.

A SERVANT of the public, unless he take some measures to enable the public intelligence to keep pace with his own official information, must often, if he would consult his personal comfort, be the slave of public prejudice, rather than the agent of his own convictions. Perhaps to some cause like this, may be ascribed the slow progress of society in actual improvement. Few men have the fortitude to oppose themselves to prevailing opinions, and those, who have the hardihood to do it, frequently find themselves overpowered by the clamours of ignorance, or the artifices of self-interest. Hence we commonly find that the first propagators of truths, and the benefactors of mankind, receive few plaudits in their own day; and the world acknowledges its obligations to them only in funeral trophies, and splendid mausoleums.

In making this appeal, I have no wish to appear before you in the character of a Reformer.

Why not, Sir Richard?—What is there in the character of an upright, sober, rational "Reformer" at which a wise man should startle? In fact, this book is intended to effect a reformation, or it is worse than useless. It describes various evils attendant on a great city, on the imperfections of human institutions, on the execution of the best intended laws, on the negligent performance of official duties, as well as on the perverse misapplication of official power: if these can be reformed, it is the province of benevolence to effect the reformation; if they are altogether desperate, we anticipate little good from the publication of this volume; and our sympathy might have been spared the pain of perusing it.

The duties of the Shrievealty are, in all counties, of great importance, but in none of greater than in the metropolis and its vicinity. The sheriff of London (for though the persons chosen be two, they form but one sheriff) is annually elected by the citizens, and his jurisdiction extends over the county of Middlesex. This was granted by King John, in consideration of £300 *per ann.* paid by the city: a great sum in those days: what it is now equal to, the city would hardly wish should be inquired.

The duty of selecting proper persons to form juries; of taking charge of culprits accused of crimes, of inflicting the sentence of the law on those who are condemned by their country; and of keeping safely individuals arrested for debt, are the principal branches of the sheriff's office, at present. Among those who are committed to his custody, the eye of discrimination will select some as objects of compassion, while Pity's self contemplates the obvious and hardened villainy of others as repulsive and even terrific. The victims of misfortune, of delusive friendship, of inadvertence, of *sudden* temptation, and accidental transgression, will be classed by the considerate and humane very distinctly from those who have traded in guilt, and have made it the study and delight of their lives. These ought to be separated, if possible, even in prison, as they are separated in character. Of the less vicious, hope may indulge itself in auguring something good; and from them, if from any, the commonwealth

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may hereafter receive benefit: but if they be crushed by the weight of their fetters, or cast down too permanently by the horrors of their situation, if they be taught, by the vicious, the refinements of vice, and their minds become absorbed in systematic profligacy, farewell all expectation of their amendment, and every chance of benefit accruing to the commonwealth from their future conduct!

The proportion of those who suffer under misfortune, and are brought by a prison into contact with guilt, can only be known to the public officers of justice; nor to them, when, as is customary, from a variety of causes, the duties of office are discharged by deputy.

The public, of course, remain entirely ignorant of what passes within the walls of a prison: and except when attention is called to these abodes of misery by the indefatigable exertions of a Howard, *dead* is the silence that reigns on the subject.

It is, nevertheless, an interesting subject to humanity: and books like the present should be published from time to time, for the information of those who delight in works of mercy, and for the instruction of those who may possess the power to apply a remedy to abuses, when the principles of remedy shall be presented in a favourable shape.

Sir Richard arranges his inquiries in the same order as the objects they refer to presented themselves to his attention, in the execution of his office.—The Freeholders' Book—the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields—Discharge of persons against whom the bill of Indictment has been thrown out—the Prisons—Newgate, the Poultry Compter—Giltspur Street Compter—Ludgate—Juries—Special Juries—Lock-up Houses, &c. On these, respectively, our author makes many striking remarks: and we give him ample credit for his intentions on the behalf of suffering humanity.

If, sober-blooded critics as we are, we could have desired a little more of the *suaviter in modo*, on some occasions, yet others we *feel* call loudly for the *fortiter in re*. We cannot follow the sheriff into the particulars of his volume, but we earnestly recommend the contents of it, to whoever desires the superiority of his country in the administration of its legal, municipal, and juridical institutions.

This volume informs us that the number of *Freeholders and Esquires* of this opulent county, Middlesex, returned as qualified to serve on special juries, in 1805, was only 128: so that the same persons were too frequently called to discharge the duties of this character. The number of esquires Sir Richard estimates at 2,000; of *esquires and freeholders* at 800. The number of special juries is about 200 annually. They are struck by the officers of the courts, not by the sheriff.

The average number of prisoners confined in Newgate is about 500. When the number exceeds 600, fever begins to shew itself among them; and when it amounts to 700 or 800, this fever becomes contagious, and carries off five or six persons per day. The health of the metropolis itself, therefore, is hazarded when this prison is in a too crowded state. Sir Richard's description of the women's ward, will, we hope, on some future occasion, serve to prove what *was* the want of accommodation, in contrast to much better arrangements then established.

To convey a just idea of the yards, and of the wards in which the prisoners live and lodge, the most apt comparison will be the engraved representation of a slave ship, which, a few years ago, was circulated through England with so much effect. When the prisoners lie down on their floors by night, there must necessarily, at least in the women's wards, be the same bodily contact, and the same economical disposition of heads and legs, as were represented in that drawing of the deck of a slave ship.

When I entered into office, and for a considerable time afterwards, there were in the women-felons' yard, in Newgate, from one hundred to one hundred and thirty women; at the commencement of a Sessions there are generally the latter number, and there have been instances of the numbers being from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy!

The wards being thirteen feet wide, admit, by night, of two rows to lie down at once in a length of thirty-seven feet; that is to say, twenty-five or thirty women, as it may be, in a row, having each a breadth of eighteen inches by her length! They have told me, that at times when the place is much crowded, all the interstices of the floor are covered, and two or three lie in breadth in the space afforded by the difference between the thirteen feet, the breadth of the room, and the length of two women.

The number of writs in the county of Middlesex is about 24,000 yearly. The payment of fees by those who ought to be

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freely discharged, is a disgrace which the city of London would do well to remove: they are pecuniary oppressions inflicted on the pennyless. "A person summoned before the Lord Mayor, and bailing the charge, has 14*s.* 8*d.* to pay as gaol fees, though he has not been in custody; also 3*s.* 4*d.* for the bail bond!" A prisoner for debt—hateful power of incarceration, in a land of liberty!—after he has exhausted his means during imprisonment, in supporting his family, is driven to extreme distress to raise his fees; and parts with his last shilling, that should procure him a meal, to obtain his release. Not unfrequently, also, are the sufferings of a prison abused to the vilest of purposes. Would it be believed, that there are constantly a number of foreign sailors imprisoned in Newgate on sham debts, till their merciless kidnappers can obtain a bounty for them? Is not this a most inhuman mode of making a property of fellow-men? Happy the man who devises means of preventing this gross perversion of our laws of arrest!

Sir R. complained to several public officers on the state of matters committed to his charge; and the letters on both sides will be read with interest. In fact, they form not the least important part of the volume. We should even like to be acquainted with the opinions of those who have a thorough knowledge of proceedings in the offices, as to the inconveniences that might attend the remedies pointed out by Sir R. for these evils. We are not aware that the characters of the present officers are implicated: the truth is, that the immense increase of the metropolis has rendered nugatory those provisions for its government, which were well adapted to that end, and considered as amply sufficient, in the times when they were devised and established.

From an incidental expression, p. 236, which describes the city of London as conferring "the honours of *sepulture*" on the meritorious Howard, some might think he was buried in St. Paul's, whereas he is interred at Cherson, where he died. From the omission of a counter statement to that by which the sheriff was misled on the subject of the prison in Cold Bath Fields, (for which vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1307) it might be inferred that his facts had not been questioned. We hope that in other instances also, Sir R. has seen things in the least favourable light.—The institution of the Sheriff's Fund is truly honourable to the benevolence of the projector: may it be continued and augmented! The distribution of it is equally laudable. It produced full £500.

Disbursements to March, 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
To sixty-five persons, for temporary subsistence, on their being discharged from confinement, some of whom were sent back to their native places	34	17	6
For immediate relief to the distressed wives and children of numerous prisoners	32	15	0
For seven tons of potatoes, distributed at the rate of a pound, or half a pound per day among the prisoners, according to their necessities	58	10	0
For oatmeal, onions, and leeks, for a daily supply of oatmeal porridge to the female convicts	7	15	9
For coals and candles, for a moderate supply to all the poor wards	13	14	6
For soap and other articles calculated to promote cleanliness	6	10	0
For legal assistance, by means of which twenty-nine poor debtors have been liberated from Newgate after long imprisonment (the number of whose wives and children exceeded 120 souls), and many of them were sailors arrested by crimps on sham actions, or persons imprisoned on false pretences	23	10	0
For advice, assistance, and proceedings in regard to numerous other debtors	10	10	0
For sundry articles of clothing as shoes, stockings, shirts, jackets, petticoats, &c.	46	12	0
For porter allowed to mothers who had children at the breast, and for prisoners threatened with low fevers for want of adequate sustenance	6	14	0
For sundry disbursements, as rewards for cleanliness, &c.	8	10	0
For advertising, and for expences of printing	44	18	6

We conclude this article by stating the expences attached to the office of sheriff: that these should fall on a party who discharges an office of high honour and great responsibility, is not, in our opinion, any addition to the dignity of the Metropolis of the British empire.

As it may be an object of curiosity to many persons, and of useful information to others,

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to know the expences of serving the office of sheriff at the present time, I have subjoined an outline of my own expences:

	£.	s.	d.
Inauguration dinner at Stationers' Hall, exclusive of wines	230	0	0
A fourth of the expences of the Guildhall dinner, on the 9th of November, one-fourth being paid by each sheriff, and two-fourths by the Lord Mayor, exclusive of wines	270	0	0
Dinners for three Sessions at the Old Bailey, nineteen days, at £35 per day	665	0	0
145 dozen of wine consumed at the above dinners, consisting of nine dozen of Champagne, sixteen dozen of Hock, eleven dozen of Claret, nineteen dozen of Madeira, seventy-nine dozen of Port, and eleven dozen of other wines, spirits, and liqueurs	450	0	0
Other public dinners, breakfasts, &c.	100	0	0
Fee farm rents, City officers, &c. &c.	180	0	0
Meat at the prisons, &c. &c.	200	0	0
State chariot, horses, state liveries, &c. &c.	550	0	0
	£2745	0	0

From which may be deducted about £500 of various allowances from the city, leaving the net expence to the person serving the office, of upwards of two thousand guineas!

I should, however, observe, that the quantity of wine is not always so great, many late sheriffs having consumed only from 100 to 120 dozen, and my colleague this year but 134 dozen. Sometimes the Old Bailey dinners are not so numerous, but the present year may be taken as an average.

American Annals, or a Chronological History of America, from its Discovery in MCCCCXCII to MDCCCVI by Abiel Holmes, D. D. with Additions and Corrections by the Author. 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. with a Map. Price 18s. Cambridge, (N. A.) printed. London, reprinted for Taylor, 1808.

The discovery and settlement of America has produced such an entire change in the condition and relative power of Europe, compared with other parts of the old world, and of the European states compared with each other, that a clear view of the history and character of the country, made known to us by that event, must be acceptable to every mind desirous of information. The subject, however is extensive; and the original documents are dispersed among many volumes now rare, and some scarcely to be obtained. Few writers, therefore, can have access to the primary sources of information, and not every one will take the necessary labour to explore bulky tomes, in search of collateral confirmation by dates, and of means for converting hints of facts into certainties.

Chronology is the surest test of history: it detects the errors of those who have not well considered the due course of things; and it discriminates where in a narrative full confidence may be placed, and where, the facts, or the order in which they are arranged, requires confirmation.

Chronological history embraces also the advantage of conciseness: but it is apt to degenerate into a mere list of dates, and to attach itself exclusively to events without explaining their causes, or examining the motives of the agents concerned in them. This too often subjects it to a dryness of manner, which is unfriendly to the graces of composition, and far from seductive to the general reader. Such however, is not a necessary consequence. Judicious enlargement on interesting occasions, and a happy selection of incidents, combine entertainment with accuracy.

Dr. Holmes appears to have been fully sensible of the arduous nature of his undertaking. It was often difficult for him to discover the truth, to his satisfaction, because those who composed the first accounts, by which he was to be guided, were themselves either remiss or inaccurate. They did not subject their narratives to any scrutiny deserving the name: and they little thought of the pains it would cost succeeding historians to harmonize their negligences. It was no less difficult for the Dr. to introduce amusement into his work. But, he has obviated both these causes of apprehension with great dexterity and judgment. He has diligently sought after all attainable correctness; and where he has subsequently obtained satisfaction on a doubtful question, he has candidly corrected his original error. He has, also, by means of copious and constantly occurring notes, included more information than most authors who have adopted this

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manner of presenting history; and the contents of these notes, are in very many instances highly amusing, as well as instructive. In short, Dr. H. has conducted his performance like a man of skill. We have seldom seen a work that has pleased us better; and though being written in, and *for*, America, it partakes of the American spirit, yet we think it not only honourable to American literature, but a valuable accession to a British library, and shall certainly place it respectfully on our own shelves, for occasional consultation and reference. The present edition is, we understand, reprinted from a copy revised by the author, for the purpose of being naturalized among us; and we think ourselves fully justified in recommending it to whoever desires acquaintance with the incidents so far as we know them in the history of the New World.

Nevertheless, we cannot describe these volumes as containing a complete history of America. They comprise indeed the gradual progress of discovery, while the continent was yet unappropriated by the European powers, but they are soon restricted to North America, and to the English settlements there chiefly. Perhaps it is not possible, for want of documents, to communicate equal information on the progress of the colonies in the South. But, could it be obtained, the public would be under great obligation to the writer who should offer it in a convenient form.

The discovery of America may now be considered as an *ancient* fact: and we are glad to see that the Americans are desirous of verifying their antiquities. The first of these volumes, which treats on this subject especially, will engage our attention at present.

The spirit of discovery had been active, and suspicions of the existence of remote regions prevailed, before the voyage of Columbus to the New World. The intercourse of Europe with India, and the valuable commodities obtained from thence, were perhaps never totally unknown, and when they were found to confer wealth power, and honour, on states otherwise insignificant, the wish to participate in these emoluments, was "father to the thought" of obtaining them without interfering with those communities that now monopolized the traffic. As these gainful merchandizes entered Europe by the way of the Mediteranean, there is no wonder that Italians who were best acquainted with the India trade, should be the most ready in attempts to discover new channels in which to direct it. Columbus himself sought India; the Portuguese, under De Gama and others, sought India: and the desire of finding India, at whatever hazard, effected the discovery of America. Columbus passed seven years in prolonged solicitation, at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella: a state painful in a high degree to a generous spirit. But at length the vigorous mind of queen Isabella, listened to his arguments, and after having been twice repulsed, he was recalled to court. He sailed from Palos, with *three vessels and ninety men!* on the fourth of August 1492. One only of these vessels had a deck: the expence of their outfit was 2,500 *golden* crowns: about £4,000.

We should have approved of Dr. H.'s departure from conciseness so far as to have bestowed a page or two *extra* on the incidents of this voyage: the sight of birds flying, after having seen none for many days, the discovery of floating sea weed, apparently fresh from the shore, the changed colour of the water, the orders to slacken sail nightly, the offer of a reward to the first who discovered land, with the circumstance of Columbus himself being that discoverer, and pointing out the motions of a light on the shore, have ever appeared to us to be peculiarly interesting. The honours bestowed on the return of this immortal man, with the disgraces he experienced afterwards, are very instructive lessons on the subject of court favour; as well as proper material for the records of history. Dr. H. treats them with attention.

The report of these discoveries soon aroused the wishes of many for a participation in them. England had been visited by Bartholomew Columbus with the same proposals as were made to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The parsimonious Henry VII. declined the offer; — to the great prejudice of his country, say most writers; for, had he accepted it, the treasures of the New World had enriched our nation. We think otherwise. The precious metals are not true riches; they are the tokens of wealth, not wealth itself: Spain has not been really enriched by them; they glitter in the eyes of her population; — they glitter but

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to delude. The industry of Britain is wealth of a kind superior to the ingots of Spain. However, it was extremely natural that the conversation both of court and city, when the news of Columbus's discoveries arrived, should be engrossed by those marvels. And now John Cabot, a Venetian, was readily granted the king's licence to put his fortune to the trial by attempting further discoveries. The commission for this purpose is dated March 5, in the *eleventh* year of Henry VII. who was crowned Oct. 30, 1485; consequently it falls in 1496. Dr. H. finds a difficulty here, which he might easily have solved, if he had recollected that the years of kings' reigns are not reckoned by the years of our Lord; but, that immediately after the decease of the predecessor the following reign is understood to commence. See Blackstone, and other law writers. The battle of Bosworth, on which event *the crown came to Henry*, was fought August 22, 1485; and the *eleventh* year from this day extends to Aug. 22, 1496; of course, March 5th falls in this year. There is another circumstance attending the royal commission given to Cabot, which demands verification. The king authorises this navigator and his sons to set up his ensigns "in quâcunque villâ, oppido, castro, insulâ, seu terrâ firmâ, A SE *novitèr inventis*"—in any land "*by them* newly discovered." As this occurs in three places of the instrument, some have supposed that the Cabots had *already* discovered some parts beyond sea, in a voyage purposely kept private. Can it mean no more than—in countries of which they shall be the original discoverers in this intended voyage? As the question of discovery is esteemed a question of honour among nations, and formerly was deemed of importance as conferring a title to property, this observation is submitted to the curious in our national registers. In this voyage Cabot discovered Newfoundland and North America: which have ever since been deemed parts and parcels of the British dominions. The successive *visitations* of Columbus, and other Spanish adventurers, in search of gold among the islands, and on the continent of America, with the calamities that befel the inhabitants in consequence, are stated by our author. They are daggers to the sympathising heart. They have loaded the name of Spaniard, of European, and of Christian, with a well merited obloquy never to be shaken off. Well might the Indians, whom these barbarians tormented, decline admission into paradise itself, if there they were to meet with their oppressors and tyrants.

The *infernal* successes of Cortes, were crowned by the conquest of Mexico in 1521. Dr. H. thus describes that event.

Twenty days having passed, during which the Spaniards had made continual entrance into the city, Cortes determined on a general assault. On the appointed day he marched with twenty-five horses, all his infantry, and more than a hundred thousand allies; his brigantines, with more than three thousand canoes, forming the two wings of his army on each side of the causeway. Having entered the city with little opposition, and commenced a most vigorous action, the Mexicans made some resistance, and then feigned a retreat. The Spaniards, pushing forward with emulation to enter the square of the market, unwarily left behind them a broad gap in the causeway, badly filled up; and the priests at this instant blew the horn of the god Painalton, when a multitude of Mexicans assembling, and pouring with fury upon the Spaniards and allies, threw them into confusion, and compelled them to retreat precipitately. In attempting to pass the gap, apparently filled up with faggots and other light materials, it sunk with the weight and violence of the multitude; when Spaniards, Tlascalans, horsemen, and infantry, plunged in promiscuously; the Mexicans at the same moment rushing upon them fiercely on every side. A tremendous conflict ensued. Cortes, who had come to the ditch, in aid of his defeated troops, was at length bringing them off, when he was seized by six chiefs, who had cautiously taken him alive, "to honour "their gods with the sacrifice of so illustrious "a victim," and were already leading him away for this purpose. His men, apprized of his capture, flew to his aid; and Christoval de Olea, cutting off with one stroke of his sword the arm of a Mexican, who held him, and killing four of the enemy, liberated his general, at the expence of his own life. Other soldiers arriving to the assistance of Cortes they took him out of the water in their arms, and placing him on a horse, hurried him off from the crowd of his enemies.

Various acts of mutual and bloody hostility succeeded by sea and by land and on the Mexican lake. Quauhtemotzin, the king of Mexico, though reduced to the greatest distress, still obstinately refusing to surrender, on repeated proposals of terms more honourable and indulgent, than, in such an extremity, he might perhaps have possibly expected: Cortes began with most of his forces to

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attack some ditches and intrenchments; and Sandoval with another division attacked the city in the quarter of the north. Terrible was the havoc made this day among the Mexicans, more than forty thousand of whom, it is affirmed, were slain. The stench of the unburied carcases obliged the besiegers to withdraw from the city; but the next day they returned, to make the last assault on that district of it which was yet in possession of the Mexicans. All the three divisions of the troops, having penetrated into the great square in the centre of the city, made the attack at once, and pressed so hard on the feeble, exhausted citizens, that, finding no place of refuge, many threw themselves into the water, and some surrendered themselves to the conquerors. The Mexicans having previously prepared vessels, to save themselves by flight from the fury of the enemy, one of them, carrying the royal personages, escaped; but it was soon overtaken by a Spanish brigantine, and surrendered. "I am your prisoner," said Quauhtemotzin, the Mexican king, to the Spanish captain; "I have no favour to ask, but that you will shew the queen my wife, and her attendants, the respect due to their sex and rank." When conducted to Cortes he appeared neither with the sullen fierceness of a barbarian, nor with the dejection of a suppliant. "I have done what became a monarch. I have defended my people to the last extremity. Nothing now remains but to die. Take this dagger," continued he, laying his hand on one, which Cortes wore at his side, "plant it in my breast, and put an end to a life, which can no longer be of use." Cortes now ordered that all the Mexicans should leave the city without arms or baggage; and for three days and three nights all the three roads, leading from the city, were seen "full of men, women, and children, feeble, emaciated, and dirty, who went to recover in other parts" of the Mexican territory. The fate of the capital decided the fate of the empire, which was soon after entirely reduced under the dominion of Spain.

The name of this noble Mexican sovereign is usually written *Guatimozin*, but Dr. H. adopts the mode of writing suggested by Clavigero. In his notes to this passage the Dr. reprobates the injustice and cruelty of the conquerors. Pizarro afterwards receives equal detestation.

But we proceed to less painful subjects.

It appears that even before 1526 the merchants of England had commercial agents in the West Indies. This was gathered by Hackluyt, from "a certaine note or letter of remembrance written 1526 by master Nicholas Thorne, a principal merchant of Bristol, unto his friend and factorer, Thomas Midnal," then at St. Lucar, in Andalusia. Master Robert Thorne of Bristol (we suppose of the same family) fitted out two ships for discovery.

The colonists stationed in the newly discovered countries suffered many hardships; and some of them were twenty years without hearing from their mother country, or being heard of in it. And this seems to have been the conduct of most of the European states; Spanish, French, English, each paid but little *national* attention to establishments that were destined to be of immense estimation in after ages.

The general character of these colonists may enable us in some degree to account for this apathy of the European governments. The French Officer, Landoumiere, at Fort Caroline, in 1565, says, on mustering his men:

"I found nine or ten of them, whereof not past two or three had ever drawn sword out of a scabbard, as I thinke. Of the nine there were foure but young striplings, which served captaine Ribault and kept his dogs. The fifth was a cooke. Among those that were without the fort, and which were of the foresaid company of captaine Ribault, there was a carpenter of three score yeeres olde, one a beere-brewer, one olde crossebowe maker, two shoomakers, and four or five men that had their wives, a player on the virginals, two servants of Monsieur du Lys, one of Monsieur de Beauhaire, one of Monsieur de la Grange, and about four score and five or sixe in all, counting as wel lackeys as women and children. Those that were left me of mine owne company were aboute sixteene or seventeene that could beare armes, and all of them poore and leane: the rest were sicke and maymed."

Smith's description of the Virginian colonists in his time is too curious to be omitted.

There was "but one carpenter in the country; two blacksmiths; two saylers." Those, described as "labourers," were for the most part footmen, and gentlemen's attendants, who never did know what a dayes work was." Excepting the Dutchmen and Poles, and about a dozen others, "all the rest were poore gentlemen, tradesmen, servingmen, libertines, and such like, ten times more fit to spoyle a commonwealth, than either to begin one or but help to maintain one."

On the slow progress of colonization, Dr. H. observes:

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At the time of queen Elizabeth's death (1603), which was 110 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, neither the French, Dutch, nor English, nor any other nation, excepting the Spanish, had made any permanent settlement in this new world. In *North America* not a single European family could be found. The French had *now* (1606) just begun to make settlements in Canada and Acadie; and these, with the Spanish soldiers, maintained at two or three posts in Florida, appear to have been all the Europeans in North America.

But speedily after this period North America became better known, and was resorted to by those who intended here to spend their lives. Early in king James's reign many discoveries were made, and the nation began to take an interest in its distant settlements.

In 1606 the grant, made to Sir Walter Raleigh, being void by his attainder, several gentlemen, by the incitement of Mr. Richard Hakluyt, petitioned king James, to grant them a patent for the settling of two plantations on the main coasts of America. The king accordingly, by a patent, dated the tenth day of April, divided that portion of North America, which stretches from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, into two districts nearly equal. The southern, called the first colony, he granted to the London company; the Northern, called the second colony, he granted to the Plymouth company. He authorized Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hakluyt, Edward Maria Wingfield, and their associates, chiefly resident in London, to settle any part, that they should choose, of the southern district; and vested in them a right of property to the land, extending along the coast fifty miles on each side of the place of their first habitation, and reaching into the interior country a hundred miles. The northern district he allotted, as a place of settlement, to several knights, gentlemen, and merchants of Bristol, Plymouth, and other parts of the west of England, with a similar grant of territory.

The supreme government of the colonies, that were to be settled, was vested in a council, resident in England, to be named by the king, according to such laws and ordinances, as should be given under his sign manual; and the subordinate jurisdiction was committed to a council, resident in America, which was also to be nominated by the king, and to act conformably to his instructions.

The charter, while it thus restricted the emigrants in the important article of internal regulation, secured to them and their descendants all the rights of denizens, in the same manner, as if they had remained or had been born in England; and granted them the privilege of holding their lands in America by the freest and least burdensome tenure. The king permitted whatever was necessary for the sustenance or commerce of the new colonies to be exported from England, during the space of seven years, without paying any duty; and as a farther incitement to industry, he granted them liberty of trade with other nations; and appropriated the duty, to be levied on foreign commodities, for twenty-one years, as a fund for the benefit of the colonies. He also granted them liberty of coining for their own use; of repelling enemies; and of staying ships, that should trade there without leave.

One of the methods adopted for the increase of their number, if not the most delicate, was perhaps the most politic. The enterprizing colonists being generally destitute of families, Sir Edwin Sandys, the treasurer, proposed to the Virginia company, in 1620, to send over a freight of young women, to become wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded; and ninety girls, "young and uncorrupt," were sent over in the ships, that arrived this year; and, the year following, sixty more, handsome, and well recommended to the company for their virtuous education and demeanour. *The price of a wife, at the first, was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but, as the number became scarce, the price was increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, the value of which, in money, was three shillings per pound.* This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedency of all other debts, and be first recoverable.

Beside the transportation of reputable people, the king commanded the treasurer and council of the Virginia company, to send to Virginia a hundred dissolute persons, to be delivered to them by the knight marshal; and they were accordingly sent over as servants. The early custom of transporting vicious and profligate people to that colony, as a place of punishment and disgrace, though designed for its benefit, yet became ultimately prejudicial to its growth and prosperity.

A Dutch ship, putting into Virginia, sold twenty negroes to the colony; and these were the first negroes imported into Virginia.

We find it extremely difficult to form any decided opinion on the numbers of inhabitants in the various parts of America at the time of their discovery. We would willingly flatter ourselves that it was greatly exaggerated by those who first visited them; and if we may adduce a modern instance as an example, this opinion has something more than probability to support it. Capt. Cook unquestionably estimated the population of

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Otaheite much too high. He did not make, and possibly could not make, sufficient allowances for the impulse of that curiosity by which natives from all parts were urged to visit that station where his ship lay, or to follow the vessel with unsatisfied gaze, while coasting round the island. It should be recollected that these people had no occupation which fixed them to any particular place: and therefore they suffered no inconvenience from persevering to gratify their curiosity. Whether the Spaniards were not under an equal deception must ever remain uncertain. But, when we read of *one million* of inhabitants of Hispaniola, in 1492, reduced to *fifty thousand* in 1697, and in the same proportion elsewhere, we cannot but infer as well as wish, an error of great excess in the first estimate.

It is certain, that the desolation of the original inhabitants was in North America much less rapid; though most certainly, they suffered extensive devastations by diseases introduced among them, of the nature of which they were ignorant, as well as by wars, with their attendant calamities.

In 1674, Daniel Gookin, of Cambridge, completed his historical collections of the Indians, in New England; which furnishes an authentic account of their numbers, customs, manners, religion, government, and condition.

This work was dedicated to king Charles II. and seems to have been prepared for publication; but it was not published until the year 1792, when it was printed in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society [i. 141—227.] From this respectable authority we learn the numbers of the principal Indian nations in N. England, in 1674. There were then within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts:

	Men.
1. The Pequods (formerly 4000 warriors) then containing	300
2. The Narragansets (formerly 5000 do.) about	1000
3. The Pawkunnawkuts (formerly about 3000) nearly extinct	
4. The Massachusetts (formerly 3000)	
5. The Pawtuckets (formerly about 3000)	250

There were, at that time, 7 old towns of Praying Indians.

We cannot doubt, but that if these nations had committed to record the events of their enterprizes, and the exploits of their great men, they would exhibit many exalted characters, and heroes of the most admirable qualities. With an instance or two in support of this opinion we shall close the present article, intending to consider the second volume at a future opportunity.

Can we but honour the dignity that glows in the answer of Nanunttenoo, head sachem of the Narragansets, under circumstances calculated to appal the firmest fortitude?

'He had ventured down from the northern wilderness toward Seaconck, near the seat of Philip, to procure seed corn, to plant the towns, which the English had deserted on Connecticut river. This sachem was a son of Miantonimoh, and inherited the pride of his father. He would not accept his life, when offered on the condition, that he should make peace with the English. When he was informed, that it was determined to put him to death, he said: "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft, or I shall have spoken any thing unworthy of myself." The Mohegan sachem, his counsellors, and the principal Pequots, shot him at Stonington. Trumbull, i. 362.

The remarks of our author on occasion of the death of Philip, a most dreadful enemy to the settlers in New England, prove him to be a man of consideration and candour. We are struck with their justice: and at the same time we think them truly honourable to the Dr.'s philanthropy and magnanimity.

'The death of Philip, in retrospect, makes different impressions from what were made at the time of the event. It was then considered as the extinction of a virulent and implacable enemy; it is now viewed as the fall of a great warrior, a penetrating statesmen, and a mighty prince. It then excited universal joy and congratulation, as a prelude to the close of a merciless war; it now awakens sober reflections on the instability of empire, the peculiar destiny of the aboriginal race, and the inscrutable decrees of Heaven. The patriotism of the man was then overlooked in the cruelty of the savage; and little allowance was made for the natural jealousy of the sovereign, on account of the barbarities of the warrior. Philip, in the progress of the English settlements, foresaw the loss of his territory, and the extinction of his tribe: and made one mighty effort to prevent those calamities. Our pity for his misfortunes would be still heightened, if we could entirely rely on the tradition (mentioned by Callendar, 73), that Philip and his chief old men were at first averse to the war; that Philip wept with grief, at the news of the first English who were killed; and that he was pressed into

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these measures by the irresistible importunity of his young warriors. The assurance, on the other hand, of the equity of our ancestors, in giving the natives an equivalent for their lands, is highly consoling. The upright and pious governor Winslow, in a letter dated at Marshfield, 1 May, 1676, observes: "I think I can clearly say, that before these present troubles broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this colony, but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors. We first made a law, that none should purchase or receive of gift any land of the Indians, without the knowledge and allowance of our court. And lest yet they should be straightened, we ordered that Mount Hope, Pocasset, and several other necks of the best land in the colony, because most suitable and convenient for them, should never be bought out of their hands." See Hubbard's Narrative (where this important letter is inserted entire) and Hazard, Coll. ii. 631—584.

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically, to advance the Learner in scientific, as well as verbal, Knowledge. Designed for the Use of Schools. By Nathaniel Howard. 12mo. pp. 164. Price 5s. Longman and Co. London. Rees and Curtis, Plymouth. 1808.

THE intention of this small volume is of that description which we think it our duty to encourage. We are of opinion, that to learners of any language, the terms of it cannot be made too familiar. The more frequently they are presented to the mind, by common occurrences in life, or by articles with which the learner is most likely to be intimate, the more effectually is he transported, as as it were, to the time, or the country where the language was, or is, vernacular: and the stronger impression is made on his mind. We therefore commend without hesitation, the *intention* of this volume, which contains lists of words referring to the principal subjects of natural knowledge: as, the solar system, the elements, animals, man, diseases, intellect, ethics, household furniture, implements, building, arms, occupations, &c. To some of the articles concise remarks are added.

But the *execution* of a volume like the present, small though it be, is an arduous, as well as an important undertaking. The compiler should not only understand Greek, but English also, thoroughly; and should, from among sundry apparently synonimous terms, which our language presents, select that *one* which is most suitable to the subject, and most aptly expresses its nature, derivation, or composition. In elementary books the utmost care should be taken that correct ideas be imparted to the learner. Youth, which is usually the time of life for learning, is also that for retaining what is learned; and to have occasion to complain of errors fixed in the mind by tuition, is doubly mortifying to the ingenuous. The Italian proverb applies to such but too correctly: "If you knew nothing, you would soon know something." By way, therefore of enforcing the propriety of our remarks, we shall adduce a few instances of what in our opinion, might be improved in the work before us.

"*A comet flies* 14,000 *miles in a minute.*"—Comets are not all of equal velocity.

"*A race-horse can run nearly a mile in a minute.*" The flying Childers might; but not every race-horse. Our author has here, and in many other instances, taken particular facts as general truths: a too prolific parent of error, on many occasions!

Among ecclesiastical matters; "a sacrament;" and "baptism," appear: but not the Lord's supper, or *Eucharist*; though that be commonly called "the sacrament," by way of eminence.

"Charity, Αγαπη." — *Charity* is so commonly taken in another sense among us, that of alms-giving, that it ought by no means to have been adopted as equivalent to *Agape*. Perhaps our word *affection* had been more expressive. We acknowledge the difficulty of distinguishing the term: yet all the grace of a remarkable passage in the N. T. turns on the emphasis of this word, John. xxi. 15. Our Lord says to Peter: "Dost thou love me *affectionately*, αγαπας?" The conscious Apostle declines using the word *Agape* in reply, but answers in a more modest tone: "Thou knowest that I *love* thee, φιλω:" —The second time our Lord uses *Agape*, and again Peter answers by *philo*:—but, the third time Jesus condescends to his now cautious disciple; and says: "Simon, dost thou *love* me, φιλεις?" and to this, Peter, though vexed, replies boldly: "Thou knowest that I love thee,

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philo." It is difficult to preserve the spirit of such apparently synonimous, but really selected terms, in translation. This conversation, however, may be taken as a proof of the necessity for adopting the most suitable English word from among several which present themselves as synonimous. The beauty of this incident is totally lost in our public version.

"Turkey, Μελεαγρις." Mr. H. knows, no doubt, that naturalists are not agreed that the turkey is the *Meleagris* of the ancients; some have thought it was the Guinea fowl. Vide Pennant, Daines Barrington, &c.

"Slow-worm, Τυφλινες." Another name for this creature in English is *Blind-worm*: certainly the Greek alludes to blindness.

Had our author departed a little from his conciseness, on some subjects, we should not have thought the worse of him for it. When he had called our "apple-tree *Melea*," he might have distinguished the "Melea *Persike*, the peach:" the "Melea *Armeniake*, the apricot;" the "Melea *Kydona*: the quince:" of the latter indeed he says "*brought from Cydon in Crete*:" why then not inform us on the former, that one was brought from Persia, the other from Armenia, as the name of each respectively imports?

"A sinew, Νευρον:" rather, a *nerve*.

"A consumption, Φθισις, Μαρασμος." *Marasmus* had better have been rendered *decay* or *wasting*; for the purpose of distinctness.

"Reproach, Ατιμια;" rather *infamy*: the *A* being privative. When Solon ordered a citizen who would not discharge the duties of citizenship to be *Atimos*, he did not order him to be *reproached*, but, to be held *infamous*; disgraced.

"A church porch, Προπυλαιον." No: the *Propulea* at Athens, was not a *church* porch.

"A tradesman, Τεχνιτες." We do not discover in *technites* any reference to *trade*: it imports an artist; and so our author, a few lines lower, "a workman Χειροτεχνης:" i. e. a *hand*-artist.

"A cushion, Προσκεφαλαιον;"—but a cushion may belong to a seat: whereas *proskephalaion*, clearly refers to the *head*: and our author has elsewhere rendered it *pillow*.

"The blade of corn, Καλαμος."—No: the *stem*, reed, or even cane, is *Kalamos*: but the *blade* is better expressed by Σταχυς.

We have had repeated occasion to enforce the necessity of an acquaintance with *things* in whoever would understand *words* properly and correctly. The various parts of knowledge are, in fact, supports to each other, and very rarely can one be attacked, and yet be complete.

Mr. H. may rest assured that we do not undervalue his work: but as it professes to be intended for the use of schools, we conceive that we ought to discharge a duty to the rising generation; and also support our opinion by instances. If Mr. H profits by our hints, he will thank us: let him revise his work carefully; distinguish ancient Greek from modern convenient *Greekifications*: omit all reference to the Chinese, Japanese, and Hottentots, in a work that should be purely Greek; and correct the press with persevering assiduity; it will then become an useful book.

To the errata add: for Νημπια, read Νεομηνια, the new moon, p. 2; for Αμνος, read Αρνος, a lamb, p. 12.

Anatomia Britannica. A System of Anatomy and Physiology, selected from the Works of Haller, Albinus, Monro, Winslow, Hunter, Soemmerring, Scarpa, Cruikshank, Masgagni, Murray, Walter, Sabbatier, Meckel, Zuin, &c. &c. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 12mo. Wilson, London, 1808.

We do not clearly comprehend by what right or propriety a work, professing to be a compilation from *foreign* authors, assumes the title *Britannica*. Neither are we quite satisfied, as to the authority in pursuance, of which our author takes upon him to censure omissions in some of his contemporaries, who have deserved well of their country. There is a great deal of valuable information collected in these volumes; as might be expected from the writers alluded to in the title page; but they are altogether incomplete, through the absence of plates. This omission, it strikes us, must prove an insuperable obstacle to the popularity of the book. The work is closely, and neatly printed.

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A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons, on the first Institutions of Religion; on the Being and Attributes of God; on some of the most important Articles of the Christian Religion, in Connection; and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind, &c. By the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Lustleigh, Devon. Printed by Himself.--Fourteen copies only. 1795-1807.

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES! collected, selected, compiled, composed, and printed, all by the Author's own hand!—*pro bono publico*. Oh! for a hero of a Reviewer whose indefatigability is proof against the task of scrupulously examining the contents of these *six and twenty volumes!* The first of them contains 412 pages, besides *Dedicatio*, (Deo Omnipotenti) *Ad Lectorem* (Benignissime Lector, si sit e millibus *unus* qui legat hoc opus)—and Preface. Nor are these all; for by the ingenious contrivance of notes, and, *literally*, notes *upon* notes, as well as extracts upon extracts, and afterthoughts upon afterthoughts, folding upon others (we have not seen the like since we contemplated Jacob Behmen's "Tree of Life in the Soul of Man," &c.) the *readable* quantity of these pages is greatly increased. Now what can the PANORAMA, the attention of which is called to a multitude of objects on all sides, and without intermission, do, in a case like this?——We commend the intention of the author, as he has explained it in his preface; we admire the spirit of perseverance, with which he is endowed; his courage in undertaking the work, and his diligence in executing it, alike excite our astonishment!—and, for once, we own ourselves baffled,—incessant readers as we are!—— Nevertheless, to judge by what has met our eye, Mr. Davy has selected some good things, and his compendium includes much information, not readily to be found in any other work. He does not indeed, profess, to have paid much attention to composition, to style, to logical deduction, or to the *lucidus ordo*, which as critics we might have desired: but then his work defies criticism, by other properties, and we wish neither his head nor our own may *ache*, till his labours have been duly considered, and appreciated. The small number of copies printed by this typographer, precludes the idea of popularity from his work; (how, therefore, could he anticipate "*e millibus* unus qui legat hoc opus?) To compensate this defect, we have thought it incumbent on us to record the labours of this industrious wight, and moreover to assure posterity, that the nineteenth century, at its opening, produced not only *adamantine* men of learning but men of labour; witness one in particular, who collected, selected, compiled, composed, and printed, by his own hand, *pro bono publico*, no less than twenty-six volumes! on the subject of divinity, only!—We recommend him to the office of Illustrator Royal, or Commentator General on the statutes *at large*: if his salary be equal to his labour, it will be a pretty thing enough.

Stories of Old Daniel: or Tales of Wonder and Delight. 12mo. pp. 96. Price 3s. 6d. 1808.

THE Panorama has been characterized as maintaining "the *cant* of morality:" very well; in the spirit of that *cant*, then, we object to old Daniel's telling his stories on Thursdays and *Sundays*. There was no necessity for this: but it is a sly inuendo, not intended to promote the *religious* observance of that sacred day. Why could not the author have given us leave to applaud him without a counter check?

Observations on Seduction and Prostitution, and on the evil Consequences arising from them; extracted from Matthew Henry's Exposition on the Old and New Testament. By Mary Smith, a Penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital, and published for her Benefit: with a Poem, by Mr. Pratt, &c. Second Edition. 12mo. Price 2s. 6d. Hatchard. London. 1808.

THE unfortunate young woman who arranged the following pages for the press, is an orphan and a penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital. She takes this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to the governors and managers of that valuable institution for their protection, and for the instruction which has been the means of convincing her of her error, and pointing out to her the paths of virtue; humbly hoping that the public will encourage her efforts to deter others from falling into the snares of seduction, and enable her, by the profits arising from the sale of this work, to settle herself in a business which may provide for her future wants in this world.

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An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever: to which are added, Remarks on the Effects of Cold Drink, and of Gestation in the Open Air in certain Conditions of that Disease. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. pp. 445. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh, Wm. Martin and Co. John Murray, London, 1808.

THIS is a desultory tract on one of the fashionable innovations in medicine. The simple applications of the early ages of physic, gave place to the more complex systems of chemistry and pharmacy. The mechanical theories alternately displaced clinical and empirical notions, and receded before them. In later times, specifics have been revived, mysteries restored to their primitive dignity, and an acknowledged or implied perfection of understanding, has been assumed as the personal right of individuals not at all elevated by their talents, learning, or judgment, above the common classes of mankind.

Among the scintillations of novelty to which the admiration of Englishmen, particularly, and of late years Europeans generally, has been directed, the use of cold water in the cure of diseases very different in their nature and symptoms has been repeatedly displayed. The author, whose work is now before us, presents his remarks to the public on new grounds which perhaps he can best explain in his own words.

I observed that Dr. Currie, (who has also recommended affusion) not only expressed himself ambiguously on the score of *my* pretensions, but that he endeavoured to controvert the grounds of the principle according to which *I* acted, judging it to be erroneous, consequently concluding the effect to be imperfect or unfortunate, *I* entered into the subject at large, and have now given a form to *my* work different from what *I* had originally designed. For, circumstanced as *I* am, *I* consider it to be a *duty*, which *I* owe to *myself* to substantiate the truth of *my* claim as a matter of historical fact. *I* even hold it to be a *duty* which *I* owe to the station which *I* have held in the public service, to produce evidence that *my* principle has not been applied injuriously in practice upon those who were committed to *my* care; and, moreover, as *my* writings are *still* before the world, *I* think it *due to the world* that *I* vindicate *them* from the imputation of leading any one into error who may be disposed to consult *them* with a view to information.

So much for the motives of the author.

It appears to have been assumed by Dr. Currie that the effect of affusion depended on the regulation of temperament effected by it:—on the reduction of the matter of heat accumulated in the system. Dr. Jackson thinks otherwise.

I have here (says the Doctor, p. 274,) ventured a step farther, and *I* think *I* have done so with safety and with success. *I* shall endeavour to give an illustration of it by example. *I* suppose a case presented where the febrile heat is deficient in degree, or where it is unequally distributed *in* the surface. In this case *I* conduct the patient into an apartment where the air is of a high temperature. *I* apply warm fomentations to the extremities, *I* purify the skin by friction with brushes, soap, and warm water, *I* affuse warm water on the surface generally, or *I* immerse the *whole body* into a warm bath.

Afterwards the author proceeds:

I do not attempt to influence *the election* of the reader further than to suggest to him that the condition which I thus prepare, is calculated to give success to the application of *cold water*: even on the supposition that cold water produces its salutary effect by acting on increased heat, for *the heat is increased* superficially; and it is *more equally diffused*, &c. than as the disease presents itself in the natural form.

If the reader feels the same impression as the writer of this article, he will be at a loss to know whether, on the whole, Dr. Jackson has not supported rather than destroyed the hypothesis against which he contends. It is evident that he artificially creates that state of the system which his opponent considers to be most beneficially acted upon by the practice which on different principles they recommend with equal earnestness.

The practice of the author must be collected from scattered hints, for there is no proper division of the work, and it is interspersed with much ambiguous and irrelevant matter.

I may, however, remark that the *impression* of this remedy, as *I* have had an opportunity of witnessing, has not always an effective operation.

I think *I* may be allowed to say, that he (Dr. Currie) has not drawn his rule of prac-

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tice from a view of fevers in their violent forms.

I endeavour to simplify the disease. *I* thus attempt to moderate the precipitancy of its cause.

I endeavour (p. 281) to form the case, that is to *create the condition*, and having *created the condition*, *I* apply the means with confident expectation of success.

It was *my* custom at *one* time, particularly in the West Indies, to dash the water on the head and about the shoulders, with force and *in quantity* by means of buckets. *I* now ordinarily, particularly in Britain, pour it on the head and shoulders *through* a large sponge: *I* pour it however in such quantity as to imitate the streams of a shower bath. p. 163.

And why then, we would ask, ought not the shower bath so long known, and so frequently used, to have been fairly and concisely recommended?

From the different dates of the author's journal, it may be inferred that the practice described was principally pursued between the years 1790 and 1796. As so long a period has elapsed since, it might have been expected that the theory contained in the work under consideration would have been either confirmed by more mature experience, or rejected on account of its disadvantages. This is a blank in the *great lottery* of medicine: for such seems now to be the character of medical science.

Dr. Jackson should have modelled his book after the example of those excellent medical guides, who have fully related disappointments as well as successes. He should have enabled his readers to determine on his qualifications for the task he undertook, by fairly stating the degree of his experience in the remedy recommended, *in comparison* with other remedies. He should have told us, how long he resided in Jamaica, and the other stations in the West Indies, which were the scenes of his *exploits*.

The language of experience and practical knowledge is always entitled to respect and deference, however unpolished or incorrect, as far as relates to mere construction: but then, the facts of *experience* and *practice* being the solid basis of the doctrines delivered, must be duly established and ascertained: for however plausible a specious and glittering eloquence may be, and however the rich luxuriance of language may sometimes conduce "to make the worse appear the better reason," homely thoughts expressed in vulgar language, must be recommended by sound judgment and discreet research,—or they will always be despised.

These remarks on composition, as particularly applicable to books on medical subjects, which have been too often scarcely fit for perusal, will we trust, not only be received with candour, but applied with attention and facility. They apply to many other performances of a similar nature to the present: and we trust that they will procure a due and liberal reception among those who are desirous of presenting to the public, in print, the result of their studies or experience.

No man can read Hippocrates, Celsus, or Sydenham, without combining the honour due to the physician with the respect which is attached to the cultivator of elegant literature. There are many modern names which might be added to these illustrious authors.

But as the sum and substance of physic is to apply rational ideas, with logical precision, to the removal of diseases:—so the principle and perfection of medical writings is to embrace an accurate discrimination of symptoms, and a correct arrangement of remedial applications, philosophically adapted to the removal of disease: and whosoever attempts to make a display of his knowledge and gifts, for such a purpose, unless he can write at least intelligibly, will clog the wheels of science rather than improve the mechanism of the machine or increase the accuracy and facility of its movements.

The Contrast: a Poem; including Comparative Views of Britain, Spain, and France, at the present Moment. In two Parts. Addressed to an English Nobleman. By S. Pratt, Esq., Author of "Gleanings in England," &c. 8vo. pp. 24. Price 2s. Cradock and Joy, London, 1808.

THE popularity of the subject of this pleasing poem will plead sufficiently to the reader for our extracting the preface, explaining the author's intentions; and the justice due to him prompts us to add a specimen or two of the poetry.

That part of the following poem, addressed to the nobleman (Earl of Shaftesbury)

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alluded to in the title, and which relates to the long-delayed and as long-wished return of him and of his family to England, from the country which forms one of the principal CONTRASTS, was written very soon after his arrival. The kindness with which the MS. was received by those who saw it, induced a desire to render it more deserving of that reception, by a careful revision. A tedious illness, however, and various occupations which could not yield even to the plea of indisposition, withheld for many months the power of bringing to the task the necessary degree of unembarrassed attention.—In the mean time, those wonders—I had almost written, the miracles—in the south of Spain began to be performed, and have ever since continued in radiant progress. My very soul followed their track of glory; and almost every day has enlarged my hopes, and diminished my fears, on their heart-commanding subject. I devoted the first hours of my convalescence, and the first impulses of my enthusiasm, to this new and animating theme. On recurring to the unfinished poem, I was struck with the possibility of running the two subjects together; or, rather, of making both more powerful by union. I am warm in the hope that the public mind will feel they assimilate; at least that they are brought very strongly to bear in way of CONTRAST; tending thereby to promote a cause, which is the echo of every voice, and the vibration of every heart; and certainly a cause the most important and sublime that has, for many centuries, "rivetted the undivided attention of Europe."

From realms, my lord, where pow'r unlicens'd reigns,
And cheated vassals seem to hug their chains;
Where trembling slaves suppress the heartfelt sigh,
And, gall'd by fetters, rave for liberty!
From cities sack'd, and villages on fire,
Where scarce is sav'd the crutch'd or bed-rid sire;
Where, near her hour of trial, shrieks the wife,
And the scar'd babe untimely springs to life;
Welcome, thrice welcome, to your native land,
Where still fair Freedom makes her awful stand;
Where still Religion holds her sacred sway,
And points to regions of eternal day.

.....

But, broad and general while the ruins spread,
One gen'rous nation rose, as from the dead;
E'en from its ashes, as by heav'n's command,
In fire it rose, the phœnix of the land!
Yet, ah! it was not the fierce meteor's glare,
That burns awhile, then dissipates in air;
'Twas not the madd'ning ferment of an hour,
Nor meaner struggle for a change of pow'r;
'Twas not a sordid, mercenary race,
That move to battle with a hireling's pace:
Nor the plann'd contest that from party springs,
Nor partial strife of yet inferior things;
Nor yet the multitude's unlicens'd rage,
That for vile gold on either side engage:
No! t'was the magnet, which all nature draws
To one supreme and universal cause,
That touches at a thousand points the heart,
Wakes us to bliss or agonizing smart;
That rocks the cradle where our infants lie:
Throbs in each pulse, and breathes in ev'ry sigh;
That guards the dwellings where our loves reside,
The father's transports and the matron's pride;
And in the forms of parent, child, or wife,
Endears the sweet affinities of life,
Yes, t'was th' attraction which, where'er we roam,
True as the polar needle, points to home;
All that can bind us to this world of care,
Chief source of ev'ry joy, of ev'ry pray'r;
Nay, all that soars beyond this mortal span,
And lifts the nobler hopes of favour'd man—
Oh! 'twas the magnet, above earth's controul,
Which to sublimer regions draws the soul;
Ascends, with force divine, the blest abode,
And, finding there its centre, points to God!

.....

With speed of thought to each congenial shore,
As if a seraph, wing'd, the tidings bore,
Flies the electric spark unnumber'd ways,
Spreads as it moves, and gathers to a blaze!
The brave Gallicians catch the holy fire;
Asturia, Murcia, Arragon, respire;
Estremadura, Leon, Biscay, join,
And prostrate millions, as by breath divine,
Leap into form, like atoms in the hour
When anarchy obey'd th' Almighty pow'r;
When, from confusion, beauteous order sprang,
And th' harmonious spheres with plaudits rang.
Ye virtue-prov'd and heav'n-appointed host,
The world's new wonder, and your country's boast,
To you the high-plum'd glory is assign'd,
To give the proud example to mankind!
In times like these, when foul corruption's art
Has ply'd with bulky bribes the struggling heart;
When oft the trusted soldier has been stain'd,
Whole armies sacrific'd, and empires drain'd;
When vaunting heroes have to ruffians grown,
And sold at once their country an! the crown:
In treach'rous times like these, 'tis yours to shew
The statesman's wisdom, and the warrior's glow
The stern disdain of interest, and of sway,
And all that leads the yielding mind astray;
Brave, wise, and loyal, generous, and just,
Ye hold the reigns of government in trust;

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Too proud to fill e'en a deserted throne,
But make a captive prince's wrongs your own,
Myriads of faithful subjects to restore,
His rightful sceptre and defrauded pow'r,
Your sons, your daughters, feel one pious aim,
And pant to share hereditary fame;
Feel their descent from an unconquer'd train,
Or they who rose more glorious from the chain.
Yes, ye remember what your records tell,
When the proud legions with Sempronius fell:
What then was Spain let the fierce Moor declare,
When great Pelagio led his troops to war;
When Lusitania's heroes took the field;
While vanquish'd thousands to their prowess yield;
When the imperial mistress of the world
Saw her choice cohorts in confusion hurl'd;
When her two Scipios, dreadful in their might,
And Asdrubal but ill sustain'd the fight;
When from the walls of Tripoli was sought;
Th' expected triumph, with no conquest bought;
Ventilius, vanquish'd, and in chains appear'd,
And Christian banners were by Christans rear'd!
Carthage, thy Hannibal was sore oppress'd;
Proud Rome! thy eagle dropp'd the tow'ring crest,
Thy bribes, thy arts, thy arms, were all withstood,
And thy wreaths stain'd with the republic's blood.

.....

And Thou, rever'd and sympathizing land,
Prompt to extend the ever-helping hand
Where'er oppression lifts his iron rod,
Hostile to man, and impious to his God;
Friend to the friendless or by flood or field,
Thy vanquish'd foe's best buckler, spear, and shield:
O! native Albion! from whose heav'n-blest store
Flows the rich tide of bounty to each shore;
By foreign rage or homebred tumults cross'd,
All the fierce passions in thy mercy lost:
In war, in peace, to thee the suff'rers come,
Exiles from ev'ry clime, and find a home;
Find the soft solace of thy shelt'ring arms,
And, like a cradled infant, safe from harms;
The heavy laden lay their burthens down,
While Pity's tearful smile succeeds thy frown:
Thou, Tyrant's envy, and thou, Patriot's boast,
Still give thy aid to wrong'd Iberia's coast;
Assert her cause, assist her just defence,
And greatly prove her SECOND PROVIDENCE!

.....

Our sympathy with the valiant Spaniards, needs no proof beyond that which is presented by the pages of our last and present number: may the result of their inexpressibly important struggle afford triumphant subjects of gratulation to the "Muse of Fire!"

Six Sermons on the Church Catechism; originally delivered in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1797—1801, at the Busby Lecture. Now first revised and published, with Notes Critical and Expository, by the Rev. W. B. Williams, M. A. 8vo. pp. 132, price 3s. 6d. boards. Rivingtons. London. 1808.

A CATECHISM, being itself an instruction for youth, cannot be too plain and simple; yet from a variety of causes it may require elucidation, and from a still greater variety it may require enforcing. The young may receive, by such means, principles of great efficacy and benefit in future life, and the aged, from the renewal of sentiments not wholly obliterated, neither yet wholly in their pristine vigour, may experience at the same time both pleasure and profit. Subjects of this nature, therefore, when formed into a course of sermons, are well calculated to engage attention, and thereby to do good. Mr. Williams has fulfilled his task with spirit He is a fixed and hearty churchman. His explanation of sundry church doctrines will not be recommended by their Calvinism to some of his clerical brethren. He supports his opinions, however, by appeals to a cloud of writers on the subjects he discusses, and appears to have taken no ordinary pains in his researches after truth. We cannot follow him in these researches, but must content ourselves with specimens of his labours. We shall first extract Mr. W's. history of our national catechism, as a fit subject for all to be acquainted with.

The Reformers began, most judiciously, with such things as were generally acknowledged by the two contending parties in the church. The first catechism therefore consisted simply of the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer. Nor was it an easy effort to bring even these into general use. They were received by the majority, in the midst of the profound ignorance which then reigned, as a species of magical incantation. And it was long, before the grossness of vulgar conception could comprehend, that the creed, the decalogue, and prayer of our Lord, were merely intended to confirm their faith, direct their practice, and assist them in their devotions.

This appears to have been the only progress made in *catechetical* instruction from the be-

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ginning of the Reformation to the year 1549. About that time, a farther effort was attempted by archbishop *Cranmer*, as it is commonly supposed. He ventured to add a few cautious, explanatory passages; which was all the prejudices of men would as yet admit. In the year 1553, however, an improved attempt was hazarded: a catechism was published *by authority*, in which the preceding articles were more fully expounded, and a brief explanation of the *sacraments* was annexed. This, from being printed in his reign, and having the royal injunction * prefixed, is generally called "King *Edward* the *Sixth*'s Catechism;" and in it the complete model of our present one was laid."†

Thus the matter rested until the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It was at length published, nearly in its present form, in the year 1563.‡

It being afterwards thought necessary that something should be taught as to the doctrine of the *sacraments*, King James the First appointed the bishops to add a short and plain explanation of them, which was done accordingly by Bishop Overal, then Dean of St. Paul's, with the approbation of his brethren. §

Our author describes the doctrines of this Compendium of instruction as being

Designed for the most extensive benefit; its *doctrines* are not the refined speculations of the schools, nor the abstruser points of *doubtful disputation*, on which the *wise* may err, and the *good* may disagree. Assuming the admission of leading truths, and the evidence of certain facts, it stays not to censure heresy, to answer scepticism, or to combat infidelity. Its aim is to make us christians, rather than scholars; and to proselyte us not to a party, but to Christ. Wherever it shall wind its peaceful course, its tendency will not be to multiply sects, or foment divisions; but to enlighten ignorance, to cherish piety, and to elevate devotion.

The doctrine of an *atonement*, then, so indispensable to this; and at the same time, as the chief pillar of our faith, and the basis of our hope, is here supposed to be true *without controversy*. On the same principle, the topic on which it treats, is not a religion of nature, but of grace; not, what as *innocent* creatures must be done to secure a continuance of the divine favour; but the way whereby guilty and "miserable sinners," may recover the privileges they had forfeited; and be restored to the possessions they had lost.* Not, what in a state of *integrity* we must do to be *happy*; but, what, in a state of *ruin*, we must do to be *saved*.

The note on this passage may be taken as a specimen of many, most pages have one and some have several. Whether this abundance of appeal to authority, may not give something of a too scholastic air to this performance, we leave to the decision of harsher critics than ourselves. It cannot, we presume, claim fashion in its support, but if it can claim utility, that, we are certain, is, Mr. W.'s principal object; and in that we heartily wish him success.

* The *injunction* states, that "the debating and diligent examination of the catechism had been committed to certain bishops, and other learned men," previous to its adoption. The author of it is not certainly known; but Strype concludes, whoever was the author, that "Archbishop Cranmer was the furtherer and recommender of it unto the king." Dr. Waterland supposes Peynet to have been the original writer. Heylin Quinquartic. Contr. folio 68.

† Gilpin's Lectures on the Catechism, Vol. I. Lect. I.

‡ Archbishop Wake, says in 1570; but *query?*

§ Vide "Conference at Hampton Court," p. 43, and Dr. Nichols' Additional Notes, page 58.

* This appears in type and figure to have been taught immediately upon the fall. The appointment and general prevalence of SACRIFICES throughout the globe cannot be rationally accounted for on any other principle, than, that they were standing memorials of the event; and of the promised *substitution* of an *innocent*, in the room of a *guilty* creature.—On this very interesting subject, see that most elaborate and useful work of Bishop Law's (quoted above) p. 51—56, notes, and the authorities there given. Also, Shuckford's Connexion, vol. I. p. 80—90. Archbishop Tillotson's 46th ser. vol. I. folio. Bishop Horne, vol. I. p. 86. Witsius, p. 949, &c. Lowman's Heb. Ritual, p. 144, &c. Kennicott's Diss. on Cain and Abel. Outram, de Sacrificiis. M'Ewen on the Types, b. ii, § 8. &c.—Would it not extend this note too far, quotations might be given from *profane* historians and *classic* authors in proof of the prevalence of this opinion throughout the world. To instance one—a remarkable illustiation will be found in Cæsar's Commentaries; where speaking of the old Gauls, he says: "*Pro vita hominis nisi vitâ hominis reddatur, non posse aliter Deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur (Gelli), publicèque ejusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia.*" De bello Gallico, lib. vi. § 16.

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Essays on the Nature, Order, Privileges, and Duties, of the Christian Church. With an Address on Personal Religion. By Charles Dewhirst. 8vo. pp. 220. price 5s. Conder. London. 1808.

MR. DEWHIRST is a minister of the Independent denomination of Dissenters, at Bury St. Edmund's. His conceptions of the nature of Christian churches, and their officers differ as a matter of course, from those of our venerable establishment. His Holy Temple is neither decastyle nor octastyle: it is surrounded by no colonnade, nor adorned with *façade*, pediment, or pilaster: a simple structure, within the abilities of the weakest association to erect, is all he desires wherein to glorify God. And that he *really* desires to glorify God, by exciting a spirit of personal piety, and the practical exercise of religion, we cannot entertain a doubt. A vein of affectionate seriousness runs through these discourses, which does honour to the character, disposition and intention of the author. We could wish that his remarks in general were strongly impressed on the minds of the members of his community; and those of other communities have been well taught, who may not learn something worth remembering from parts of these discourses. His sentiments may be deduced from a short specimen.

View a good man's conduct in reference to society at large. In his general deportment among men, he puts a practical comment upon the fifteenth Psalm:—"He walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour. This is the man that shall never be moved." And to the principles of moral rectitude he superadds those of Christian benevolence. So far as his religion is displayed, as a member of society, no one can charge him with being either the narrow-minded bigot, or the unprincipled enthusiast. He associates the liberal spirit with the well-regulated zeal of unadulterated Christianity. A Christian's soul is all benevolence, and embraces in its prayers and exertions, as far as possible, the whole human race. When the Gospel enlightens and warms its powers, it flames, like the meridian sun, around the globe. The Gospel is the very offspring of the Divine nature; and the man inspired with its principles is the Gospel itself in living miniature: yea, he actively breathes peace on earth, and good will to men. In reference to the general republic of humanity, as far as his influence and exertions can extend, what line of conduct do the principles of Christian benevolence excite him to pursue? He looks, with the tenderest sentiments of pity and compassion on the affecting condition of men, perishing for lack of knowledge. His invention, quick as the intellect of an angel, devises the best means for their relief; or his assiduous research finds out institutions already formed. Plans being well framed, his exertions, vigorous as a strong man rejoicing to run a race, surmount every difficulty, and carry them into their most extensive operation. Thus, whatsoever his hand findeth to do, he doth it with his might, knowing that there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither he goeth.

Who can but join in the following supplication?

"O thou ever-blessed God; the giver of every good and perfect gift. Grant unto thine unworthy and frail servants ability to glorify thee by a holy conversation. In the various conditions of life, adapt thy blessings to our wants. In seasons of prosperity make us humble, bountiful, and faithful to our trust. In times of poverty, affliction, and distress, give us a constant patience, and an unshaken confidence in thee. In whatsoever state we are, help us therewith to be content. In our families make us uniformly tender, peaceful, affectionate, and kind. In our religious community, may we be constant imitators of all that is godlike, and worthy patterns of all that is good. And, in our connection with the world, may our lives be distinguished by every moral excellency, and crowned with eminent usefulness to our fellow creatures. In the early stages of life may we flee youthful lusts. In the vigour of manhood, may the strength of our days be devoted to thee. And in declining age, as we approach nearer the heavenly state, may our growing meetness for its purity, glory, and bliss, become more satisfactory to ourselves, and more evident to others around us. To run this holy course, gird us with thy strength, and grant us at last a happy death, and a glorious resurrection, through the merits of our adorable Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

An address enforcing the necessity of *personal* religion never can be ill-timed: in the present writer it will be deemed of no trivial service to the best interests of man and morality.

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LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interspersed with remarks on the nature of the soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume in octavo.

Mr. Belfour intends speedily to publish in two octavo volumes, Illustrations of Quixote: tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious work; to convey intelligence of authors and of works therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance, and to develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation: with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Dr. Mavor, whose agricultural report of Berkshire will speedily be published, has long had it in contemplation, to bring out a new edition with georgical notes, of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, a work now become extremely scarce, and which furnishes many excellent precepts in the science of agriculture, delivered in an original style of poetical composition. The quaintness of the Elizabethean age, mixed with much good sense and good humour, distinguishes the work of Tusser, and renders him equally entertaining and useful.

The Rev. W. Parry of Wymondley House, will shortly send to the press "A Vindication of Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in reply to the animadversions of the Rev. T. Hill, with further strictures on Dr. Williams' hypothesis."

Also speedily will be published "A Rejoinder to the Rev. Thos. Hill's Brief Strictures" on Mr. Bennett's "Remarks, relative to the Origin of Moral Evil;" exhibiting the "Passive-Power-Hypothesis in its application to the doctrine of Original Sin;" by the author of the Remarks.

A volume of Sermons by the late excellent Mr. Lavington of Bideford, (for an account of whom see Ecl. Rev. Vol. III. p. 638) is now in the press.

Shortly will be published the life of Mr. John Bunyan containing his grace abounding to the chief of sinners, an account of his imprisonment, conversation before the Justices, &c. Just published from his own manuscripts in 1765, and remarks on his character and writings, with a fine portrait by Joseph Ivimey.

Also by the same author the History of Baptism in an appeal to the scriptures and history for information on that subject, in dialogues between a Baptist and Pedobaptist, with a frontispiece representing the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch.

Miss Owenson has a new novel in the press, the scene of which is said to be laid in Greece.

Mr. George Montagu's Supplement to the *Testacea Britannica* is nearly finished, and will speedily be ready for delivery.

Miss Anna Murphy intends to publish an Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants, collected and abbreviated from the best authorities.

Dr. Adams, Physician to the Small-Pox Hospital, author of the Treatise on Morbid Poisons, &c. &c. has undertaken Dr. Batty's Department of the Medical and Physical Journal.

The author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a small volume of Poems, consisting of Sonnets, Tales, and Characteristic pieces.

The Rev. —— Wix has nearly ready for publication, Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.

Mr. E. A. Kendal, of New York, has in the press Travels in Lower and Upper Canada, in which the political and moral state of those countries, their agriculture, trade, sources, &c. are illustrated by many important facts and anecdotes. The work is expected to form one large volume in quarto, accompanied with engravings, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in one volume, in quarto, a History of the Horse, by the author of "Rural Sports," containing directions in breeding, rearing, training, &c. the Race-horse, the Hunter, the Hackney, the Carriage, and the Cart-horse, for the different purposes of the turf, the field and the road; interspersed with anecdotes appertaining to each class: comprizing also an account of the most approved methods of treating those disorders which the horse is liable to, as well as those originating from too indulgent or too careless management.

A new edition of Rowe's Fluxions with the Essay on the Explanation of the Theory of Fluxions, noticed by Simpson, is in the press and will be speedily published; likewise a second edition of the Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

We have on several occasions availed ourselves of opportunities to state the present condition, regulations, &c. of this truly noble National establishment. A Synopsis of its history and contents having been lately composed by the officers of the institution, we are enabled to give its history, in our present number, with well merited commemorations of benefactors to whom science, the nation, and the literary public at large, are under great obligations. A succinct view of the contents of this magnificent Repository, may be expected in a future communication.

FOUNDATION BY PARLIAMENT.

The Slonean Museum.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, bart. who, during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts; and who, being well aware how much science is benefited by the opportunities which large aggregates of objects afford for comparing them together, and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his will had cost him upwards of £50,000, should, if possible, be preserved entire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of £20,000; that should this tender not be accepted, the offer should be then made to certain foreign academies named in the will; and that, should these also decline the offer, his executors should be at liberty to dispose of it in the manner that should appear to them most eligible.

Sir Hans Sloane died in the beginning of 1753. The offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and accepted without hesitation.

The Cottonian Library.

A beginning having thus been made of a public scientific Repository, it was deemed expedient to enlarge its extent, and increase its importance, by adding the library of manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Cotton, in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and increased by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, in the subsequent reign.

This is an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws, and constitution of these realms. It now consists of 861 volumes; of which 54 are much damaged by a fire which happened in 1731, also a considerable number of coins, chiefly Saxon and old English.

Major Edwards' Library.

There was likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by him, in 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of £7,000, for erecting a building adapted for the effective preservation of the two joint libraries.

This capital, which originally purchased £7,933 Old South Sea Annuities, is now, by accumulation, and the addition of the sum of £1,123, being the amount of lottery tickets granted by his present Majesty, increased to £12,440. 6s. 9d. of the same fund.

Harleian Collection of Manuscripts.

Parliament also, with the same liberal spirit of promoting the purposes of literature, offered £10,000 to the Countess of Oxford, relict of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and the Duchess of Portland, their only daughter, for the purchase of the numerous and valuable library of manuscripts collected by the said Earl, and by Robert, Earl of Oxford, his father.

The sum was accepted, and this collection is now kept together, as an addition to the Cottonian Library.

This Library, consisting of upwards of 7,600 volumes, many of them, as is usual in all MS. collections, containing a great number of separate articles, and upwards of 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other instruments, among which there are many of great antiquity, the whole chiefly relating to the political, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain and Ireland, is now placed according to its destination.

In order to defray the expences necessarily implied by these purchases, and to provide a proper repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, Parliament resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 by way of lottery; which having been drawn according to the provisions laid down in the act, netted the sum of £95,194. 8s. 2d. This sum, together with the several collections purchased and granted as above stated, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame; and it was now determined that the institution should bear the name of the *British Museum.*

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Montague House.

These Trustees fixed on the noble mansion, built about 1680, by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, who being at that time Ambassador at Paris, sent over French artists for erecting and adorning the edifice he had in contemplation. This palace, together with its gardens and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montagu family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

The Museum was opened for study and public inspection Jan. 15, 1759.

Beside the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000 for the Harleian, collections, and £10,000 for Montagu-house, the sum of £28,663. 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000 3 per cent reduced annuities, and appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment. The remaining £26,531. 3s. 2d. raised by the lottery, scarcely sufficed to defray the expences of repairs, cases, furniture, removing the collections, and various other incidental charges.

GRADUAL INCREASE.—ROYAL DONATIONS.

George II.—The Royal Library.

His late majesty, fully impressed with a conviction of the utility of this institution, was, in the year 1757, graciously pleased to make over to this trust the whole of the very choice and important library of printed books and manuscripts, which had been gradually collected by the sovereigns of these realms, from Henry VII. down to William III.; since whose time it has been continued, and is still annually increasing, by the privilege of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered in Stationers' Hall.

Besides the books immediately collected by the sovereigns, and principally by Henry VIII. from the opportunities which offered at the dissolution of the monasteries, this collection, which at the time when the Museum act passed, consisted of about 2000 MSS. and upwards of 9000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son-in-law Richard lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon, some of the volumes in the latter deriving considerable value from the MS. notes of the learned proprietor. This library also contains, among other most valuable articles, the venerable Alexandrian Codex of the Bible, several splendid MSS., chiefly biblical and chronicles; and among the printed books abundance of old and rare editions, many of them being presentation copies from their respective authors.

George III.—Collection of Pamphlets.

A numerous collection of pamphlets and periodical papers, published in the convulsive interval between the years 1640 and 1660, [collected expressly for the service and information of Charles I.] after having passed through the hands of various persons, some of whom were at times obliged to secrete it with uncommon care and circumspection, was at length offered for sale in the year 1762; and his Majesty, being apprized of the circumstance, immediately ordered the same to be purchased, and to be deposited in the Museum. The collection consists of upwards of 30,000 articles, bound in about 2,000 vols.; most of the tracts being now become uncommonly scarce, and many of them probably unique.

Antiquities, &c.—Chiefly Egyptian; and among them one of the finest mummies perhaps now in Europe, which were sent to the late Earl of Bute by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and presented by the former to his Majesty, who was pleased to transfer it to the Museum.

Lottery Tickets—In 1761, a number of lottery tickets which belonged to his royal predecessor, containing prizes £1,123.

In 1772, a complete set of the *Journals of the Lords and Commons*, with their several indexes and reports, was sent to the Museum by his Majesty's command. Also, a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, from the N. W. coast of America, brought home in 1796 by Mr. Menzies; and several single books of great value and utility.

Our army in Egypt having acquired, by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, many articles of *Egyptian Antiquities*, which had been selected and shipped with a view of being transported to France; these acquisitions were sent to England in 1802, and were immediately ordered by his Majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

Parliament.—Hamiltonian Collection.

The number of antiquities contained in the Museum was originally inconsiderable; but this deficiency was amply supplied in 1772. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples as his Majesty's envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store then known of ancient vases, usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England; in 1772 the House of Commons on report of a committee, voted £8,400 for the purchase thereof, in order to its being deposited in the Museum.

The public is also largely indebted to Sir William Hamilton for many liberal and repeated donations to the Museum; especially abundance of articles of natural history, particularly of the volcanic productions of Mount Vesuvius, of which he has perhaps been the most careful observer since the days of Pliny.

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The Townleian Library.

An opportunity having presented itself, in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley in the county of Lancaster, Esq. at a great expence, during a course of many years, and by frequent journies to Italy, parliament, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 for their purchase: and also voted supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which is now completed; and a magnificent collection of ancient sculptures is at length opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists.

The Lansdown Manuscripts.

Parliament has recently accepted an offer, made by the executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown, for the purchase of his valuable collection of manuscripts, for the particulars of which vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 983.

2.—ADDITIONS MADE BY THE TRUST.

Greenwood's Birds.

The Trustees being, in the year 1769, informed that a large collection of stuffed birds, in uncommon preservation, had been brought over from Holland by a person of the name of Greenwood, who having for a time exhibited them to the public, became desirous to dispose of them at a reasonable price, they readily availed themselves of the opportunity, and purchased the whole for the sum of £460. Many additions were afterwards made by purchase and donation, and the agregate soon formed, not indeed a complete, but as extensive and curious a collection as any perhaps at that time extant.

Hatchett's Minerals.

In 1798, a favourable opportunity presented itself for supplying the deficiency in the Mineralogical part of the repository. Charles Hatchett, now of Roehampton, Esq. having during his travels in various parts of Europe, formed a large and well chosen collection of minerals of every class, the Trustees acquired it at the price of £700; and all that was valuable of the Sloanean collection having been incorporated with this ample accession, the whole, with the addition of what Mr. Cracherode's bequest has since supplied, now forms a very copious and useful mineralogical collection.

Halhed's Oriental MSS.

The Trustees having received intelligence that the Oriental library of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. might be obtained at a reasonable price, in the year 1796, obtained the whole of it for the sum of £550. It consists of ninety-three volumes, fourteen of which are in the Shanskrit language, and the rest chiefly Persian: and to these have been added twenty-six volumes recently purchased of the executors of the late Col. Hamilton, the translator of the Hedaya, and the four Vedas in the Shanskrit language presented by Col. Polier; besides thirty-two volumes which came with the trophies of our Egyptian expedition, and various other curious and valuable articles.

Tyssen's Saxon Coins.

Samuel Tyssen, Esq. who during a short but active life had spared neither labour nor expence in accumulating a collection of coins, died in 1802. This collection comprised the most complete series of Saxon coins perhaps in the kingdom: for this the Trustees offered £620 which was accepted.

Dr. Bentley's Classics.

In the year 1807, an offer was made to the Trustees to purchase [for £400] a collection of ancient classics, which had been in the possession of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and contained a great number of his truly learned notes. It consists of eighty-four volumes, among which is Dr. Bentley's copy of the plays of Aristophanes, with his copious and profound illustrations, a commentary much prized by the first critics in Greek literature.

For the history of this discovery, and other particulars, Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 84.

3.—DONATIONS BY TRUSTEES.

The *Rev. Thomas Birch*, D.D. many years secretary of the Royal Society, and one of the fifteen elected Trustees of the first nomination, after having rendered great services to the institution, while in its infancy, by his unwearied assiduity and exertions, closed a meritorious life in the year 1766, bequeathing his whole, not indeed very numerous, yet truly valuable library, to the Museum; and the annual produce of all his property in the funds, amounting to £522. 18*s*. New South Sea Annuities, to be equally shared among the three under librarians for the time being. This learned divine having chiefly distinguished himself as a biographical writer, his library excels particularly in books relating to that branch of literature; and among his manuscripts are several collections of historical documents, correspondences of men of note, and copies of various state papers, which he obtained from persons in high stations, with whom he lived in habits of familiar intercourse.

Gustavus Brander, of Christ Church, in Hampshire, Esq., in 1765, made a considerable addition to the Museum, by the donation of his fossils, chiefly collected by himself in Hampshire, of which a classical catalogue was drawn up and published by his friend and countryman, Dr. Solander: he afterwards added many valuable donations.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. a gentleman whose name will ever be revered, as long as true taste and learning are held in estimation, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum all the books in his select library, which were not

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already in that repository; by which means about nine hundred volumes, chiefly classics, were, in the year 1796, added to the collection.

Sir William Musgrave, Bart. in 1800, by a similar bequest enriched the Museum library with nearly two thousand volumes of printed books, among which are a great number of biographical tracts, many of them of great rarity and curiosity; and about forty volumes of manuscripts, the greater number of them being an obituary kept by himself, during the whole period of his active career.

The Rev. *Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode*, M. A. a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity, had, employed his whole time, talents, and ample fortune, in forming numerous and choice collections of printed books, prints, coins, and medals, minerals, and shells. This treasure, he, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum, where, due prepations having been made for its reception, it was actually deposited in 1799. Some idea may be formed of their importance, by the value set upon them by experienced dealers in the different branches, when the House of Commons called for such an estimate, with a view to remit the legacy-tax upon the whole bequest.

Printed books	£10,000
Coins and Medals	6,000
Prints	5,000
Shell and Minerals	2,000
Gems	500
Total	£23,500

The Right Hon. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Bart. K. B. after his return from his circumnavigation, deposited at different times in the Museum numerous collections of natural and artificial curiosities from the newly discovered islands in the South Seas, which, with considerable additions since made by the Admiralty, Capt. Cook, and other officers who have performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now one of the most conspicuous parts of the Museum.

Sir Joseph added a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and in manuscript, which he collected in a voyage he made, in 1772, to that island.

4.—BENEFACTORS, NOT TRUSTEES.

The Museum may boast of various benefactions, from several crowned heads on the continent, and many political as well as literary bodies, chiefly in books. From the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, and their Majesties Charles III, King of Spain, and Frederick V. King of Denmark. Among our own public offices, it has repeatedly received additions from the Admiralty, the board of Longitude, and the East-India-Company: and as to the Literary Societies which regularly send in their various periodical and other publications, we are bound to make honourable mention of the Royal Society,* the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Leyden, the Imperial Academy of Brussels, the Royal Academy of Lisbon, the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, the Faculty Advocates of Edinburgh, and several other learned bodies, whose donations have been no less frequent than valuable. Among the multitude of private individuals, we must here select, as being foremost in their liberality three gentlemen of the same family, viz. Colonel William, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Smart Lethiullier, who, so early as the year 1756, began their benefactions, and continued them for several years, thereby materially increasing the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, to which they added two mummies, and a great number of idols, utensils, and other implements. Thomas Hollis, of Coscombe, in Dorsetshire, Esq. appears perhaps more frequently than any other in the list of Benefactors; from the year 1756, to the day of his death in 1774. The late Earl of Exeter ranks likewise very high in the register of Benefactors. He presented the bronze head of Homer which he purchased at the sale of Dr. Mead's collection; a large, if not a complete, set of the Roman As, and its divisions, and of Contorniate Medallions; and a splendid collection of drawings by Mosman, being highly finished copies in black chalk of many of the most capital pictures at Rome, which, according to a moderate computation, could not have cost his lordship less than £3,000.

This extensive Repository is committed to the care of forty-three Trustees: 21 Official Trustees; 7 nominated by the representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Townley Families; and 15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees. These hold regular quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the by-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution. They are from time to time, called upon by Parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings.

For the Constitutions and Regulations of this Establishment, especially so far as concerns the Public, Vide PANORAMA, Vol. IV. page 925.

* In the year 1781 this Society presented, the greatest part of its collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities to this Museum.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

SWEDISH PATRIOTIC FUND IN LONDON.

We are sorry to learn that the Russian troops in Finland have treated the Swedish peasantry with uncommon severity. War has evils enough in his train, evils inseparable from his career: and to diminish them, or to render them less ruinous to unopposing individuals, will ever be the truly honourable study of an exalted mind, however determined on discharging military duty. War on the part of Russia, with intent to force Sweden to adopt any line of political conduct was unjust; but the injustice is augmented incalculably by the consideration that the object was no less than to oblige her, against her determination, to become an enemy to her former friend, and a friend to her former enemy, to change, without reserve, her whole system, under which she had long flourished. For, how is this consistent with national independence? If, however war, war on such grounds, *must* break out, at least, it ought to be conducted with every possible mitigation, and all those alleviations of its miseries that can be practised ought to be devised and enforced. This, if our information be correct, has not been the fact. Barbarity has disgraced the Russian arms. The distresses of their countrymen induced the Swedes, settled in London, to attempt the assistance of their brethren, among themselves; but finding their powers not equal to their wishes, or their object, they have made a more extensive appeal to the feelings of humanity, and to the generous commiseration of Britons. The following paper has lately been circulated by these Swedish Patriots.

"While the King of Sweden, amidst all the misfortunes and changes of the Continental States, still continues firm in his exertions to oppose the desolating tyranny of the French, and adheres with magnanimous fidelity to his engagements with the British Nation; his loyal Subjects at home have not been deficient, in testifying their allegiance and attachment to a beloved Monarch, and in seconding his generous purposes by their endeavours to encourage the minds, and to support the spirits of their gallant Countrymen in Arms, by providing for the wounded in battle, and for the relatives of the slain: following herein the noble example of this great and liberal Metropolis, who with enlightened patriotism, and acting upon a just knowledge of the principles of human nature, have, in the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, procured for their Country a source of incalculable advantage, and added to its noblest triumphs.

"For, certain it is, that no consideration can more directly tend to solace and encourage the Soldier in the day of battle, than the conviction, that should himself be wounded in the execution of his duty, he will not be left by his Country, to drag out a miserable existence in poverty and privations; and, that should he fall, those who are near and dear to him, will be comforted and provided for.

"It was with this view that collections and subscriptions have been made in Sweden; and his Swedish Majesty's subjects, now resident in London, feeling themselves strongly called upon to join in this work of patriotism, met at Batson's Coffee-House, the 26th of August, 1807, where having been joined by several respectable English friends, and the chair having been taken by His Excellency Chevalier d'Adlerberg the Swedish Ambassador; the following Resolutions were agreed to:

"That a subscription for the relief of the wounded Soldiers and Sailors serving under the King of Sweden, and for the Widows, Orphans, and Relatives of the slain, be immediately opened among the Natives of Sweden, who reside or are visitants in this country.

"That applications also be made to benevolent Englishmen for their contributions; who, it is hoped, will evince by their generosity, both the interest they feel for their brave and faithful allies, and their high approbation of that noble and undaunted spirit, which animates the gallant King of Sweden in the Common Cause."

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For the Literary Panorama.

Recent Information from Swedish Finland.

As soon as the Swedish troops were known to approach Wasa, June 25, the civil Governor Ämine, and the commandant of the town, Major-Gen. Kniper, fled: so that Major-Gen. Demidoff had the command there during the engagement. When the Swedish corps had retreated, the inhabitants, (who had been exposed to all the horrors and mischief of a constant fire of musquetry and cannon, which killed and wounded many in their houses,) expected some respite: but, almost immediately after, Gen. Demidoff gave orders to plunder the town, which orders were executed in the most cruel manner, under his personal direction. These scenes of murder, wanton cruelty, and devastation, continued until the 30th without intermission, except for a few hours, while Lieut.-Gen. Rajewski happened to stop in his way through the town, who expressed his detestation of this conduct, and ordered the plundering should cease. But he had no sooner left the town, than these murderous proceedings recommenced, and the soldiers divided themselves into larger and smaller bodies, and thus occupied the whole town. The usual mode of proceeding was, first to fire a volley

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of musquetry through the windows of the houses; they then rushed in, and with fixed bayonets destroyed whoever was to be found; and afterwards they plundered and carried away whatever was of any value. What could not be removed was utterly destroyed. All these atrocities were perpetrated under the eyes of the officers who went about and encouraged them, calling out *dobra* (bravo), *karascho* (charming). No distinction whatever was made. Ladies of distinction, women and children,—the sick and the wounded,—the aged and prisoners of war,—all fared alike,—all were treated in the most inhuman, cruel, and detestable manner;—and all were plundered. The supplications upon their knees, with tears and intreaties, of many of the most respectable ladies in the town, to obtain safeguards, were treated by that worse than wild-tiger Gen. Demidoff, and that complete monster in human form, Governor Emine, (who were galloping through the streets to give vigour and activity to the devastations carried on by the soldiers,) with a broad grin of contempt, or the most brutal conduct, and at best with unmanly threatenings, that if they ventured to say a word, the town should be burned and levelled with the ground.

When these ruffians evacuated the town, they dragged with them many of the respectable inhabitants, (regardless of age or sex,) to a place called Kuortane, a distance of 72 English miles, where they made them run the gauntlet between two lines of soldiers, and flogged them as they passed along, according to their barbarous Russian custom; they then left them in their misery and pain to provide for themselves. Some of these victims have now returned, mere dying carcasses, to their sacked and plundered dwellings.

Major-Gen. Demidoff caused three of the peasants to be tied together, and this being done, the Russians in a manner so peculiarly their own, and in order to prolong the pain and agony of the poor sufferers, pierced their thighs, arms, belly, and other parts with bayonets, before they killed them.—A magistrate of Christinestad, merely because they suspected him of an intention to inform the Swedish commander of the strength of the enemy, received for three successive days one hundred lashes each day. And this, although some few of the soldiers, yea, even of the officers with tears in their eyes, and without regarding the dangers, to which they were exposed from the unlimited vengeance of their superiors, did all in their power to protect the unhappy inhabitants, to prevent the robberies, to spare and console the sufferers.

At Nerpes, about 120 well-built farms, (besides the rectory and two houses of my own, one entirely new), have in this parish been burnt to ashes by the Russians. The cornfields and meadows in most parts trampled down;—cattle, and all kinds of tame animals, that could be got hold of, have been seized upon and killed, or driven into the yards of the farms to be there killed; houses destroyed in a common manner; the inhabitants, without distinction of sex, age, or situation, have been dragged away, God only knows where, hung, beheaded, shot, stabbed, flogged to death, burnt alive, or suffocated.

A young man who had launched his mother and his sister in a boat, to the care of Divine Providence, flew to the assistance of his beloved father, whom he found already in fetters: he then implored their mercy and offered as the ransom of his father to become himself their slave for life. This, which might have moved the most savage breast, had no effect on these ruffians, who, on the contrary seized upon him in the sight of his father, *tied him between two horses, rode by Cossaks, who galloped off in full speed.* No account has yet been received of him whether he now be among the living or the dead. Previously to their departure, they threw a quantity of firebrands into the different apartments.

The venerable Mr. Falander, from Wasa, refusing to swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, was dragged to Abo, and after repeated endeavours to force him to comply, ordered to be beheaded. The scaffold was prepared, and the innocent victim stood ready to meet his fate, when his heavenly countenance so shook the Russian commander with fear, that he ordered him to be released instantly, and go where he chose. Another gentleman, when they at times asked him, whether he would not swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, this venerable man answered: "Do to my body what you like, my soul you cannot touch, nor change my principles: and there is a God who rewards the faithful."

Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1808.—The number of fugitives that pour in from Finland becomes greater and greater every day: these consist of old men, women and children, that come over in open boats, and make the Swedish land wherever they can; for now, when the Russians seem to have given up the idea of keeping Finland, they treat that province most unmercifully. At their first incursion, they shewed, with few exceptions, respect both to persons and personal property; but since they were forced to retreat, they have unmasked and identified themselves as true barbarians. Now, after plundering the villages of every thing, they set fire to the houses, and force the miserable inhabitants to take refuge among the bears and wolves of the wilderness, or to throw themselves on the mercy of the waves.

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On receipt of documents from Sweden, feeling for the unhappy situation of the poor inhabitants of Finland, who must be reduced to extreme wretchedness by these ravages of war; and apprehensive it might be too late in the season to communicate with Sweden, if they waited the result of this publication, the Committee for relieving the distressed Germans, &c. immediately desired a respectable house at Stockholm to draw upon the treasurers for £300; trusting in the generosity of the public, at least to indemnify the Committee to that amount.—£200 are appropriated to Wasa and its neighbourhood, and £100 to the town of Cuopio and its vicinity.

*** In some places the approach of winter is considered as that of *famine*.

Messrs. Hardcastle and Reyner, Treasurers, Old Swan Stairs. Also the following bankers: Messrs. Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Messrs. Smith and Holt, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, Hulme, and Co. Lothbury.

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AFRICAN AND ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, July 19, the African and Asiatic Society held their annual meeting, at the Free Masons' Tavern, Lincoln's Inn Fields. A very encouraging report was made by the committee, of their proceedings for the past year.

The design of this Institution is, to shelter such outcasts, to store their minds with scriptural knowledge, and to supply their bodily wants. To prevent that thoughtlessness and degradation of soul which accidental alms-giving too often promotes, the Fund of Benevolence was raised, and is supported, partly by the small weekly contributions of the Africans themselves. One hundred and fifty-two have joined the Society, for this purpose; and have attended the means of grace occasionally. Several of them, at the last Anniversary, publicly expressed with gratitude the benefit they had received from the instructions tendered to them: others are inquiring after knowledge. Twenty-six have attended the school. Pecuniary relief has been granted to the sick poor in more than a hundred and forty cases, and they have been visited in their affliction. The Society have, besides, contributed towards the expence of some of their funerals.

N. B. It would be an act of merciful justice and substantial charity, if gentlemen, who have servants of the above description, would permit and urge them to avail themselves of the kindness of the Society.

For a more particular account of the institution, we refer to the appendix to a sermon, by the Rev. W. Gurney, A. B. rector of St. Clement Danes, &c. preached on occasion of a collection for the purposes of this charity, and just published for the benefit of the society.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Christian societies in the connexion of the late Rev J. Wesley, have set an example worthy the imitation of other Christians throughout the kingdom, by making voluntary collections in their respective congregations, for the benefit of this important institution, of which Dr. Clarke has recently paid £700 to the Treasurer on account; and a considerable addition is expected to follow.—We are happy to learn that, in addition to the Welch, Gaelic, French, Spanish, and German, in which languages a supply of the Scriptures is kept by the British and Foreign Bible Society, at their Depository, No. 169, Fleet Street, London, they are proceeding to print the New Testament in the Italian and Portugueze languages; and that they are prosecuting the necessary inquiries, with a view to printing Arabic and modern Greek versions.

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RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Monday, 27th June, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. The collection amounted to £149, 16s. 6d. The Earl of Jersey and the Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Addlestrop, are appointed stewards for the ensuing year.

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WEST OF ENGLAND INFIRMARY.

After the late meeting of the gentlemen of the county of Devon at the Castle of Exeter, for the purpose of addressing his majesty on the present posture of public affairs, a very numerous and respectable body adjourned to the Hotel in Exeter, to concert measures for the establishment of an Institution in that city, to be styled, "The West of England Infirmary, for curing Diseases of the Eye only." A subscription was opened for this purpose, when upwards of two hundred pounds was immediately subscribed by the gentlemen present; and it was agreed, that there should be another meeting of the subscribers, for carrying this desirable measure into effect.

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WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.

By the report of the Worcester General Infirmary, it appears, that from Midsummer, 1807 to Midsummer, 1808, the number of patients admitted was 1169, of whom 30 have died, and that, since its first establishment in 1745, the number admitted amounts to 53,409. The receipts of last year were £1918, 8s. 3½d. and the expenditure (including the purchase of 400 three per cent consols.) £1831, 9s. 4½d. Balance in hand £86, 18s. 11d. funded stock; 3 per cent consols, £8200; 3 per cent reduced annuities (arising from the Worcester Bread Charity in 1802) £200.

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GLOUCESTER MUSIC MEETING.

The attendance at the Gloucester Music Meeting was most respectable: and numerous beyond all former precedent. The collection at the cathedral amounted to £560. 6s. 11d. The stewards nominated for the next Gloucester Meeting are, the Dean of Gloucester, Rev. Mr. Lysons, Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Paul, Mr. Smith, Mr. Napier.

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BIRMINGHAM MUSIC MEETING.

The Birmingham Meeting has been the best attended of any ever before held at that place; and the receipts are upwards of £1000 more than at the last Festival. The performances produced £5,511, 12s. 2½d.—The profits are to be applied to the benefit of the General Hospital. So great a collection merits particular attention, and is extremely honourable to all who have had a concern in its meritorious purpose. We therefore insert, for the information of our readers, an account of the sums received on the respective days:—

First Day.

Taken at the Church	£128	10	6
Collection at ditto	242	7	3½
	370	17	9½
At the Theatre	492	0	0
At the Ball	80	14	0
	£943	11	9½

Second Day.

Taken at the Church	1128	8	0
Collection at ditto	362	7	5
	1490	15	5
At the Theatre	709	16	6
At the Ball (719 persons at 6s.)	215	14	0
	£2416	5	11

Third Day.

Taken at the Church	841	19	0
Collection at ditto	322	14	0
	1164	13	0
At the Theatre	758	17	6
At the Ball	49	4	0
	£1972	14	6
	5332	12	2½
To which add profit for books, &c.	179	0	0
Total gross receipts	£5511	12	2½

When the whole of the expences are paid, upwards of £3200 it is expected, will be left for the charity. The receipts in 1805 were £4222, 6s. 4d.—in 1802, £3820, 17s.—in 1799, £2550, 0s. 6d.—in 1796, £2043, 18s.

NEWCASTLE LYING-IN INSTITUTION.

At the last general meeting of the subscribers to the Newcastle charity for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houses, it appeared from the books of the Treasurer, that since the commencement of the Institution, 5581 poor women have received the benefit of the charity; that between the 1st of January, 1807, and the 1st of January, 1808, 104 poor women were delivered, and 106 children born, of whom 60 were males and 46 females; that of the women none have died; of the children 2 boys and 4 girls had died during the month; and that a balance of £60 was then in the hands of the treasurer. .....

WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY.

At the late anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Whitehaven dispensary it appeared, that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of the charity from June 8, 1807, to June 13, 1808, is as follows:—Recommended and registered, 1156; children vaccinated, 298; trivial incidents, 2719: total, 4173. Of these have been cured, 1292; relieved, 38; pronounced incurable, 9; dead, 46; remaining upon the books, 68: total, 1453. The total number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution in 1793, is 94,604. Inoculated for the cow-pox in the course of the last four years, 1103. .....

NORWICH DISPENSARY.

The annual report of the Norwich dispensary states the receipts (including the balance in hand) from 1st July, 1807, to 30th June, 1808, at £238, 7s. 9½d., and the disbursements at £212, 17s. 5d.; leaving a balance of £25, 10s. 4½d. During that period 305 patients have been cured, 54 relieved, 23 sent to the hospital, or into the country, 21 discharged for non-attendance, 10 not likely to receive benefit, 153 remain on the books, and 32 have died—making a total of 575; of whom 141 were visited at their own habitations. The number of patients admitted since the first establishment of the institution in March, 1804, amounts to 1946.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday evening, Sept. 26, the Covent-Garden company made their first appearance at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, in consequence of the destruction of their own Theatre by fire, as noticed in our last.—After the popular air of "God save the King," had been played, the curtain rose, and Mr. J. P. Kemble, the manager, in an *Imperial* Court dress, came forward, and addressed the audience in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: *I* know not how to express the very sincere feelings with which *I stand before you* upon the present

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occasion: and *I* am equally ignorant how to thank *you* for the very flattering marks of *your* favour, with which *I am now, and have long been*, honoured. *I* feel *I* shall not be able to state, in the collected manner *I* could wish, the object for which *I, at present, stand before you*; and *I* beg *you* to impute that failure to any other cause, than a want of respect to *those* whom *I* have the honour of addressing.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: immediately after the late destruction of the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, *I* trust the proprietors paid that humane attention to *its* workmen and dependents to which *they* were justly entitled: and *I* also trust *they* have lost no time in preparing to resume their share of contribution to the amusements of this metropolis, by engaging and fitting up for *your* reception the house in which *we* are now assembled. *We* have, however, to ask great indulgences at *your* hands; and *we* must be forgiven if *we* do not represent the productions of *our* poets with all those illusions of scenery, habits, and decorations, which the proprietors formerly spared no expence to provide, and no occasion to bring forward. In the Theatre of the ITALIAN Opera, to which *we* have been compelled to have recourse, *we* are naturally not so well provided to give life to the works of our *native* poets; and *we* must make large *drafts* upon *your* indulgence. Permit *me*, however, to state, that *we* shall make daily progress in bettering *our* present provision, and shall immediately set about to erect a *new* Theatre, such as *we* think will be worthy of the metropolis where *it is* situated, and in which *we* hope to be able to receive *you* by next September."

We have inserted the above from the report of the newspapers, as we could not obtain an entrance. But one of our friends who gained admission assured us that Mr. Kemble in the delivery "spoke like a tall fellow that "respects his reputation," while another (characterising the composition of this *finished* piece of oratory) replied, *he's like Parolles!* —"he's a good drum,* my lord, but a "naughty orator."

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A romantic melo-drama entitled *the Forest of Hermanstadt*, or *Princess and no Princess*, by Capt. Hewetson, author of the Blind Boy, has been produced at the King's Theatre. It is from the French, and the fable and incidents, are nearly the same as those of *The Mysterious Bride*.—The princess of Bulgaria, on her way to espouse the prince of Transilvania, is deprived of her royal robes by Oswald, the officer to whose charge she was entrusted. Oswald's sister is imposed on the prince for Alexina, the true princess, and after a variety of adventures at an inn, the imposition is discovered, the impostors are disgraced, and the innocent are made happy. —The music is by Jouve, and is very pleasing. —The piece was received with general approbation, and forms a very attractive spectacle.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The *Mysterious Bride*, a traditionary play, written by Mr. Skeffington, was again brought forward on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and met with a total failure, notwithstanding it had been twice performed last season for benefits, and received with considerable applause. We shall not now remind the reader of its defects by entering into any further analysis of its contents, than by merely stating that it merited at least a longer existence

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The Fortune Teller, a new musical farce, was produced on Thursday, Sept. 29, for the first and last time, as it received the just fiat of utter condemnation. The music was pretty; it was composed by Reeve, and we hope to hear it again in better company. A specimen of the songs will be found in our POETRY, as well as the prologue to the Mysterious Bride. . . . . .

The grand spectacle of Caractacus has been twice performed in the course of this last month. Such an exhibition would better become the theatre at Erfurth, than *the servants of his Britannic Majesty at Drury Lane*; nor should we be at all surprised to hear that it was performed at the former place the same day it was at the latter; indeed the splendid representation of a British prince in chains would be in character there, and a most acceptable sight to the monster manager of that theatre, who has ordered his *troupe* of players with Talma at their head, to march near seven hundred miles merely to entertain and cajole an imbecile prince, whom he either wants to rob or to force to serve his purpose some other way, until he can say to him as he did to Ferdinand: *Prince, il faut opter entre la cession ou la mort!*—Vide Don Cevallos's Exposition, page 353 of the present volume.

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Pizarro has likewise been *again announced* —but it has been at the ITALIAN Opera House, and therefore perfectly in character, we must allow!—Want of room prevents us from making farther observations at present, we will not however lose sight of this subject. In the mean time, as we are "English, sirs, "from top to toe," we wish Buonaparté had ordered his *Italian* and *French* pensioners from London—aye, ALL of them—to have assisted at the Erfurth Harlequinade.

* Sarcastically alluding to those times when *managers* of play actors used to deliver their bills of fare, and expatiate on their contents, by sound of drum; in which stile, if our memory fail not, the grandfather to this "same learned orator," used to exhibit.

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VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VI.

In perusing the following account of Spanish Commerce and Finances, we are to take into our consideration the extreme difficulty of procuring authentic information on those subjects under the late government, which, whatever intelligence it might receive from its agents, always supposed secrecy to be a necessary ingredient in the composition of a statesman, and absolutely indispensable in state affairs. From the publicity of our national proceedings, and the notoriety given to them by the press, with the general interest taken in them by the people, and the rapid circulation which they experience, we are entirely unqualified to judge of the difficulties attendant on the procuring of authentic documents, in despotic governments.—The suppression of facts, the mutilation of accounts, are the smallest evils to which an inquirer is exposed: it is well if he does not also meet with falsifications, and additions calculated to mislead him in essential matters connected with his inquiry. This must plead the excuse of the original writer of these papers for not presenting accounts of a later period than appear in his communications. With whatever earnestness he might desire to obtain them, they would be nevertheless withheld from him, as from the public at large.

COMMERCE.

No country in Europe is better situated than Spain is for the purposes of trade. A considerable extent of coast on the Ocean, and on the Mediterranean, also, commodious harbours in both seas, roads affording safe anchorage, a convenient latitude for the departure of her ships either for India or America, which affords her considerable advantages over the northern nations who have to pass the Line.—In the New World, from the point of California to the streights of Magellan, on the west of America, an immense extent of coast, where the ports may vie with the best in Europe.—On the eastern coast of America, the gulph of Mexico, totally under her dependance; the island of Cuba, the most considerable of the Antilles, and which alone might supply all Europe with sugar; on the south of the Portuguese settlements in the Brazils, that of Buenos Ayres; in the Indian Seas, islands valuable for their extent, position, and productions; such are the claims which Spain might assert to the monopoly of the trade of the whole world. And why should not Spain assume that commercial superiority to which her topographical situation entitles her? What was England before and during the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster? Where were her manufactures then?—Where those vessels that have since given her power such preponderance? A parcel of Flemish fugitives, intent on escaping the Duke of Alba's oppression, transported the art of manufactures to London; the Reformers sought in Great Britain an asylum which France denied them; and brought over their industry with them. The ships of the Hanseatic towns transported the native productions of those islanders, their lead and tin. But Elizabeth (that great sovereign) knew how to avail herself of the faults other monarchs committed; and to her England owes her commerce and progress in navigation.

Commerce establishes itself by mutual exchanges; the overplus of one country is sent to supply the deficiency of another, and the balance is in favour of that country which gives more than it receives.—It will appear from the sequel, that the balance of commerce might be in favour of Spain; for she has every thing to give, and, if she choose it, nothing to receive.

Her European continent supplies her abundantly with every article of the first necessity.—Arragon, Valentia, Andalusia, Castile and Navarre, supply superfine wool; consequently cloths.—Valentia, Grenada, Murcia, supply silks; consequently rich stuffs for objects of luxury.—Catalonia, Valentia, Murcia, and Grenada, supply brandy, wine, solder, and oil.—La Mancha abounds in wine, and, with a few improvements in the agricultural system, the execution of the royal order of the year 1765 for the liberty of the interior trade, and the prohibition to export abroad, she would have corn in sufficient quantity for her consumption; because the overplus of the produce of Estremadura, which passes into Portugal, and that of Castile which finds its way into France through St. Andero, might supply the wants of Galicia and the Asturias. The Canary islands, fruitful in every kind of grain, would supply the metropolis. The island of Lanzarotta, one of the Canaries, might furnish more than is requisite for the consumption of Madrid.

Biscay supplies iron of excellent quality. The Pyreneans, the mountains of Galicia, Andalusia, Catalonia, Navarre, abound in timber for ship-building. The kingdoms of Grenada, Arragon, and Navarre produce a sufficient quantity of hemp for the use of the navy. With the assistance of the laboratory established at Ferrol, the Mexico copper might be prepared, and supply the

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place of that which comes from Sweden and Trieste. The American possessions furnish cedar wood (the superiority of which for ship-building is decidedly acknowledged), sugar, cocoa, cochineal, coffee, indigo, vanilla, cinnamon, and medicinal drugs; and all those productions in such abundance that they partly supply several countries in Europe. Such is the enumeration of articles of the first necessity, which Spain can derive from her vast possessions. We must not omit her mines in Peru, Potosi, Chili, Mexico; those inexhaustible treasures supply all the specie in currency throughout the two Americas, and even in part that of India.

From all these advantages, it is easy to perceive, that the trade of Spain demands encouragement only. It would considerably increase if wealthy proprietors could be induced to engage in it. The sovereigns have neglected no means that might turn the attention of the nobles to maritime trade. Royal *cedulas* have declared wholesale and extensive commerce to be not degrading; but the Duke D'Ossuna is hitherto the only Spanish grandee who has embarked in commercial speculations.

I hear from well-informed authority that the Spanish American mines yield the king an annual revenue of thirty millions of dollars (near £7,000,000) clear from all charges for the administration, and after paying the troops in America. From the custom house duties on money or merchandize coming to private individuals in the metropolis, the king derives forty millions of dollars. The total amount of the revenue derived from foreign possessions only is consequently seventy millions of dollars.

This simple sketch will, I imagine, be deemed sufficient to prove the degree of prosperity to which the trade of Spain might attain. Let us proceed to examine what real advantages Spain derives from it: and these we shall discover in a statement of the imports and exports during the course of several years. We begin with England; the most preponderating power in trade at present.

Spain exported into England.		*England imported into Spain.*	
1781..	£114,492 7		
1782..	114,541 12		
1785..	697,712 14	1785..	£788,064 2
Total..	926,746 13	Total..	788,064 2

Balance during the three years.. 138,682 1

Spanish Exportations to England.		*English Importations to Spain.*	
1792..	£897,840 12	1792..	£794,101 11
1793..	485,872 18	1793..	476,726 17
1794..	748,546 10	1794..	634,654 0
1795..	992,853 13	1795..	436,830 19
Total	3,125,113 13	Total..	2,342,312 17

Exportation.. £3,125,113 13
Importation.. 2,342,312 17

Balance in favour of Spain 782,800 10

We have not been able to procure the statement of Spanish wines imported into England, except during the following years:

1784	£2,761
1786	3,265
1787	4,314
1788	4,744
1789	4,054
1790	5,037

In the year 1782, Ireland exported to Spain to the amount of £2,210, in linen, and salted meat; and imported to the amount of £83,413, of which potash was £77,967.

Balance in favour of Spain £75,757.

Exportations from the Spanish Islands to England.

1792 Cuba	£5,121	18
1793 Caraccas	12,802	14
1794 Cuba	11,119	5
1795 Cuba	19,871	19
1795 Buenos Ayres	3,264	14

In the year 1797 the exportation of Spanish merchandize amounted to..... £776,686 12
Importation 171,073 4

Balance..... 605,613 8

From this statement, taken from English registers, it seems clear that the balance is entirely in favour of Spain.

By the treaty of Amiens Spain relinquished the Island of Trinidad, the key of the Mexican gulph, to the English. The following is the statement of the trade carried on by that island with the English West India islands.

Import. from English Islands to Trinidad.		*Export. from Trinidad to English Islands.*	
1792.....	£17,829		
1793.....	592	1793.....	£5,787
1794.....	3,017	1794.....	32,275
1795.....	42,950	1795.....	8,283
Total..	£64,381	Total..	£46,345

As to the trade of Spain with France, the principal article which Spain exports is wool.

Wool	23,000,000 *livres.*
Wines	3,000,000
Oils	10,000,000
Total	36,000,000

Which are compensated by the following importation:

Oxen	700	at 300 *liv.* each	2,100,000	*livres.*
Sheep	100,000	24 –	2,400,000	
Mules	20,000	300 –	6,000,000	
Total			10,500,000	

Exportations.... 36,000,000
Importations.... 10,500,000

Balance 25,500,000

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The contraband trade cannot well be reckoned among commercial operations; nevertheless that branch is so extensive that insurers are found for the introduction of prohibited articles; which are, cotton in general, muslins, tobacco. quicksilver, &c. The exportation of specie is strictly prohibited.

A celebrated writer, Arthur Young, considers possessions beyond sea, as pernicious to European States. Being a cultivator, he sees nothing but corn: all his speculations are confined to the improvement of a corn field or a meadow. Consistent with his own principles, he maintains that funds laid out on agriculture instead of sugar, coffee, and indigo, would yield greater profit to a country than men and money, sent to a distance, and there employed.

M. Bourgoanne is of the same opinion with the English writer; but I know not whether his advice to Spain, *to abandon her colonial possessions and shut up her mines*, proceeds from the same principle. In order to prove what interest Spain could have to give up her colonies, I will only state that it appears from the returns of merchandize that have entered the port of Cadiz from the peace with England in Nov. 1801, to Dec. 1802, that their amount has been no less than £21,343,055.

Not having been able to procure an equally accurate statement of the importations from the Spanish colonies into the ports of St. Sebastian, Bilboa, Corunna, Malaga, Alicant, and Barcelona, we must trust to what we have offered as sufficient to combat M. Bourgoanne's opinion. That author would perhaps have better understood his Catholic Majesty's interests, if he had advised the establishing European manufactures at Mexico, Peru, and Chili. The people of those countries, emerging, as it were, from the hands of nature, and consequently susceptible of receiving every impression, would adopt the opinions and customs of our continent: their ideas would expand, and from a combination of the character of the inhabitants under the Line with that of those from the polar extremities of the globe, an empire, formidable to maritime nations, would arise, and assure to the crown of Spain, that preponderance to which it has a right to aspire.

There is no doubt but too distant and extensive a trade combines several weighty disadvantages with it. The navigation in remote parts of the globe, and residence in unhealthy climates, carry off a great number of persons, and affect, not only the existing population, but also that to be expected, by impeding the marriage of such expatriated rovers. The number of Spanish subjects who yearly migrate into the colonies is calculated at *twenty-four thousand*: of these one third only returns into the mother country. Such a loss cannot but prove prejudicial to the population of Spain. The last returns stated that population at *eleven millions five hundred thousand*, but we must deduct the victims of the war, and of epidemical diseases that have raged since at Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, and Alicant. If those emigrants to America remained on the continent, there is no doubt but Spain would see her population considerably increase, and her state of cultivation improve in proportion; it would remain to be proved, however, whether the advantages derived from that measure would compensate those that arise from the communications at present maintained with foreign possessions. The loss of North America, far from having proved prejudicial to England and to the English trade, has, undoubtedly, increased it; but this proof cannot be adduced in support of the proposition for abandoning the Spanish possessions, the soil and productions of which differ essentially from those of the English colonies.

As to the colonial system of the Spaniards, all writers agree to describe it as extremely mild and humane. In his view of the climate and soil of the United States of America, Volney tells us, page 410, vol. 2. "The Spanish laws with respect to the blacks of Louisiana are the mildest of all European codes." And Bourgoanne speaking of the slave trade, in reference to the Spaniards, says: "One must acknowledge however, not to their praise, but in their excuse, that if that horrible practice could be tolerable on any part of the globe, it would be under the Spanish dominion; and it is not undeserving of notice that the nation which, together with the Portuguese, is blamed more than any other, for the cruelties practised in the New World, is that by which the negroes are most kindly treated; as if by dint of human attentions that nation intended to make them forget the crime of its ancestors." Thus philosophy even is forced to depart from her usual severity to bear homage to truth.

FINANCES.

The general embarrassment of Finances is the order of the day throughout Europe. The system of Spain has undergone the same general judgment, and the public declare it bad without knowing its particular detail.

Adam Smith, after having examined the debts of the great nations of Europe, which he compares to those of private individuals, considers the ruin of their governments, without distinction, as extremely probable.

Without attempting to discover how far this assertion may be just, or how far the comparison of the resources of individuals with those of states may hold good, I will enter into that celebrated writer's meaning,

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and conclude that a kingdom is the better administered, and the furthest from ruin, when its finances are in a good condition. And, in this respect, what power in Europe can be compared to Spain?

Spain has no debts; and whatever M. Bourgoanne may say, Philip V's paper money obtains credit enough yet to be negociable. I have seen proofs of it myself, and since the reigning dynasty has occupied the throne of Spain, confidence has replaced that mistrust founded on the malversation of the finances which prevailed under the Austrian kings. The government has created and issued a paper money; this paper is exposed to and undergoes the chances of the different commercial places. In the year 1802, when Spain was at peace with England, it was generally at *four per cent.* after having lost sixty during the foregoing war; and, in consequence, the royal notes were in a train of liquidation by cash payment. A government, which is calling in its paper, is not in a distressed condition.

Paper money has advantages, the effects resulting from which are incalculable; among the first is that of attaching the opulent subjects to the government, by engaging them to invest a part of their capitals in the public funds: but this union of interests can be established only in countries where a national spirit exists; and it was probably from the knowledge which the Count Cabarrus had of the Spanish character, that he caused the creation of paper security, known under the name of *Vales Reales*. Count Cabarrus had vast and deep knowledge in finance; but he is a foreigner, and this reason was sufficient to raise him rivals and enemies, who impeded his views and plans. The Prince of Peace, who takes merit wherever he can find it, has lately promoted that of a person who appears to be the most enlightened financier Spain possesses at this moment. I mean the governor of Catalonia, Don Blas de Aranza. Since he has occupied this important post, he has given proofs of very extensive knowledge in matters of administration. Public opinion has long pointed him out as the fittest person to be minister of Finance.

The Royal Treasury is under the direction of two Treasurers General. Three Directors General have the detail of the administration. M. Bourgoanne agrees that Europe has nothing superior to this system.

The Royal Revenues arise from the produce of duties on provisions, tobacco, snuff, salt, wool, powder, brimstone, and quicksilver. The rents and tithes bear on the property of the clergy, and on the rents and tithes of private proprietors. The land taxes are very trifling; I know no country where the proprietor is less oppressed. There are duties called *Annates* and *Lanza*, that bear on the Grandees alone. The provincial taxes are laid on wine, vinegar, oils, meat, candles, &c.

It is impossible to ascertain the revenues of the Royal Treasury; they depend on what is collected from the mines in the New World, which, notwithstanding the sketch I have given, have no regularity in their yearly returns.

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The following are slight hints at the services of such Spanish Generals as distinguished themselves in the war against the French revolutionary government: they serve to shew that the Spanish soldiery has lost nothing of its ancient bravery, and that its commanders know how to avail themselves of the courage of their troops, as well as of their knowledge of the districts and scenes of action. The places in which these officers fought, are the same as are now likely to be "fields of blood" in conflicts between the generals of Buonaparte and those of the Spanish patriots. They may give some idea of what has been done in that country, and by whom.

GENERALS.

Don Antonio Ricardos knew how to avail himself of Spanish valour. At the opening of the first campaign against the French, in the early part of the French revolution, with five thousand men who had not seen active service for a long period, he took possession of Bellegarde, after prodigious efforts of bravery; he forced the whole line of forts on the frontiers; penetrated into Roussillon, and would have taken Perpignan, if he had had men enough to have kept it, and to maintain an army in the field. He contented himself with attacking the entrenched camp that covered Perpignan, to produce a diversion in favour of the different operations his generals were undertaking. The battle of Trouillas will be for ever memorable; it procured him as a recompense the name and title of Marquis of Trouillas. This general may be reckoned among the eminent of the age.

On his death, the Count of La Union had the command of the army. Although his successes, while general of division, had gained him a reputation, yet as general in chief he failed; and remained on the field of battle.

Don Joseph de Urrutja, who succeeded him in command, revived the spirits of the army, discouraged by the Count of La Union's misfortune. He re-organised it, stopped the French on the river Fluvia, and by partial engagements accustomed the Spaniards again to victory. The peace of Basle prevented his executing the vast plan he had conceived to drive the French army beyond the Pyreneans. From the confidence with which he had inspired his men, the good order he had esta-

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blished in the army, (about seventy thousand strong, at that time) one may conjecture that he would have obtained real advantages, and not have contented himself with merely recovering lost ground. Don Joseph Urrutja had served in Russia during the war with the Turks. He had distinguished himself at Ismaelow, and been decorated with the order of St. Anne. The king his master rewarded his services in Catalonia, by appointing him captain general of the army, and director general of artillery. This general died in 1803.

Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarre and Biscay, displayed the greatest talents in the defence of the frontiers entrusted to his care. Endowed with unparallelled activity, and a courage bordering on temerity, this general was of opinion that to defend one's self it was necessary to attack. Making frequent sallies out of his lines, he used to advance and attack the French redoubts, and after destroying several, he returned into his entrenchments. Thus with *twenty-two thousand* men, (eight thousand of which only were troops of the line) he contrived to defend a frontier of thirty-two leagues. The storming of Castel-Pignone, near St. Jean pied-de-port, will always reflect credit on Don Ventura Caro, and Spanish soldiers. Being appointed captain-general over the kingdom of Valentia, at the time of the rebellion in 1801, he there displayed that energy which forms the striking feature of his character, and the revolt was appeased. Retired on his estate with the rank of captain-general in the army, he enjoys that inward satisfaction which is the usual recompense of an irreproachable conduct.

The Marquis of La Romana, nephew of General Caro, distinguished himself in Navarre and Catalonia, by his courage and military information.

Monsieur de Solano, son of the Marquis Admiral del Socorro, displayed great bravery at various periods. He is at this moment governor of Cadiz.

The Count of Fuentes also distinguished himself in the war against France. In the campaign against Portugal in 1800, he met with considerable success at the head of the outposts.

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MINES IN SPAIN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir;—As a supplement to the "Views in Spain," I have taken the liberty of translating from Hoppensack's work, some observations on the above subject which may prove interesting to the geologist.—Yours, &c. C. W.

The ancient history of Spain fully demonstrates the great antiquity of the art of mining in that country. The Phœnicians imported great quantities of silver from Tarifa in Andalusia, and Mariana observes, that when Hamilcar and Hannibal went to Spain, silver was so common in Andalusia and Estremadura, that vessels for keeping of wines, oils, &c. as well as cribs for horses were made of it. While Hannibal was at the head of the Carthaginian government, he carried on mining with great spirit; and the mines, which were emphatically called *Hannibal's mines*, are said to have yielded *three hundred pounds weight of silver* daily. Pliny states, that the mines were open in his time, and particularly describes the Roman method of mining according to the nature of the mountains.

The Chalibes were the smiths who made arms for Hannibal, and to them Pliny attributes the art of smelting. Justinus says, that they particularly excelled in iron-work. They lived on the banks of the Sil in Gallicia, where marks of iron-works are still visible. Bilbilis possessed rich iron mines in the times of the Carthaginians, and its swords were famed for their high temper. Numantia also was noted for its silver and copper mines, and the peasants to this day frequently meet with pieces of those minerals. The Romans, according to Pliny, imported from Gallicia, Asturia, and Portugal, *twenty-thousand pounds weight of gold*, annually; of which Asturia furnished the greatest quantity.

It does not appear that the Goths and Saracens paid much attention to mining; and in more modern times those veins only of quartz, potter's ore, &c. which lay near the surface, were investigated. The quicksilver mines were worked by the Order of Calatrava, as no deep mining was necessary; it soon became an important object to New Spain.

Count Fucar, who had a lease of this mine for thirty years, acquired great knowledge of the surrounding mountains, and the veins they contained. To such extent were the works carried, that a fifth of the produce, belonging to the king, amounted some years to four and twenty millions of reals. Hence has arisen the old proverb of "As rich as a Fucar." In 1768 a French company undertook the quicksilver mine, hoping that it was not exhausted by the labours of the Count. After incurring a great expence they sent to Saxony for a director, when M. Hoppensack was fixed on to go to Spain. He remained there three years only, owing to the company quarrelling among themselves, and having expended great sums without success.

The mountains of Guadalcarnal and Cazalla are full of perpendicular veins of silver, many of which rise to the surface. Near Constantina the company rented a lead mine containing silver; and the silver and lead mines near Puebla de Tufantes are said to have been worked by the Carthaginians. The

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copper mine at Rio Tinto is worked on the king's account; it does not yield more than five or six pounds of copper per cwt near the surface: the annual produce is reckoned at three hundred cwt.

At Monte de Rey, and in the neighbourhood, nine tin mines are at present worked. Many of the masses are composed of large uniform nodules; one of them, weighing 25lbs. was sent as a present to the Minister. The mountains are chiefly of granite formation. They shew marks of Carthaginian labour. The lead mines are considered as the most lucrative by the Spaniards, particularly those of Linaris. Those of Grenada, in the mountains of Raza, belong either to individuals or to companies. In the course of thirty years they have supplied the government with 54,00$\frac{2}{4}$ cwt. Numerous others are dispersed throughout the provinces.

Iron abounds in many parts; the principal mines are in Biscay. Antimony is often found in auriferous veins in Castile, and on the frontiers of Portugal. Cobalt is found in the Pyrenees in the valley of Gistain, and great quantities used to be exported to Suabia.

Although the Spanish mountains furnish, in great abundance, all kinds of metals, semi-metals, precious stones, salts, and inflammable substances, yet a very small part has hitherto contributed to the general wealth of the nation. M. H. estimates the whole annual produce as follows:

Quicksilver, from	15	to	1800 cwt.
Copper	2	—	300
Lead	30	—	32,000
Iron	170	—	180,000
Vitriol.....	2,000	—	2,500
Allum.....	12	—	1,500
Sulphur.....	7	—	800

* * * * * *

To the information furnished by our correspondent we may be allowed to add a reflection on the spectacle presented to the world, of a supply of the precious metals being solicited by Spain from Britain. Proprietress of the most valuable gold and silver mines in the world, though not in her own bosom, and furnishing all Europe with a principal part of the currency that circulates throughout this quarter of the globe, yet has Spain so inadequately profited by the advantages of her possessions that she is little more than the factor who receives the precious metals, and delivers them out to those who have bought them with the fruits of their industry. The present Number of our Views in Spain has noticed the drain of the Spanish population to America, in the hope of acquiring wealth by more rapid modes, and by less laborious means than industry and exertion. Hence Spain is essentially weakened. The number of her acres is not diminished: but that of the persons who might bring them into tillage is considerably lessened. Her lands, that might be productive, lie idle, and exclaim, but in vain, against that inert disposition which suffers them to remain a disadvantage to the community. So far, also, from becoming, herself, that immense depot of gold and silver, which might be expected from her revenues, she buys but a small part of them with her native commodities, or her manufactured goods; and the number of artizans that ply her looms or engage in her manufactures, generally, is not sufficient to supply the wants of the mother country, and of the colonies also. Spain therefore cannot retain the bullion that passes through her hands, since it is due to others: insomuch, that when a pressure of circumstances calls for a sudden or an uncommon supply, she is obliged to borrow from a more wealthy, because a more industrious neighbour, and to support even her struggles for her liberties, by receiving the sinews of war from a country not suffered to deal directly with the districts, the mines of which furnish the very treasure that she is enabled to lend to Spain their sovereign.

SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

[Continued from p. 735, Vol. IV.]

The Suburbs.

Between the inhabitants of the city and those of the suburbs, reigns an invidious emulation.—The tailor of the city eyes with disdain brother Snip who lives in the suburbs, and the shoemaker would not disgrace his profession by repairing shoes at home, but sends them into the suburbs to inferior workmen. A tradesman begins business in the suburbs, and knows no wish beyond that of figuring away, in a few years, in the capital. The artizan does the same, and is delighted when he arrives at the honour of standing behind a counter in the city. Ambition, however, is natural to man, and tends to progressive improvement. Power, wealth, nobility, grandeur, and reputation are centred in the city; the suburbs may be considered as only the attendants, and as contributing to the dignity and pomp of the city. There are few of the suburbal inhabitants who have not daily intercourse with Vienna: whether it be to court the protection of the great, to dispose of the produce of their labour, to offer their

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services, to visit their friends, or to attend the theatres.

Cheapness is a great inducement to the middling classes, for living in the suburbs. House-rent is nearly one half lower in the latter; and the necessaries of life are in proportion. Hence, pensioners, government-clerks, married officers, &c. and the great body of the lower orders reside there. Those, however, who have constant occupations in the city, must incur the expence of hackney-coaches, or submit to be stifled by the dust.

Vienna possesses numerous advantages, in a philosophical point of view. It is the seat of one of the first monarchies in Europe; it is the capital of the Austrian states, an empire that ranks high among the nations, and it is the grand emporium of the Continent. Society is on so easy a footing, and strangers are treated with such marked attention, that there is no person of liberal education and genteel manners who cannot gain access into the first circles. Is the stranger a politician? The imperial ministry, the foreign embassadors, and the state counsellors, &c. will furnish him with ample subjects for political schemes, plans, and speculations.—Is he a soldier? He would be there in his element, and might thoroughly investigate every thing connected with discipline, tactics, and all the glories and horrors of war.—Is he devoted to the sciences? The professors will unfold to him all the wonders of botany, chemistry, mineralogy, anatomy, &c.—Is he an artist? The collections of paintings and engravings in the palaces of Rauuitz, Lichtenstein, Paar, and many others, will fully gratify his curiosity.—Is he in the commercial line? The ports of Trieste and Fiume, the trade with Russia and the Porte, the manufactures of Hungary, * and the inland trade will store his mind with abundant objects relating to his researches.—Is he rich? Every thing that imagination can devise, or the pampered appetite crave, is spread out before him. He may breakfast on chocolate from Milan, and order oysters from Istria for his *tiffin*; he may dine on pheasants from Bohemia, and season his desert with Tokay. He may rattle over the stones in his phaeton and four horses, transported either from the shores of Britain, or from the banks of the Guadalquivir. The sables of Siberia will protect him from the chilling blasts of winter: and the silks of Italy, with the fashions of Paris, may contribute to his external decoration when he visits at court.—And lastly, is he poor? No where can he hide his distresses better than in Vienna. A small room in the suburbs, at a guinea a year, will serve him for shelter: he may dine for a few pence, and the old clothes-man will equip him for a trifle. Then, wrapped up in his cloak, he may walk beside generals, ministers, and princesses, in all public places. M. Küttner remarks, as a peculiar characteristic of this city, that with all its wealth, luxury, and magnificence, we meet with none of that disgraceful penury which assumes such odious forms in London and Paris. At Vienna the luxury of the great, the opulence of the second class, and the easy circumstances of the middling ranks, enable the lowest orders to obtain a tolerable subsistence.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1020.

Population.

We know of no census made by government to determine the exact population of Vienna, and the statements of different authors are not in unison. In 1796 the number of houses in the city was enumerated at 1397, and in the suburbs at 5102; but the buildings in the latter are annually increasing. The "Vienna Guide" gives 320,000 souls as the whole population of the city and suburbs, comprising clergy, military, Greeks, Jews, and strangers. The annual deaths are stated at about 11,000, the births at 10,000, and the marriages at 2,500. But in such a capital, where thousands of persons are collected, either by business or pleasure, and who are not born nor do they die there, it is very difficult to ascertain the correctness of a general statement. When the proclamation was issued in 1801 for all strangers to quit the city, they were said to amount to 20,000. Besides, the garrison varies according to circumstances, but it generally consists of two battalions of grenadiers, and six of fusileers; a regiment of artillery and one of cavalry; the engineer corps, the bombardeer and waggon corps.

Consumption.

Many persons lament that a great capital consumes all the corn, cattle, poultry, fish, fruits, &c. within fifty miles of it. But if we compare the villages in the Black Forest and in Gallicia with those in the vicinity of Vienna, we shall find that the peasantry of the latter are the wealthiest, have the finest cattle, vineyards, gardens, &c. and inhabit the best houses, precisely because they live in the neighbourhood of a capital. The farmer who can convert into ready money the produce of every inch of ground is not to be pitied. In fact, Vienna takes off the superabundance of the adjacent provinces, and they, in return, are improved by it. Austria furnishes wine, wood, veal, salt, poultry and eggs, milk and butter, fruits and vegetables. Hungary sends innumerable herds of oxen, lambs, pigs, fish and poultry, corn, hay, wine, and tobacco. Bohemia and Moravia supply game of all kinds, fish, corn, straw, &c. Styria, oxen and capons: Milan, silk manufactures and cheese: Trieste, oysters and turtles: the

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Tyrol, fruits, wood, and gloves; and the Netherlands, while under Austrian dominion, furnished cloths, stuffs, and lace.

What a field for meditation does the consumption of provisions offer to the reflecting mind! How indefinitely various are the degrees betwen want and superfluity! What an immeasurable distance between the logic of the thoughtless spendthrift, and that of the destitute, on this subject! Let us contemplate distinctly the prince who lavishes fifty thousand a year, and the invalid pensioner who lives on fifty shillings; between the countess who has hundreds to expend daily, and the poor sempstress who cannot earn threepence; and then determine on the sum and essentiality of the necessaries of life. The man who feels as a philosopher, and would wish to live *in medio tutissimus*, and enjoy the society of the middling station, might maintain himself very comfortably on £100 a year.

The subjoined list of the annual consumption is extracted from the Vienna Guide.

Oxen		46,400
Cows		19,300
Calves		71,400
Sheep		48,998
Lambs		146,300
Hogs		98,860
Sucking-pigs		12,869
Young wild boars		36,800
Austrian wines	(rundlets)	347,706
Foreign and Hungarian do.	(do)	16,600
Beer	(do.)	425,000
White meal	(cwt.)	375,860
Black do.	(do.)	267,193
Groets	(bushels)	87,000
Pulse	(do.)	52,200
Wheat	(do.)	176,800
Barley	(do.)	130,300
Oats	(do.)	637,800
Hay	(loads)	19,300
Straw	(trusses)	1,286,600
Tallow	(cwt.)	24,600
Fire-wood	(cords)	500,000

From the above we may judge of the consumption of other articles, viz. fish, game, poultry, fruits and vegetables, coffee, sugar, oil, confectionary, tobacco, &c. &c.

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

The governments of most extensive monarchies are composed of heterogeneous materials; and the different parts of them are distinct in manners of thinking, as often in modes of life. To make laws that shall be universally executed, then, is not so easy an undertaking as the ill-informed may imagine Local advantages and disadvantages, local habits formed into a second nature, often less capable of being subdued than original nature itself, local prejudices, will be consulted by the wise legislator, who, if he design to do his subjects lasting good, must accommodate his plan to their wishes, or must contrive to influence their wishes in behalf of his plans. Popular passions are often more attached to trifles than to objects of importance: and when they amount to superstitions, as superstition is usually the companion of weak minds, they should be carefully watched by superiors, who never lose any thing by tolerating them if they be tolerable, for it should be remembered that weak minds may have strong arms.

There is something rather remarkable in the attachment of the German monarchs to the insignia of their office: it might be thought that they too, as well as their subjects, fancied a sacred talismanic power inherent in the marks of dignity, distinct from the dignity itself. When Francis I. was hard pressed by his enemies, then fighting against his sovereignty, and threatening to deprive him of his crown, he ordered the insignia of royalty, the crown, sceptre, &c. to be brought to him, and apostrophising them in deep contemplation he exclaimed "No! to whatever straits I am reduced, never shall they deprive me of you!"—Is not a sovereign then, a public officer for the welfare of his people, whether the tokens of his office be attached to his person or not? It is so in Britain we are certain, and though it be proper, that when meeting the States of the realm on public affairs, his Majesty as their chief, should bear the insignia of chieftainship, yet the loyalty of his people is exactly the same before such public and ceremonious appearance, as after it. Whoever reigns in the hearts of his subjects need attach very little importance to the decorations of authority, except on occasions dependant on reasons of state.

The Emperor wished to have the Bohemian and Hungarian crowns in his treasury at Vienna. Why? Sovereigns have many answers, or frequently, none, for a *why*. However, Joseph certainly had his reasons. He demanded therefore the Bohemian crown of the states. They answered very gravely, and even fundamentally, that, "The king *should* and *ought* to be where the crown is," and not *vice versâ*; and to this answer they adhered. But at last, seeing it was his wish, they sent the crown to Vienna. With regard to the Hungarian crown, he did not apply to the states. He commissioned Counts B. and H., as having the official custody of it at Presburg, where it had hitherto been kept, to bring the crown to Vienna. One of them represented to the emperor, that "the laws required the crown to remain in the country," &c. "My dear count," was the answer, "I should not have thought that you were a prejudiced man;" and this induced the noblemen to send the crown—during a thunder-storm (a sid

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omen to popular superstition!)—to Vienna. "There will be no longer a *blessing* on the country," said an old woman, who esteemed the crown as the "ark of the covenant."

Great part of the Hungarian nation murmured, being instigated by knight errants and monks. Joseph paid no attention to it; he kept his holy treasures. A commotion excited among the nobility, which begun in Oct. 1789, and lasted till March 90—but particularly a dangerous illness which afflicted him—led the emperor, at the earnest solicitation of the states, to release the crown *from prison*, as it was termed.

The rejoicings, the enthusiasm, with which the nobility received it on the frontiers, and more so at Ofen, are almost undescribable. The nobility in the Comitat of Pest raised a corps of cavalry, and went out to meet it. The corporations of Pest and Ofen, the body of clergy with their pupils, and the members of the University, &c. joined the procession. On the 21st of Feb. at least 500 guns were fired; and on the 22d, though they must have heard of the emperor's death, *Te Deum* was sung in presence of the cardinal archbishop of Gran, in great pomp. The city was illuminated, and the wine ran in torrents in the market-place. The mere news of the crown being restored, excited a certain national spirit among the nobility. The ladies threw off their French dresses, and partly burnt them. Every young nobleman of fortune procured a Hussar's sabre. Joseph's ordinances, without exception, fell into neglect; and a Comitat burnt all the writings which were to have served as the basis of the physiocratic system.

The conduct of the Bohemians was of quite a different stamp. The emperor, weak because he was ill, offered them their crown. "No!" said they, "Bohemia has long been attached to Austria; the crown is in good hands; it may remain in Vienna."—The wishes of kings are of a particular nature. The crown was restored, and carried back to Prague without any person looking out of his window!

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE RUSSIAN GENERAL, YHRMANN.

Those who are happily removed from the corrupting influence of courts, can little imagine the manœuvres employed by practised courtiers to effect their purposes: nor to what degrees their hearts are hardened against all considerations of national detriment, provided their private views may be answered. Every court on the face of the globe (our own always excepted; and we are not so good but Heaven might mend us) affords instances of this: — a very striking one is presented by Masson in his Memoirs of Russia, and as the subject of it was his father-in-law, we may depend on the authenticity of his facts.

But we would also request attention to the issue of these perverse proceedings: corruption introduced brandy in excess; brandy in excess introduced licentiousness, waste, and profligacy; fraud, their attendant, diminished the produce of the mines one half of their former quantity, and thus, to gratify the avarice of two speculators, the Sovereign lost a yearly revenue of immense value:—Was it possible that the gain of these favourites should be so much as one tenth part of the loss sustained by their incautious prince; to say nothing of the individual misery spread among the thoughtless miners, who indulged in their ruinous temptation? Never was there a more decisive instance that the revenues of the state are not the strength of the state, when independent of morals; but are the cause or symptoms of the weakness and impoverishment of the state when contrary to morals. And if this *Article* should meet the eye of some youth hitherto unhackneyed in the ways of men, let him learn, from this instance, to suspect of greater regard to their own private interest, than to his real benefit, whoever would induce him to a familiarity with intemperance: let him remember, that, in such circumstances, the diminished resources of the state, and those of an individual, obey the same invariable laws of cause and effect.

It is well known that Siberia abounds with mines of copper. The richest of them belong to the crown; others are in the hands of opulent individuals. From the year 1770 to 1780 the imperial mines of Kolivan and Oremburg were extraordinarily productive, not only in copper, but also in gold and silver. A man of integrity had the direction of them; and his virtue, which remained pure in presence of those corrupting metals, is an example that well merits our esteem.

Lieut. Gen. Yhrmann, a Livonian, commander of the frontier army against the Tatars and Kalmuks, had the direction of the mines of Kolivan. It is well authenticated that, in the course of ten years, he raised and sent to Petersburgh 11,527 *pouds* (40 lb. each) of silver, and 394 *pouds* of gold in bars. Moreover, he paid annually to the government of Tobolsk 100,000 roubles, to defray the expences of the miners; and every new year's day he sent to the empress's pri-

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vate treasury, 50,000 roubles in gold. An immense quantity of copper is not included in this calculation, neither are the expenses of working the mines, the pay of the officers, charges for buildings, embankments and tools The general left also 600,000 roubles in silver coinage, when the intrigues of his enemies obliged him to give up his situation.

The upright and incorruptible Yhrmann had long become the object of the fear and jealousy of Prince Wiasemsky, the imperial grand treasurer, and Alsonfiew, one of the cabinet ministers. As he set insurmountable bounds to their avarice, they meditated his ruin. His conduct, however, furnished no pretext; Catharine knew him personally, and placed entire confidence in him. Wiasemsky and Alsonfiew held under the crown the exclusive privilege of supplying Siberia with brandy. They increased the number of public drinking houses, and their profits were immense. Any gentleman, who had business with the senate, sent his peasants and valets two or three times a week to get drunk at Prince Wiasemsky's public-houses, by way of recommending himself to the Prince's stewards, and to curry his favour. These two avaricious ministers wished likewise to open public-houses near the mines, where the number of workmen promised an abundant consumption. The general, well aware of the tippling disposition of that class of men, and above all of the injury which would accrue to the mines, had fortified himself with an ukase, prohibiting public-houses within his jurisdiction. He ordered the daily distribution to each miner of two glasses of brandy, before and after work, which was a sufficient allowance; and by this means he avoided the excess and disorders attendant on indulgence in that pernicious beverage. Consequently, he strongly opposed the views of those disorganising ministers. At first, they attempted persuasive measures, and at last had the effrontery to offer him a share in the profits. His noble spirit rejected their proposals with indignation; and he declared that, without a special order from the empress, he would never consent to the establishment of public-houses, the destructive effects of which he strongly depicted. The ministers did not think proper to solicit such an order; but they found means of representing Yhrmann as a man quite intractible and capricious. He found himself constantly mortified and harrassed, and, at last, demanded his recall, which he obtained in 1780. He died soon after, almost in a state of poverty, at a small villa, the only fruit of his labours. After his death public-houses were opened, the miners got drunk, negligence and fraud ensued, and the mines diminished in proportion. The activity, disinterestedness, and humanity of this amiable officer had rendered him beloved in that distant and uncivilized country; but the wise regulations he had introduced perished with him. *The mines of Kolivan scarcely produce at present half what they did in his time.*

The general had also made many small rivers navigable. He caused them to be cleansed every year. Hence water-carriage was introduced at a trifling expence; *but all these advantages ceased at his death.*

The judicious working of the mines was not the only service Yhrmann rendered the state. The small-pox, formerly unknown in Siberia, had been brought into the country by the Russians, and spread its ravages among the inhabitants, inferior only to the plague. The natives considered this disorder as a scourge of heaven; and mothers abandoned their offspring when attacked with it. To its destructive influence must be attributed the immense depopulation within these last fifty years. One of the first cares of the General was to apply a remedy by introducing inoculation. The superstition of the inhabitants presented obstacles almost invincible, and force was as necessary as persuasion. He ordered to be assembled at Barnaoul, the capital of Kolivan, between two and three hundred children with their parents, and all the chiefs of the Tâtar, Kalmuk, and Kirguis tribes, scattered throughout the neighbourhood. He had an only daughter, not three years old; he took her in his arms, and in the presence of the whole assembly, had her inoculated in the open air by Dr. Kysing. The operation was highly successful. The natives, not daring to resist the example of their governor, submitted, though with reluctance. Among 11,000 children inoculated that year by the doctor, two only died. This fact is recorded in the books of the college of physicians in Petersburgh, and the child, who was inoculated, is now the wife of Col. Masson, the author of Memoirs on Russia.

ON THE UTILITY OF THE BIRCH TREE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—You some time ago entertained us with an account of the virtues, academical and juridical, of the birch tree and its twigs.* Most of your readers, I suppose, renewed their acquaintance with the subject when perusing that paper; but it may not be known to all of them, that the natural virtues of the birch are both numerous and important; and that, in some parts, it is, if not the staff of life, yet one of the principal resources of life for comforts. Give me leave, therefore, to transmit you a description of the advantages derived from this tree by the hardy natives of the north; and to instance it as an invaluable gift of Providence to those countries where it is abundant.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 134.

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Who would imagine that the birch, a tree apparently the most barren, and one of the most neglected in those favoured climes where fruit trees grow wild, was so valuable and useful in the north? Without this tree, Finland, Ingria, and Esthonia would perhaps be deserted; for it furnishes the same resources to the natives of those provinces, that the cocoa-nut tree does to the Indians. The Finlanders, especially, almost subsist on this productive tree. Of the wood they make their waggons and agricultural implements. The outward bark, being impenetrable by water, serves to cover their huts. Of the second bark they make cords, mats, and cloaks to protect them from the rain; they also weave it into baskets, sandals, and light shoes, and all kinds of domestic utensils. The buds nourish them in times of scarcity, and are often mixed with rye bread. The soft internal bark is also ground into flour. Heath cocks, and all those birds which winter in the north, feed on the buds. Of the sap the Finlanders make a pleasant flavoured vinegar; the leaves produce a yellow dye; the gum is considered as a delicacy, and in many cases recommended as a remedy; in short, the twigs are manufactured into baskets; and a female never goes to the bath without carrying a branch of birch as a flagellum, and to serve as a fig leaf when she comes out of the water.

It ought to be added, that the construction of birch canoes on the lakes and rivers of N. America, enables the navigators of those waters to pursue their voyages; which they could not do unless aided by the impermeability of the birch bark to water; while it is so light of burden, that canoes made of it are easily carried over the portages, and so from one lake, or river, to another. The gum of the birch tree is of the utmost utility in stopping the cracks or damages made in the body of the canoe, and thus this tree alone supplies the demands of the navigator and the means of intercourse among the inhabitants of these regions.—I am, yours, &c. JUNIUS.

ON THE PARTIALITY OF CERTAIN ANIMALS FOR SALT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I dare say it has not escaped your observation, that the full value of the most common things with which we are acquainted, is very inadequately considered, and, indeed, is very imperfectly understood among us. There are many articles of our daily sustenance, or to which we are beholden for daily services, that nevertheless we are too familiar with to treat with due respect. Providence is kinder to us in supplying our wants, than we are to ourselves in our esteem for the supply. I was lately ruminating on this subject, and, with Jaques, was "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy," when I determined to string a few thoughts together for the use of my favourite work, the PANORAMA. I therefore beg your acceptance of a "cud" of recollections on that common article at our tables, salt; and I the rather select this, because I formerly sent you some remarkable accounts of the fondness of animals for this production,* to which I beg leave to refer as no improper introduction to the present paper. To account for the fondness of animals for salt, I suppose, exceeds the observation, perhaps the suggestion, of man; yet the fact is extremely well supported by evidence. Animals, which by nature are resident on plains distant far enough from any coast, and which appear to be destined to feed altogether on *fresh* herbage, to drink *fresh* water, and to enjoy the *fresh* dews of heaven, yet are fond of salt.—We cannot account for this predilection, any more than for the fondness of the cat for fish; a fact demonstrated daily in our kitchens;—but, whence arises this powerfully expressed and urgent fondness;—what relation there is between the taste of this food, and the *longings* of an animal so completely anti-aquatic as the cat, has often puzzled my imagination; and, unluckily, continues to puzzle, not mine only, but that of wiser philosophers than I am.

Salt appears, on the first mention of it, to be a preparation completely artificial, since we do not obtain it without great labour: and, it might be thought, that animals could have no more anticipatory *gusto* for this relishing article, than cats can have for fishes immersed in an element which forbids all access to them by the feline race. But, perhaps, on farther inquiry, we shall find, that among other beneficial results from the extensive prevalence of salts and saline principles over so great a proportion of the globe there may be some reference to the enjoyments of animals; nay, possibly, of vegetables also, for who knows how far sea breezes may be salutary to plants of various kinds, distributed in different places, though native, of apparently *fresh*—and only *fresh*-propertied plains?

It is true, that there are in divers places mines of rock salt; but animals, most surely, never had access to these: and those rocks, or hills, or even mountains of salt that are known and distinguished by coming into open day, are so extremely rare, that the wildest theory cannot attribute to animals even the faintest recollection of them. Neither can it be thought that this disposi-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 593 and 594.

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tion in animals is the effect of a depraved taste, produced by their intercourse with man; for those which never have been within the sphere of such intercourse, yet manifest this disposition.

Cattle, on some parts of the sea coast of our island, though they cannot subsist wholly on salt water, yet will watch the recess of the tide, and feed on marine productions. This is a regular practice among them in the Hebrides, in places where the pasture is less luxuriant. The wild asses that inhabit the deserts of Persia, in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, are tempted to visit the borders of that salt water lake, in order to lick up salt from its banks, or to enjoy the delicious draught afforded by its waves. A particular account of this disposition we have in Professor Gmelin's account of the *Onager*, or Wild Asses, that he bought for the Empress of Russia, and that were sent to Petersburgh after the Professor's death. The account was drawn up by Professor Pallas from Gmelin's papers.

The female—which, only, survived the journey—often passed two days without drinking, especially in moist weather, or when very heavy dews fell. *She also preferred brackish water to fresh*;—*she loved bread sprinkled with salt*; *and sometimes would eat a handful of salt.* I was told, that, when at Derbent, she always ran to drink of the Caspian Sea, though fresh water was nearer to her. She also selected plants impregnated with saline particles:—and, on the whole, she manifested a decided desire for this tasteful gratification.

May I transgress so far, by way of digression, as to remark, that, in that exquisite epitome of natural history, the book of Job, this inclination of the Wild Ass is marked, though it does not appear in our public translation? Job, xxxix. 5.

Who hath sent out free the Wild Ass?—*Parah.*
Or who hath loosed from bands the Wild Ass?—*Orud.*
For whose habitation I have allotted the wilderness,
And the *saltings* for his dwellings?

These *saltings* are in our version rendered "barren land," by which this very descriptive particular is overlooked.*

It is very well known, that the Merino breed of sheep have a regular allowance of salt distributed to them statedly; and that this is supposed to contribute essentially to the permanence of their health. It is thought also to contribute to their cheerfulness.

Among the directions lately given for the fattening of poultry, by a French breeder, it is ordered, that with the meal, of whatever kind, they are fed with daily, a few grains of salt should be added. Salt, says the writer, is of essential service to all cattle, and to every kind of fowl. It prevents diseases, and renders the flesh of animals more wholesome. Those to whom it is given shew their enjoyment of it by their sprightliness after having received it.

The writer proceeds: Especially this year's experience has convinced me of the usefulness of salt. The constant dryness that we have experienced has deprived the cattle and poultry of their succulent food; they grazed on a herbage void of all relish. They have even been foddered in the shed, as if it were winter. The salt that I have given them has imparted some relish to their food, and has tended to obviate the disadvantages connected with the absence of humidity. I have also given salt mingled with bran to rabbits; and they have thriven upon it remarkably. It has also preserved them from that disorder which is occasioned by the formation of a bladder in the stomach, which fills with water, and suffocates them. I have also given salt to *late fallen* lambs, which have come forward so well, in consequence, as to be ready for shearing at the same time as those born in February: and I have observed with great satisfaction that the *yolk* was much stronger on the wool, than on that of those to which no salt had been given. In the southern countries, the shepherds, before they lead out their flocks, scatter salt on stones placed for that purpose: the sheep scramble headlong on to these stones. This is done three or four times in a month.

The *scab*, also, is much less frequent in those parts than in our own country; the custom of giving salt contributing greatly to this exemption.

If such be the beneficial effects of this mineral on the animals, our fellow-creatures, we may naturally expect it should produce analogous effects on man; and, indeed, that it does so we have sufficient evidence; but I know no more remarkable or decisive instance of its extensive influence on the health of the public than what has lately been observed in France.

Many physicians, men of distinguished reputation and well known skill, affirm, positively, that since the French revolution, the more customary and regular use of salt among the poorer classes of the people, by reason of its present cheapness, has—VERY GREATLY DIMINISHED CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—This is surely a very important fact, which demands inquiry, and marked consideration; for if the public health be affected by the dearness of this article, occasioned by taxation, then it will follow that a statesman, to deserve well of his country,

* Vide *Scripture Illustrated*, on Job, xxxix.

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should possess other information, and other talents, than those which may distinguish a mere financier.

I do not presume to think that these particulars, though of curiosity and importance, will justify old Homer in his epithet of *divine* given to salt; I presume we must seek the reason of that in other principles: of which, if you please, hereafter. For the present, having, as the Arabs say, "discharged the dart of my intention from the bow of my purpose," I conclude by subscribing myself,

Yours, &c.

HERMIT.

P. S. It may, on some occasion, be of use among your readers to know a simple and easily procurable remedy for a species of accident to which we are all liable: accept, therefore, the following recipe; it may happily disappoint a doctor by anticipation, and the apprehensions of affection by its efficacy.

Salt, moistened with as small a quantity of water as possible, is said to be an effectual remedy against the inflammation occasioned by the stings of bees and wasps. A wasp being swallowed, unperceived, by a person while drinking a glass of beer, stung him with all its power inside of his throat; this simple remedy, Salt, effected his recovery, although his gullet was swelled, and his breathing was so strongly affected and interrupted from the violence of the pain, &c. as almost to suffocate him.

COMPARISON OF PART OF THE ORIGINAL SCENERY IN MILTON'S ALLEGRO, WITH THE POETICAL IDEAS THAT HE DREW FROM IT.

Nature is the deity both of poets and painters. They draw from her inexhaustible sources the most delightful as well as the most faithful of their images. It is pleasant to trace the track they have pursued, the train of thought that has led them to the results we so greatly admire. One opportunity of this is within the reach of many of our readers, since to Oxford and its neighbourhood they can be no strangers; for a very happy illustration of a passage in Milton's Allegro we are indebted to the pen of the late Sir William Jones, in a letter addressed to Lady Spencer.

"It is well known that Milton resided for a time, and composed several of his earliest productions, at a farm-house in a small village situated on a pleasant hill, about three miles from Oxford, called Forest Hill, because it formerly lay contiguous to a forest, which has since been cut down. The poet chose this place of retirement after his first marriage, and he describes the beauties of his retreat, in that fine passage of his L'Allegro:

Sometime walking, not unseen,
By hedge-row elmes on hillocks green.

* * * * * * *

While the ploughman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the milkmaid singeth blythe,
And the mower whets his scythe;
And every shepherd tells his tale,
Under the hawthorne in the dale.
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures:
Russet lawns, and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast,
The lab'ring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees.

* * * * * * *

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks, &c.

"It was neither the proper season of the year, nor time of the day, to hear all the rural sounds, and see all the objects mentioned in this description; but, by a pleasing concurrence of circumstances, we were saluted, on our approach to the village, with the music of the mower and his scythe; we saw the ploughman intent upon his labour, and the milkmaid returning from her country employment.

"As we ascended the hill, the variety of beautiful objects, the agreeable stillness and natural simplicity of the whole scene, gave us the highest pleasure. We at length reached the spot, whence Milton undoubtedly took most of his images; it is on the top of the hill, from which there is a most extensive prospect on all sides: the distant mountains that seemed to support the clouds, the villages and turrets, partly shaded with trees of the finest verdure, and partly raised above the groves that surrounded them, the dark plains and meadows of a greyish colour, where the sheep were feeding at large; in short, the view of the streams and rivers, convinced us that there was not a single useless or idle word in the above-mentioned description, but that it was a most exact and lively representation of nature. Thus will this fine passage, which has always been admired for its elegance, receive an additional beauty from its exactness. After we had walked, with a kind of poetical enthusiasm, over this enchanted ground, we returned to the village.

"The poet's house was close to the church; the greatest part of it has been pulled down, and what remains belongs to an adjacent farm. I am informed that several papers in Milton's own hand, were found by the gen-

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tleman who was last in possession of the estate. The tradition of his having lived there is current among the villagers: one of them shewed us a ruinous wall that made part of his chamber, and I was much pleased with another, who had forgotten the name of Milton, but recollected him by the title of The Poet."

It must not be omitted, that the groves near this village are famous for nightingales, which are so elegantly described in the Penseroso. Most of the cottage windows are overgrown with sweet-briars, vines, and honey-suckles; and that Milton's habitation had the same rustic ornament, we may conclude from his description of the lark bidding him good-morrow,

> Thro' the sweet-briar, or the vine,
> Or the twisted eglantine:

for it is evident, that he meant a sort of honey-suckle by the eglantine; though that word is commonly used for the sweet-briar, which he could not mention twice in the same couplet.

We may add, that Milton has been accused of coining "one verse for another's sake," in the couplet,

> Then to come, *in spite of sorrow*,
> And at my window bid good morrow.

but if, as tradition has asserted, he retired hither from a contagious sickness, then he may rationally be supposed to have alluded to real sorrows; and his sensibility becomes an additional heightening to his poetry.

We remember a pleasing picture by Jones, a View of this Farm House, Milton's Retirement: Mortimer added the figures, which represented hay-makers, as described by the poet. This may prove a hint, perhaps, to some emulative landscape engraver.

PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED MUSICAL COMPOSER, CIMAROSA.

A comic opera under the title of *Cimarosa* having been brought out at the Parisian Opera, the French papers have availed themselves of the opportunity to furnish some account of that celebrated composer. The particulars are contained in a letter from an intimate acquaintance of his, who resided long with him at Naples, and speaks from personal knowledge.

Don enico Cimarosa was son of a shoe-maker at Naples. His father had destined him to be a baker. The then prevailing custom in that city was, for the inhabitants to knead their own bread, yet they were not allowed to bake it themselves, but were obliged to send it to one of the parochial ovens belonging to the privileged company of city bakers. Accordingly, young Cimarosa was placed with one of these, where his employment was that of fetching in the bread intended to be baked in his master's oven. The celebrated singer *Aprilo*, was one of his customers. He belonged to that class of singers, which the courtesy of *dilettanti* has denominated *musici*; and had carried his art to that extent, as almost degenerated into abuse. Young Cimarosa, in whom the taste for music began to shew itself, had observed the time when Aprilo usually exercised his vocal talents accompanied by the *epinette*, (a small piano, or harpsichord, placed on a table) and this was the time he fixed on to fetch Aprilo's bread. On such occasions, secreting himself in a corner of a passage adjoining the apartment of the singer, he attentively listened to this charming virtuoso, during the whole time of his practice; and in some measure forgot the errand he was sent on. Aprilo having for a pupil a young girl named La Teresina, about eight years of age, whose rising musical talents he admired, and therefore wished to cultivate, our young hero was so much fascinated with her lesson one day that he totally forgot his business. *Teresina*, on quitting her master's apartment, had more than once surprised the youth, lost, as it were, in a musical reverie; and by her interrogations, had prevailed on him to acknowledge his irresistible infatuation by that science which he was afterwards to exercise with so much celebrity. As he was a young man of good appearance, the young lass often indulged herself in prattle with him. She questioned him. Why are you so continually concealing yourself in this dark hole?—Because I listen with extacy.—Are you so fond of music?—I love it enthusiastically.—Do you understand music?—No, my father is not rich enough to indulge me with a master.—Do you think he would let you come to one of our Conservatories, if you had free admission?—Powerful friends are necessary for that; we have none such.—But supposing my master, Sig. Aprilo, should procure your admission?—Ah, that would complete my happiness: could I but become a teacher of music! could I in my turn but compose such beautiful pieces of music as those which I never hear without feeling the greatest enthusiasm and emotion! No, I shall never enjoy such happiness—Have you a good voice? Do you sing?—Sometimes.—I suppose you would be very well satisfied, continued Teresina, with simplicity, if you could sing as well as Aprilo.—I wish I could; replied Cimarosa, gazing at her with the eyes of a young man of seventeen; then with a downcast look continuing, I wish I could sing *as well* as he, but *not exactly like him*. Teresina, was too young to observe this distinction; but she reported this conversation to her master, who ordered Ci-

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marosa to be admitted to him, the next time he came to fetch the bread; which direction his little protectress did not fail to see duly executed. After *Aprilo* had inquired respecting his family, his means of subsistence, and his fondness for music and singing, he wished to make a trial of his voice. *Cimarosa*, who, by means of a relative had often visited the theatre of *Florentino*, where operas are performed in the dialect which is commonly spoken at Naples, and where this relation of our juvenile Apollo wrought as machini t, began one of the airs which the celebrated *Cavacsiello* used to sing, in such an original manner, and imitated his tone of voice so correctly, and with so much additional humour, that it entirely overcame the gravity of the theatrical critic. *Aprilo* burst into a loud laugh, and was enraptured at this specimen of the young man's talents. The bent of his genius appeared so evident to *Aprilo* that he lost no time in sending for Cimarosa's father, whose consent was necessary for his son's admission into the *Conservatorium de la Pièta*. Here he studied the first principles of his new profession; but, afterwards becoming desirous of improving his talents, he left that institution, at the expiration of the stipulated time, and placed himself under the direction of *Nicolo Piccini*, the most celebrated Neapolitan composer of the time.

Shortly after his leaving the *Conservatorium* he married. My readers expect, without doubt, that his choice fell on his former protectress, the little *Teresina*; the same person, who, by inducing *Aprilo* to notice his juvenile exertions, had been the cause of his subsequent rise. Ah, reader! I sincerely participate in your wishes; for my narrative would then acquire a much greater degree of interest; such an incident would have given it a romantic air, and thereby would have qualified it for being presented on the stage, in the shape of an *opera vaudeville*, or rather, of a comic opera, composed from our hero's own music, of which we have such a considerable quantity in store. But, this was not the case. Whether, at the time of his marriage, *Teresina* was dead, whether she had bestowed her hand on another, or whether she had adopted a different mode of life, is a circumstance unknown to me—but the fact is, that Cimarosa married simply the daughter of a mechanic. His wife having died some time after, he obtained permission of the Pope to marry his sister-in-law, of whom he had became enamoured, while his former wife was yet living.

I was not at Rome, at the time when the fire happened which not only destroyed his apartment, but the whole of the premises where he resided; but I have been told by a person, in whom I can place implicit confidence, that the fire began in a warehouse filled with hides, newly tanned, which was under his apartment; and to which the origin of that accident was generally attributed. By this calamity Cimarosa was deprived of all the fruits of his well known economy; and was even in danger of losing his life.

The foregoing is a short sketch of the *debut* of *Dominico Cimarosa*. I wish that some amateur, who had the happiness of accompanying him in his musical tour from Naples to St. Petersburgh, would favour the public with the later circumstances of his life and labours: and a list of his numerous works, with which he has enriched the various states of Europe; and which are so justly celebrated for their merit and originality.

The son of *Cimarosa* is also a composer of merit. The following particulars were published some time ago in the Neapolitan newspapers.

A piece of music was lately performed at the church *de la Pièta*, composed by the son of the immortal *Cimarosa*, a young man nineteen years of age. It was highly applauded, as well on account of its force of expression, as in consequence of the new and original ideas it contained. The celebrated *Paisiello*, who was present, pressed the young composer in his arms; and congratulated him in the following words: "Follow "the glorious footsteps of your father, and, "if possible, surpass him in excellence."

PARTICULARS OF THE SKELETON OF THE MAMMOTH, EXHIBITED IN LONDON, ABOUT FIVE YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—You lately * gave an account of the discovery of a Mammoth in the Frozen Sea, and the *long* process of rendering that discovery available to the interests of science. It is earnestly to be hoped, that we shall receive further particulars of that creature's construction and form, *with engravings*, by which we may be enabled to compare it correctly with the structure of other animals its rivals in bulk; as it is well known that several varieties of these *massy* creatures are enumerated by naturalists. In the meanwhile I send you some particulars of that skeleton which was exhibited some time ago in London: and which I saw and examined with considerable attention. There is no reason to believe that it was of the same species as the Siberian mammoth: but the sight of one of equal dimensions is an argument in favour of the existence of the other, though that be not within the reach of our inspection.

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1181.

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The name of Mammoth bones was first given by the Russian peasants to some large bones found in Siberia, and the term, although fabulous, was universally adopted; it was afterwards used in describing those large bones, &c. (although different from those extant in Siberia) which were discovered on the banks of the Ohio; several of which are in the British Museum.

This skeleton was dug up from a morass in the county of Orange, State of New-York, (North America) about 60 miles N. N. W. from the city of New-York, where it was accidentaly discovered by farmers who were digging shell marle for the purpose of manure. All the bones were found within a small space of each other, most of the large ones properly articulating, but some of the smaller ones detached. Bones of the same kind found on the Ohio, are generally petrified.

The teeth of this animal are formed like those of all carnivorous animals, which are always covered with a crust of enamel, and fit into each other so as to prevent any grinding motion; instead of the enamel running in veins through the tooth, like those of the elephant, horse, ox, &c. which are calculated for grinding vegetable substances. The tusks are different in form and substance from those of the elephant; the spinal processes, over the shoulders, are immensely large, so that the back must have been sharp like that of the hog; the ribs are short, narrow, and placed edgewise, unlike those of other animals, (those of the elephant are broad and flat); the thigh bones, instead of being round, are broad and flat, a mark of great strength and proportionate activity; the tail appears to have been long, broad, and flat; the scapula is very peculiar; and the bones of the fore-legs in particular remarkably large and heavy.

This skeleton is 11 feet high, 17½ long, and 5 feet 8 inches wide, the under jaw alone weighs 63¼ lbs. and the whole skeleton about 1000 lbs. Many bones and teeth have been occasionally found of a much larger proportion. This therefore, is evidently, one of ordinary size, although much larger than a common sized elephant.

Another thigh bone, of a different subject, 3 feet 9½ inches long, and 18 inches in circumference, found near the Ohio, was exhibited with the skeleton.—Also, a single tooth of a Mammoth, 18 inches in circumference, 4lbs. 10 ounces in weight, with a part of the jaw-bone out of which it was taken. Dr. Wistar, Professor of Anatomy at Philadelphia, has a tooth of this kind weighing 7½lbs.

By a plaster cast from a bone now in the possession of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, which was found near the Ohio, and is certainly part of the head of an animal of the ox kind, it must have belonged to a creature as large as the elephant; of this cast the pith of the horn is 21 inches in circumference.

The Megatherium, a large skeleton 6 feet 6 inches high, and 12 feet 8 inches long, found in South America, and now in the King's Museum at Madrid, by a drawing of it which has been exhibited, appears to have belonged to a different species.

I am not ignorant that Cuvier has attempted to distinguish and identify many species of large animals which he supposes to be now extinct, but I find some difficulty in granting the extinction of so many, as there appears to be a sufficient portion of the earth's surface yet unexplored by us, in which some of them may hereafter be found to reside. If it could be supposed that these large creatures were inhabitants of the ocean, as at the poles, for instance, this would increase the chance of finding them yet existing. Late discoveries, and visitations of almost all parts of the globe by the dauntless prows of British navigators, I must own, are unfavourable to this idea; nor is the question of any consequence to an enlightened mind, theological or philosophical; certainly of none, in the opinion of yours, &c. A NATURALIST.

Oct. 1808.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. VI.

The Benevolence of Jesus. From the Persian of Nizami. Translated by A. Y.

When Jesus the Messiah, was travelling over the world to gain knowledge, he bent his steps by the entrance of a small market place.

At the time of his passing a wolf-dog had fallen down in a pathway before him; and its life had just escaped, from the prison of its body.

This circumstance drew together an immense crowd of gazers, who, like carrion-eating vultures, came to look at the dead body.

After having gazed for some time, one of the by-standers said: "The disgustfulness of this carcase brings offence to our brain, like wind on a lamp."

Another said: "That observation is not altogether just: it is blindness to the eye, and torment to the heart."

After the same manner, every one of the by-standers had something to say; but all they uttered was fraught with malevolence, against the head of the departed beast.

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At length it became Jesus's turn to speak, and he, laying all blame aside, spake the words of soberness and truth.

He said: "*From the rich imagery with which the palace of that head is stored, even pearls themselves are greatly inferior to the whiteness of his teeth.*"

The consequence was, that those persons, who had spoken before, made their own teeth white from the burned carcase of the beast, through fear of rebuke, and the hope of forgiveness.

Look not on the faults of other people, neither gaze on thine own merits; rather let thine eye be directed to the crimes within thyself.

It is worth while to observe the character of benevolence attributed in this, and in other Oriental compositions, to our blessed Saviour. It is a homage to truth, even from enemies. Those who have the honour to bear the name of this great philanthropist, yet indulge rancour and malignity under whatever pretence, may learn a lesson from the conduct of his adversaries.

. . . . . .

A nominally respectable Jury.

The following curious incident happened to judge Dodderidge, when on the Circuit, and is recorded in the Harleian miscellany. This upright judge had, it seems, at Huntingdon assizes, in 1619, reproved the sheriff for having returned persons on the jury, who were not of sufficient respectability. The sheriff, however, took care against the next assizes, to present the following singular list; which he read with peculiar emphasis, import and pause; at this the judge smiled, and at the same time applauded his ingenious industry.

Maximilian	*King*,	of Tortand
Henry	*Prince*,	of Goodmanchester
George	*Duke*,	of Somersham
William	*Marquis*,	of Stukeley
Edward	*Earl*,	of Hartford
Robert	*Lord*,	of Worsley
Richard	*Baron*,	of Bythorpe
Edmund	*Knight*,	of St. Neots
Peter	*Esquire*,	of Easton
George	*Gentleman*,	of Spaldock
Robert	*Yeoman*,	of Barham
Stephen	*Pope*,	of Weston
Humphrey	*Cardinal*,	of Kimbolton
William	*Bishop*,	of Bugden
John	*Abbot*,	of Stukeley
Richard	*Friar*,	of Ellington
Henry	*Monk*,	of Stukeley
Edward	*Priest*,	of Graffham
Richard	*Deacon*,	of Catsworth.

. . . . . .

Papal Anathemas.

Whatever we, as Protestants and as Britons, may now think of the efficacy which attends on the thunders of the Vatican, there are persons who hold them in dread.

Every year, in the service of Holy Thursday, the Pope still excommunicates and curses all heretics, and particularly Lutherans, in these terms: "We therefore, following this ancient and solemn custom, excommunicate and anathematize on the part of Omnipotent God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as well as on our own part, all heretics, who follow the damnable, impious, and abominable heresies of Martin Luther, and all those who foster and receive them, as well as the readers and general defenders of the works of the said Martin, or of any other of them, &c."

The joke is, that this communication is understood to take place instantly in all parts of the world: wherever is any heretic, on this day, at least, he is subject to cramps, aches, and stitches, without knowing what is the matter with him; and to many other evils, which the Pope distributes from his exalted station in the gallery of the front of St. Peter's. Query, while he is under Gallic confinement, and reduced to be merely the Bishop of Rome, have his curses equal effect as before?

But, that the Pope can curse, and to purpose, too, when he sets about it in right earnest, let the following *composition of curses* bear witness.

Clement VI. in the bull which he issued against the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, expresses himself thus: "May God strike him with imbecility and madness! may Heaven overwhelm him with its thunders! may the anger of God, with that of St. Peter and St. Paul, fall upon him in this world and in the next! may the whole universe revolt against him! may the earth swallow him up alive! may his name perish from the earliest generation! and may his memory disappear! May all the elements be adverse to him! may his children, delivered into the hands of his enemies, be crushed before the eyes of their father, &c."

. . . . . .

Funeral Rites of Hafez.

Hafez, the Persian poet, was author of many poems in which the devout discover, under the allegories of love and wine, the most sublime raptures of the soul; while the prophane perceive nothing beyond the commendation of sensual gratifications. This subjected him to suspicions and imputations during his life: nor did they terminate with that; for, after his death, some of the religious were disposed to deny his body the right of sepulture, alleging in objection, the licentiousness of his poetry; after a long dispute, they left the decision to a divination in use among them, by opening his book at random, and taking the first couplet which occurred: it happened to be this:

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Turn not away from Hafez' bier,
Nor scornful check the pitying tear;
For tho' immers'd in sin he lies,
His soul forgiv'n to Heaven shall rise.

This passage was deemed a divine decision; the religious withdrew their objections, and he was buried in Mosella, a place rendered famous by his own verses.

Without affecting an inflexible stiffness of morals, the mind, desirous of maintaining its integrity, will not withhold blame from an ambiguity so little honourable to the divine powers of poesy, or an application of talent so little creditable to the harmonious strains of the poet.

* * * * * *

Description of a Burning Well, near Chatigan, in the East-Indies.

"The burning well is situated about twenty-two miles from Chatigan, at the termination of a valley surrounded by hills. I visited it in 1778, and, from recollection, am enabled to give the following account of it:—the shape of the well, or rather reservoir, is oblong, about six feet by four, and the depth does not exceed twelve feet. The water, which is always cold, is supplied by a spring, and there is a conduit for carrying off the superfluity; a part of the surface of the well (about a fourth) is covered with brick work, which is nearly ignited by the flames, which flash without intermission, from the surface of the water. It would appear that an inflammable vapour escapes through the water, which takes fire on contact with the external air; the perpetuity of the flame is occasioned by the ignited brick-work, as, without this, much of the vapour would escape without conflagration. This was proved by taking away the covering of brick-work after the extinction of the heat, by throwing upon it the water of the well. The flames still continued to burst forth from the surface, but with momentary intermissions, and the vapour was always immediately kindled by holding a candle at a small distance from the surface of the water. A piece of silver placed in the conduit for carrying off the superfluous water, was discoloured in a few minutes, and an infusion of tea gave a dark tinge to the water.

"On the side of a hill distant about three miles from the burning well, there is a spot of ground, of a few feet only in dimensions, from which, flashes of fire burst on stamping strongly with the foot. The appearance of this spot resembled that of earth, on which a fire had been kindled. I do not recollect whether it was hot to the touch."

Lord Teignmouth.

Might not a poetical fancy find some resemblance between this burning well and the spirit of party in Britain? The water is cold, but an inflammable vapour rises through it; yet this vapour is not ignited till it is about to be discharged: nor would it take fire, but that a dome of brick work keeps it perpetually heated. This vapour kindles at the approach of a flame, it discolours silver, and itself receives a dark tinge from tea. So a British heart is cold, till a political party vapour rises through it: yet even this vapour, though inflammable, does not actually take fire, till about to burst into speechification; the perpetual heats of a certain *dome* prolong its ardour: the approach of another, an opposition flame, kindles it: it discolours the financial Reports of those in office; but is itself discoloured by commercial considerations.

ORIGIN OF THE GALLINAS WAR.

The following account of the origin of the war in the Gallinas, mentioned in our Vol. IV. p. 1201, has been communicated to us for insertion by a respected correspondent.

Carribil, son of a former King of the country near the mouth of the Gallinas, was very young when his father died. The Chiefs, who had been subordinate to his father, taking advantage of the weakness of the son during his youth, endeavoured to make themselves independent, and secure exclusively to themselves the advantages of a direct intercourse with the European traders, both in the price of slaves, and in the receipt of the duties paid by vessels. Of these Chiefs, the principal were Siaca (Isaac) and Fanasourré. Carribil, having with increased years obtained strength to assert his rights, complained first to the Old Men of the country, to whom great deference is always paid, and hinted his determination to crush those, who, "having been no better than his father's slaves, had now assumed the supreme power." The Old Men are accused of being too much in the interest of Siaca's party: but it was proposed to call a palaver, and settle the matter amicably. The European traders having taken a strong interest in the dispute, were liberal in their advances of goods: one gave to Fanasourré 40 slaves' money, besides ten puncheons of rum; another the same to Siaca. Being thus prepared for war, the Chiefs called upon the principal of the Old Men to send for Carribil that he might talk the palaver: and presented a slave, two puncheons of rum, and 80 bars of tobacco, for the *use* of the judges. Carribil perceived instantly that he was no match in an African court of law for men who had an hundred slaves' money at their disposal, and were able to exhibit so much liberality at the commencement of the palaver. On pretence of consulting his relations, he also went to a trader, Mr. W—, who

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supplied him with money. His intentions probably were suspected: the Chiefs thought it useless to go any farther through the forms of a palaver; but determined to seize Carribil, when he should return, and kill him at once. Some of the Manna people, friends of the young prince, discovered the plot, and divulged the secret to him. Without delay, he removed to secretand secure places his property, his relatives, and his people (except the strong and active men), and, above all, the bones of his father.

When the messengers, who came to summon him again to the palaver, perceived what was done, they gave information immediately, and a party was dispatched to kill his cattle, and destroy whatever property might yet be left. A skirmish ensued between this party and the men whom Carribil had left. War being thus rendered unavoidable, the people of Manna and Tebco, whose sentiments had not yet been distinctly known, addressed the Confederate Chiefs at the Gallinas to the following effect: "You have stopped us," said they, "from coming ourselves to the factories of the white men; you tell them not to give us the same price for our slaves as is given to you; you are to have 140 bars for a prime slave, we can get but 80 or 90; for children, we are to have 10, 20, or at most 40 bars; you are to receive from 40 to 60: large sums of money are lent to you; but, through your persuasions, we are thought unworthy to be trusted. In fact, by combination between you and the white people, the whole trade of the country is driven into your hands. You tell the white people to pay no duties to the King's son; and they listen to you, though they know that Carribil is heir to the late King, and no King has been made in his place. No: we will join with Carribil, and drive all the white people away, for it is they who make you so proud, and they, at bottom, excite all the trouble in the country." According to their word, they went and joined Carribil.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFRICAN TRADE AT SIERRA LEONE.

In p. 109, of the present volume, we inserted some remarks on the trade of the Floop country by Mr. G. Ross. The following extract from his journal, while resident in the river Gambia, contains interesting information respecting the nature of the country and the manners of the people:

August 4, 1801. The landing at Gillifrey, is on a long shoal beach, where the jolly-boat grounds about 100 yards out.

From the river there is not the smallest appearance of a town, or even a house to be seen at Gillifrey; but Albreda, which is about half a mile lower down the river, has a good appearance.

From the landing at Gillifrey, James Fort bears about S. E. distant two miles.

Ammada, Capt. H's. linguister, conducted us to the town, and the old Alcade was glad to see us. This old fellow (Tumani by name) treated us with a bottle of porter, but would not take a part with us, though he loves it, for it seems it is their fashion to *take none* of what they give. I expected they must be treated in a similar manner on board the brig; but H. tells me it is not so; on the contrary it would be taken ill by them if you did not partake with them.

Their houses are built of mud, in a circular form; walls very neat, about a foot through; they are small and low. The circumference of the thatch is so much larger than that of the wall, as to form a very decent piazza, and some of the houses have a second wall built outside of the piazza. They have not *too many* windows.

The houses are surrounded with fences, formed of a kind of bamboo or reed; and some indeed of long stout grass. This I was told was to keep off the wolves, which are apt to come about the houses in the night and pick up their young ones.

After coming on board about dusk, Mamado Sambo, Chief of Seeko, rattled on board and cut not a few capers. He had his *band of music* along with him, the leader of which is *only* six feet and eight inches high: I measured him, and he was by no means upright, not by one inch and a half. Mamado insisted on H's giving him a salute of six guns as he went over the side.

August 5. Went on shore in the afternoon, and shot half a dozen of monkies, of which I got two hauled aboard.

The place certainly abounds with game. Plenty of beautiful birds, of wasps and musquitoes. In the course of the afternoon, I got only two stings of wasps, and about 10,000 bites of musquitoes.

Coming back I had to climb a tree for an observation, having fairly lost myself; but a sight of James Fort brought me up, and I took a fresh departure.

Three convenient articles I ought to have had with me this afternoon, though I am, thank God, come safe back without them: viz. a pocket compass, because I was in danger of losing myself; a pair of pocket pistols, because I certainly expected at one time that I should be assaulted by the monkies; and another kind of pocket pistol, well loaded and primed with *grog*.—What a good thing would a little drop of grog have been to-night, or even of good Sierra Leone water; but oh! Gambia, thy waters are an abomination.

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August 6. I must inquire into the *Faith* of these Gambia Mandingoes; some of them I see will not drink wine, but most of them will, and porter too, for which they will almost part with their eyes. The same with the meat killed by Christians; some will not eat of it. But, if any of them are Mahomedans, they certainly are the least strict I have ever seen in their profession.

August 7. A canoe from the Floop side came alongside this morning with rice, which looks as if it were very good indeed.

There seems something in want of explaining in it, that on the Floop side there should be a great abundance of grain, as well as of honey, bullocks, &c. when on this side the people are almost starving.

The crew of this canoe breakfasted on board, on their own victuals, viz. sour milk and a little rice in it: it was put down on the deck in a large wooden bowl, and six lusty fellows squatted down, and helped themselves with their paws like as many monkies.

August 8. In the course of a walk to Seeko, we saw a great number of small green paroquets, as well as an abundance of pigeons, &c. &c. Capt. H. likewise pointed out to me the mahogany-tree, which this part seems to abound with.

We passed by several large corn-fields, but they are few in number to what they might be, if we consider the number and ability of the natives; the goodness of the soil; the facility with which it may be cleared and cultivated; or the repeated experience of want and inconvenience the people are plagued with about this time every year.

August 10. At noon started with some goods in the long-boat for Barrowfat, and arrived there at half past four; but could not get the things landed till near eight, on account of the tide.

At Barrowfat there are two large houses, belonging to Signoras Plena and Nancy. Plena's is to be my lodging. I measured it; it is 34 feet by 28; the walls are 15 inches through: and this house, I am told, was built two years ago for two slaves' money.

August 11. Bought only one cake of wax, weight 15lbs. I found the steelyards made it 15lbs. I called it 14, making sure of one pound for dirt; and allowance short I suppose by 2lbs. of what is usually made in such cases. By and bye, after some palaver with the bringer of the wax, Ghilali, my linguister, told me the owner wanted a piece of iron and one Bar of beads: an iron bar was cut in four; he got one-fourth, and a Bar of mock coral, for his 15lbs. cake of wax.

Now the cost-price in England of this fourth of an iron bar, was one shilling, and the Bar of beads cost something less than sixpence, but say sixpence: there goes one and sixpence, all that the poor fellow gets for his cake, and the trouble of bringing it perhaps ten miles. Nor did he get all that; for half the Bar of beads was in my presence paid to the Alcade for *lodging*: that is, he brought the wax down here expecting to get a market for it; but there happened to be no *money* here at the time, that is, *trade goods*. Well, he waited in the Alcade's house till money came; perhaps he has been waiting a fortnight for this 18d. worth of wax, and for his lodging at the Alcade's he pays half a Bar.

I must give a place here to Ghilali's account of the seasons, particularly as he made the present time the corner stone of his calculation.

"Three months past before this time, the "rains begin, and they put small grain and "rice in the ground.

"This time, now small grain about ready, "begin cut him.

"One moon more pass, from this time, "rice then ready.

"This time, you see, they plant large "corn, they put him in the ground now.

"Three moon more pass, from this time, "and then large corn ready, and rain all "done."

"*Rain all done when three moon pass?*"

"Yes; I think rain done before three "moon pass. I think about two moon more "and rain all over; but about three moon "and then large corn ready."

August 12. I wanted to go to see the Floop town, but they tell me it would not be safe to do it; that they were never yet visited by a white man: indeed the account I received of the Floops, represents them as in a very uncivilized state; they never come further from home than Barrowfat and Vintain: These two places are, properly speaking, in the Floop country, but, being frontier towns, they are chiefly inhabited by Jolliffs and Mandingoes, who *sit down* here to transact the business of the Floops with the Whites. The Floops are represented as afraid to venture on the water at all.

They are Pagans in the most complete sense: they sell a good many slaves. By the account I had of the distance their principal town is off, I could there and back again *a-foot* in a day.

I was told *deridingly* that their houses were perfect huts, and that they and their cattle lived together. I thought of my *own country*. They raise a good deal of grain and have abundance of cattle, but are careful how they part with their breeding cows. They have no writing, no Grigris, among them. So much the better, thought I, to have no writing, if writing cannot come unaccompanied by Grigris.

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A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE GOBELINS MANUFACTURE AT PARIS, WITH A FEW OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE VARIOUS IMITATIONS OF THAT CELEBRATED FABRIC IN OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

The Gobelins is the name of an establishment formed at Paris, at the extremity of the Fauxbourg Saint Marceau for the fabric of tapestries. The house in which this manufacture is at present carried on, was built by the brothers named Gobelins, who were celebrated dyers in the 15th century, and who first introduced into Paris that beautiful scarlet colour which has since borne their name, as has the little river Bièvre, upon whose banks they first settled, and which among the Parisians has no other appellation than *Rivière des Gobelins*.—Colbert purchased the ground from these brothers, for the purpose of establishing there a manufactory of tapestries similar to those of Flanders, and having erected the requisite buildings, he procured a number of workmen from Flanders. Messrs. Jans, Laurent and Lefevre, senior, were appointed superintendants of the *raised* tapestries, Messrs. Monin and Souhaite of the *smooth* tapestries, and Kerchove, another Fleming, was vested with the management of the wool dyeing department.—The manufacture of tapestries commenced in 1663, but did not flourish till 1666, when it was endowed with many privileges, one of which was that the freedom of the goldsmiths', cabinet makers', watch makers', joiners', and other companies, should be attached to the Gobelins manufactory, in which it was intended to bring up sixty youths to these different trades.—At length the celebrated painter Le Brun was appointed chief director of the Gobelins manufactures, to which he communicated that beauty and energy which his admirable talents were so well calculated to introduce. One of the first steps taken, was, to procure a considerable number of paintings by the first masters; but it was not then foreseen that the method used in making the tapestries caused the destruction of their valuable models: the paintings were, at that time, cut into parts, to which the warp was so applied that the threads of the one matched the tints of the other. The raised tapestry, rendering copies closely approaching the originals, was far more faithful than the smooth. The smooth tapestry had the same destructive effect on its models, and its copies were all reverses. The original being placed under the warp, could only be discerned by the artist between the threads, and from the horizontal position of the work, that frequent comparison of the copy with the original could not so readily be made as in working the raised tapestry. The Gobelins manufacture at one time experienced a decline; divers abuses crept into it, and called for the interference of the ministry, who remedied them, and endeavoured to revive the establishment (which had cost the nation vast sums of money) to its former flourishing state: for this purpose many committees were held at the house of M. Fagon, financier, in 1737; where the plan was projected which has since been followed, of transferring the tints of the painting to transparent paper, which was applied to the warp in the same manner as the model itself had been. At first, this method was only adopted to the raised tapestry, but in 1749 the new plan was applied to the manufactures of the smooth tapestry likewise. The following is the mode of procedure now employed. The sketch of the painting is taken off on oiled paper, which being then placed under the warp serves as a guide to the artist, who, having the original painting in view, matches it by a correct choice of tints. The sketch on the oiled paper being *reversed* from the original, exactly answers the purpose of the artist, whose work becomes a counterproof of that on the paper. There has always been an academy within the manufactory, in which the youths designed for artists are instructed in the various branches of the art, at the expence of the nation, and are also taught the other trades, attached to the Gobelins. The wool and silk used in the tapestries are dyed in a part of the manufactory appropriated to that purpose, as it would be otherwise very difficult to procure the infinite variety of tints and shadows which are required. The materials are, the ready spun wools brought from Tuscoing; and the silks of Lyons. The wool for the warp is generally composed of six or seven threads; and worth about 5 francs (about 4*s*. 4*d*.) per lb. The wool in six threads forms the warp of the *smooth*, and that in seven of the *raised* tapestry; nevertheless, there is little or no difference in the quality, for the continued friction of the tapestry, and that of the instruments by which it is raised, reduce the substance of the warp so much, that it is oftentimes obliged to be strengthened by a silken thread. The manufacture of Flemish tapestries at Brussels, so ancient and celebrated, is, at present, as capable of perfection as ever, but its productions are much inferior to those of the Gobelins, and experience a decrease of their former reputation. The materials used in the Flemish fabric are equal to those of the Gobelins, both in quality and quantity, and the workmen of both are equally diligent; but the talents of the artists, and the influence of authoritative protection, are in favour of the Parisian establishment. A manufactory on the plan of the Gobelins has been established at Petersburgh; and is supported at a great expence by the government, which receives the profits arising from the sale of its produce: this manufactory has produced some

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very fine portraits. In Spain, and in several parts of Italy and Germany, similar manufactures have been established, but with indifferent success; that at Turin is the most flourishing. In 1773 there was worked at Turin a series of tapestries representing the principal events of the life of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal, beginning with that of his swearing enmity to the Romans, and ending with the catastrophe of his death by poison. The best of these is that representing him when surrounded by the Romans in a valley, employing the stratagem of tying lighted faggots to the horns of oxen, in order to scare the Roman soldiers, who guarded the defiles. In this piece the figures have considerable expression, and the warmth of the original painting is exceedingly well preserved. The Gobelins manufacture in France has suffered considerably by the Revolution; and particularly that branch which derived a profit from the dyeing of cloths. Fashion also has affected it; for scarlet cloths are now very little worn in France; and the army has no longer any Swiss regiments, the officers of which formerly consumed vast quantities of cloth dyed, of the Gobelins scarlet. There are other colours dyed in the Gobelins, which, though inferior to the scarlet, are nevertheless very fine. The prices are as follow:

Royal blue	£.1	0	0	... per yard.
Dark ditto	1	0	0	..... ditto
Common ditto	1	0	0	..... ditto
Green	1	0	0	..... ditto
Do. Saxon	1	10	0	..... ditto
Yellow		15	0	..... ditto
Red dyed with madder	1	4	0	..... ditto
Yard wide scarlet	4	10	0	..... ditto
Five-fourth ditto	5	0	0	..... ditto
Purple	4	10	0	..... ditto

An attempt was made, under the patronage of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, to introduce this manufacture into England: but the expences of it were found to be so considerable, that it was abandoned. Neither, indeed, was it understood that the demand for it, among the British nobility and men of wealth, was likely to be so general as to render it an object of national effort. The process is extremely slow and tedious; the purchase is very heavy, and almost restricted to Princes; and, when a palace is once furnished with it, the future employment of the loom is diminished in proportion. Under all these preventive circumstances, an institution to rival the Gobelins was relinquished. John Ellys painted, by command, a set of four pictures representing the Seasons; they were put up in their places, to see *how the designs would look* when wrought in this intended fabric; they were found to give complete satisfaction, and to suit extremely well, *as pictures*, and so the undertaking ended.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE TO THE NEW TRADITIONARY PLAY, ENTITLED, "THE MYSTERIOUS BRIDE," AS PERFORMED AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, WRITTEN BY LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, ESQ.

With anxious mind, with agitated breast,
By ev'ry terror forcibly impress'd,
Our bard to night, exalted in his views,
Resigns the comic for the serious Muse;
Beneath her banner variously displays
Passion's mere spark extended to a blaze;
While moral ardour kindles into birth
The firm in honour, and the pure in worth!
Here Virtue hails, contending claims above,
The tear of Pity, on the cheek of Love!
Our Bard no longer treads on Fairy-land,
Where Fancy, like a despot, holds command;
No longer now endeavours to excite
Ideal grief, and fabulous delight;
Still less attempts, with vigour, to transmit
Wit strong as genius, genius bright as wit;
While learning rears, with animated haste,
Reviving elegance, and rescued taste.
He simply offers, unadorned by art,
One touch of Nature on a gen'rous heart.*
Though pageantry, though magic he forsake,
Though "*Sleeping Beauties*" here no longer wake,
Yet shall it still decidedly appear,
That love, when noble, never slumbers here.
Hearts like your own with clemency can feel;
To hearts so gifted now we make appeal;
Each party then shall equal pleasure share,
He that solicits mercy, you that spare.

SONG FROM "THE FORTUNE-TELLER."

Near where the riv'let's winding stream,
Divides the daisied mead,
Where shepherds meet the dawning beam,
With tender flocks to feed;
'Twas in a hut, there known full well,
With willows, as by nature made,
My mother did the fortunes tell
Of sighing swain or love sick maid.
And farther cried, in accents low,
"Your charity, I pray, bestow."

My infant head no cov'ring bore,
Unshod too went my feet,
Then I, alas! could little more,
Than charity intreat;
But as in years I rip'ning grew,
My mother did to me reveal
Her art, and now I tell you too,
The future turns of Fortune's wheel;
And sometimes say, in accents low,
"Your charity, I pray, bestow."

* Alluding to the character of Miesco.

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NEW POEM OF THE ABBE DELILLE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I send you a fragment of the Abbé Delille's poem of *Les Trois Règnes de la Nature*. It is but lately published, and I trust I shall see an elegant translation deck your pages from some of your poetical correspondents.—As the Abbé is not regularly in the habit of vilifying our immortal bard (like too many of his *modest* literary countrymen, who, *à la Voltaire*, rob and then abuse him), he will not, I am sure, be the least offended, if I hint, that I have no doubt he had the following passage in his mind when he wrote his poem: —" What a piece of work is a MAN! how noble in Rea-" son! how Infinite in Faculties! in Form, and Moving, " how express and admirable! in Action, how like an " Angel! in Apprehension, how like a God! the Beauty " of the World, THE PARAGON OF ANIMALS!"

I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. B.

DE L'HOMME.

....Tels sont les Animaux; mais tel n'est point leur Maître,
Sujets, abaissez-vous, votre Roi va paroître.
Lui seul de la raison suit le divin flambeau,
Sait distinguer le bon, sait admirer le beau;
Lui seul dans l'Univers sait, par un art suprême,
Se séparer de lui pour s'observer lui-même.
Aux spectacles pompeux dont ses yeux sont témoins,
S'unit par ses pensers comme par ses besoins;
Par la réflexion accroît sa jouissance;
Il connoît sa foiblesse, et voilà sa puissance.
L'être que Dieu fit nud dut inventer les arts,
Il file ses habits, il bâtit des remparts;
Lui seul au vêtement sait unir la parure,
Joint les besoins du luxe à ceux de la nature,
L'exercice au loisir, le loisir aux travaux.
De ses nouveaux besoins sont nés des arts nouveaux:
Mais ces arts bienfaisans que l'instinct fit éclore,
Dans leur obscur berceau sembloient languir encore:
Enfin, avec des sons et des signes divers,
Le langage parut et changea l'Univers;
Et de la brute à l'homme agrandit la distance.
Non que des animaux la parfaite éloquence
N'ait ses propres accens et ses expressions,
Signes de ses besoins et de ses passions:
Même son ne rend pas leur joie et leur tristesse:
Ils ont leur cri de rage et leur cri de tendresse.
Combien d'accens divers du coq, roi de nos cours,
Expriment les désirs, les haines, les amours!
Tantôt, sollicitant la poule rigoureuse,
Il attendrit l'accent de sa voix langoureuse;
Tantôt, aigre et criard, parle en maître irrité,
Prend le ton caressant de la paternité,
Provoque à haute voix ses émules de gloire;
Il sonne mon réveil, il chante sa victoire,
Et l'air répète au loin ses éclats triomphans.
La poule qui partage un ver à ses enfans,
N'a pas le même cri que la poule éperdue
Dont l'horrible faucon vient de frapper la vue.
Mais ces accens si sûrs, cette foule de tons,
Qui dit tout par les mots, qui rend tout par les sons,
Des objets différens distingue la nuance,
Marque ici leur contraste, et là leur ressemblance;
Peint tantôt fortement, tantôt avec douceur,
Les mouvemens divers de l'esprit et du cœur,
Calme les passions ou réveille leurs flammes,
Echange nos pensers, fait commercer nos âmes,
L'organe humain lui seul sait les articuler:
D'autres s'exprimeront, l'homme seul sait parler.
C'est peu: son art divin fixe le mot qui vole,
Fait vivre la pensée et grave la parole;
Mille fois reproduite elle vole en tous lieux,
Au défaut de l'oreille, elle instruit par les yeux,
De là des arts sacrés l'immortel héritage;
Un âge s'enrichit des penseurs d'un autre âge,
Le temps instruit le temps; médiateurs heureux,
Les signes vont unir tous les peuples entr'eux.
Par eux les nations s'entendent, se répondent,
En un trésor commun leurs trésors se confondent;
Ainsi naît la richesse et la variété;
Et tandis que l'instinct, à sa place arrêté,
Des cités du Castor, du palais de l'Abeille,
Jamais n'a su changer l'uniforme merveille,
L'homme sait varier les chefs-d'œuvre de l'art,
Mettre à profit l'étude et même le hazard;
Sa main saisit du feu la semence féconde;
Le feu dompta le fer, le fer dompta le monde.
L'homme lit dans les cieux, il navigue dans l'air,
Il gouverne la foudre, il maîtrise la mer,
Emprisonne les vents, enchaîne la tempête,
Et roi par la naissance, il l'est par la conquête.
Que dis-je? de lui-même admirable vainqueur,
Ainsi que la nature il subjugue son cœur,
L'animal, sans vertu gardant son innocence,
N'a point de l'avenir la noble conscience;
L'instinct fait sa bonté, la crainte ses remords;
L'homme seul sent le prix de ses nobles efforts,
Sait choisir ce qu'il hait, éviter ce qu'il aime,
Puiser l'amour d'autrui dans l'amour de lui-même.
Lui seul, pour être libre, il se donne des lois,
S'abstient par volupté, se captive par choix.
Dieu, cette consolante et terrible pensée,
Il l'apporte en naissant dans son âme tracée;
Il l'appelle au secours de son cœur abattu,
Sait mettre un frein au crime, un prix à la vertu,
Et seul de l'avenir perçant la nuit profonde,
Prévoit, désire, espère et crainte un autre monde.
Mais c'est la Mort surtout, dont les touchans tableaux,
Placent l'homme au-dessus de tous les animaux:
Là, dans tout l'intérêt de sa dernière scène,
Paroît la dignité de la nature humaine.
Dans leur stupide oubli les animaux mourans
Jettent vers le passé des yeux indifférens;
Savent-ils s'ils ont eu des enfans, des ancêtres,
S'ils laissent des regrets, s'ils sont chers à leurs maîtres?
Gloire, amour, amitié, tout est fini pour eux:
L'homme seul, plus instruit, est aussi plus heureux.
Pour lui, loin d'une vie en orage féconde,
Quand ce monde finit commence un autre monde;
Et du tombeau qui s'ouvre à sa fragilité,
Part le premier rayon de l'immortalité;
Son âme se ranime, et dans sa conscience
Auprès de la vertu retrouve l'espérance.
De loin il entrevoit le séjour du repos;
De ses parens en pleurs, il entend les sanglots;
Il voit après sa mort leur troupe désolée,
D'un long rang de douleurs border son mausolée.
Au sortir d'une vie, ou de maux et biens,
La fortune inégale a tissu ses liens,
Il réprend fil à fil cette trame si chère
Dont la mort va couper la chaîne passagère;
Le souvenir lui peint ses travaux, ses succès,
La gloire qu'il obtint, les heureux qu'il a faits.
Ainsi sur les confins de la nuit sépulcrale,
L'affreuse mort au fond de la coupe fatale,
Laisse encore pour lui quelques gouttes de miel:
Il touche encore la terre en montant vers le ciel.
Sur sa couche de mort, il vit pour sa famille,
Sent tomber sur son cœur les larmes de sa fille,
Prend son plus jeune enfant, qui sans prévoir son sort,
Essaie encore la vie et joue avec la mort.
Recommande à l'aîné ses domaines champêtres,
Ses travaux imparfaits, l'honneur de ses ancêtres;
Laisse à tous en mourant le foible à secourir,
L'innocent à défendre et le pauvre à nourrir;
De ses vieux serviteurs récompense le zèle,
Jouit des pleurs touchans de l'amitié fidèle,
Reçoit son dernier vœu, lui fait son dernier don,
De ses ennemis même emporte le pardon,
Et dans l'embrassement d'une épouse chérie,
Délie et ne rompt pas les doux nœuds de la vie.

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JUSTIFICATION OF FRENCH PROCEEDINGS, TO WHICH THE IGNORANT WORLD HAVE ATTACHED THE IDEA OF CRUELTY!

Gabriel Naudé was born at Paris in 1600, and died in 1653. As instances of truly heroic spirits are very rare, and therefore deserving of uncommon distinction, we deem this singular personage well worthy of a place in the Panorama. But, we have also a secondary view in so doing, for as we presume that an apologist equal to the task would be of great use to His Majesty the Emperor and King, we humbly beg leave to recommend—and we know that our recommendations are never without their weight and influence on the opinion of his most *august* consideration—that search should be made throughout France, after the descendants of the said Gabriel, and that his issue in a direct line, if such can be found, be immediately appointed to the post, office, situation, employment, or duty of Historiographer Imperial, in order to vindicate to posterity the *righteous* deeds of His Majesty, he having a peculiar dexterity, and intrepidity in all such matters. By way of proof and specimen, we insert a passage from this writer's "*Considérations Politiques sur les Coups d'Etat.*"

"Unquestionably, for myself, although the affair of St. Bartholomew be at this moment equally condemned by Protestants and Catholics, and although M. de Thou reports his father's opinion on it by these verses of Statius,

Occidat illa dies ævo, ne postera credant
Sæcula. Nós certè tacemus, et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi propriæ patiamur crimina gentis;

yet shall I fearlessly proclaim that it was an action distinguished by justice——It appears to me to be absolutely a meanness in the French historians to have abandoned the character of King Charles IX. and never to have displayed the just causes which he had to rid himself of the Admiral of France, and his colleagues.——It is highly proper that we should imitate expert Surgeons, who when they open a vein, continue to draw off blood till the patient faints, in order to clear the distempered body of its bad humors.

"If any remark, that such bloody executions are objects of horror, I answer, that the inhabitants of Cesarea slew 80,000 Jews in one day; that in Judea were slain in seven years 1,240,000; that, as Pliny informs us, Cæsar boasted of having been the destruction of 1,192,000 men in his foreign wars, and Pompey had deprived of life, a still greater number; that Quintus Fabius sent into the other world colonies of 100,000 Gauls, in the same company; Caius Marius sent 200,000 Cimbri; Charles Martel 300,000 Teutons; that 2,000 Roman knights, and 300 senators, were sacrificed to the passions of the triumvirate, four complete legions to that of Sylla, 40,000 Romans to that of Mithridates: that Sempronius Gracchus desolated in Spain *three hundred* cities, and the Spaniards in America ruined all those of the Mexicans, &c. with seven or eight millions of inhabitants ——My astonishment is, that seeing the necessity and justice of such proscriptions, and that the execution of St. Bartholomew was singularly requisite,—my astonishment is, that it was not conducted on a greater scale.—The truth is, that the error lay in the defective execution of the deed—IT WAS DONE BUT BY HALVES: WHEREAS HAD EVERY HERETIC IN FRANCE BEEN DEPRIVED OF LIFE, THERE WOULD NOT HAVE REMAINED ANY TO COMPLAIN OF THE TRANSACTION AS INIQUITOUS OR BARBAROUS."

This specimen may convince His Majesty the Emperor, that no cause can be so desperate but what some may be found who view it in a *just* light: and are equal to the defence of it. And as the world at large has very absurdly presumed to censure some of His Majesty's actions as cruel, unjust, and inhuman, because it could not comprehend the motives of them; it is hoped that they also will meet with equally well qualified defenders in the family of the said Naudé: and this the rather, as it is presumed that none of his Majesty's actions will be liable to the imputation of having been done *by halves*;—or of having left any to complain of defects or forbearances in the executions of his Majesty's *august* purposes and commands.

That the illiberal and untractable do actually misunderstand and malignantly mistake, *some* of His Majesty's actions, is notoriously apparent from a famous libel lately published, purporting to be composed by a certain DON CEVALLOS, calling himself Secretary of State to a certain King Ferdinand of Spain, who affected to assume that title and dignity without having received His Majesty's *fiat* for that purpose, and who therefore is justly consigned to immortal oblivion. We add a copy of the said libel; induced thereto by the most *profound regard* to His Majesty, and the pleasure of shewing in due time, its destructive discomfiture by the pen of the representative of the said Gabriel Naudé!

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A WHOLE LENGTH PORTRAIT
OF
NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE,
Emperor and King.

Taken from the Life at Bayonne, by Don Pedro Cevallos; and published *cum privilegio;*

Or, An

Exposition of the Practices and Machinations, which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and to the Means adopted by Buonaparte to carry it into Execution: by Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and Dispatches to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII.

At a period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

To make known to Spain and the whole world the base means resorted to by the emperor of the French to seize the person of our king, Ferdinand VII. and to subjugate this great and generous nation, is a duty well worthy of one who, like myself, is in a condition to discharge it; inasmuch as circumstances placed me in a situation to be an eye-witness of the events which preceded the catastrophe of Bayonne, and in which I bore a part. It was not in my power to do this before, in consequence of personal restraint, and from not having collected the documents necessary to accredit my statement. Some are still wanting, which it was necessary to burn, in consequence of dangerous circumstances, in which every thing was to be feared; others have disappeared through the various incidents connected with that unhappy period; but those which I now present are sufficient to prove the atrocious violence committed against our beloved king Ferdinand VII. and the whole nation.

Though the conduct of Spain towards France since the peace of Basle (a very interesting portion of its political history in these latter times,) is intimately connected with the important events which form the subject of this Exposition, it is not necessary to dwell even upon its principal periods. It will be sufficient to state, what the whole nation and all Europe know, that the political system of Spain has constantly been, during this time, to preserve friendship and the best understanding with France, and to maintain, at all hazards, the ruinous alliance concluded in 1796.

To attain this end, there is no sacrifice which Spain has not made; and as the preservation of the prince of Peace in the high degree of favour he enjoyed with Charles IV. depended in a great measure upon the continuance of this system, it was maintained with the greatest constancy and indefatigable attention. Fleets, armies, treasure, everything was sacrificed to France; humiliations, submissions, everything was suffered, everything was done to satisfy, as far as possible, the insatiable demands of the French government; but the idea never once occurred of preserving the nation against the machinations of an ally, who was overrunning Europe.

The treaty of Tilsit, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in his favour, was hardly concluded, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved on the ruin of Portugal and Spain; or what comes to the same purpose, to make himself master of this vast peninsula, with a view of making its inhabitants as happy as those of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and the League of the Rhine.

At this very time the emperor was revolving in his mind some designs fatal to Spain (for he began to disarm her), by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty; and there was placed at his disposal a gallant and picked force of 16,000 men of all descriptions.

The enterprize of making himself master of Spain was not so easy as Napoleon imagined. It was, above all, necessary to find out some pretext for carrying into execution the daring and gigantic plan of subjugating a friendly and allied nation, that had made so many sacrifices for France, and which this very emperor had praised for his fidelity and nobleness of character.

Nevertheless, being accustomed to act with that disregard to delicacy in the choice of his means, which is characteristic of the man who imagines that the conquest of the whole world, the destruction of the human species, and the havoc of war are conducive to true glory, he resolved to excite and foment discord in the royal family of Spain, through his ambassador at this court.

The latter, though perhaps not iniated in the grand secret of his master, succeeded in seducing the prince of Asturias, our present king and master, and suggested to him the idea of intermarrying with a princess related to the emperor. The affliction which his highness laboured under from a conjunction of circumstances, as lamentable as notorious, and his anxiety to avoid another connection into which it was attempted to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, and on that account alone the object of his aversion, induced him to acquiesce in the suggestions of the ambassador; but with the stipulation that it was to meet the approbation of his august parents, and under the impression that it would strengthen the friendship and alliance then subsisting between the two crowns. His highness, actuated by motives so cogent in a political point of view, and yielding to the solicitations of the ambassador, wrote accordingly to his imperial majesty.

A few days after our beloved prince wrote this letter, occurred the scandalous imprisonment of his august person in the royal monastery of St. Laurence, and the still more scandalous decree which was issued in the name of the king, and addressed to the council of Castile. There are very strong reasons to believe, that the unknown hand that frustrated this feigned conspiracy was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed.

Fortunately the Spanish nation was deeply impressed with its situation, entertained a just opi-

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nion of the good disposition and religious principles of their prince of the Asturias, and suspected instantaneously that the whole was a calumny fabricated by the favourite, as absurd as it was audacious, in order to remove the only obstacle which then opposed his views.

It is already known, that on the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, his royal father wrote to the emperor (no doubt, at the suggestion of the favourite), complaining of the conduct of the ambassador Beauharnois, in his clandestine communications with the prince of Asturias, and expressing his surprise that the emperor had not come to a previous understanding with his majesty on a subject of such pre-eminent importance to sovereigns.

As the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, and above all, the most scandalous decree fulminated against his royal person, produced an effect completely contrary to the expectations of the favourite, he began to be afraid, thought proper to recede, and to mediate a reconciliation between the royal parents and their son. With this view, as is stated in the Abstract of the Escurial Cause, circulated by the council in consequence of his majesty's orders of the 8th April, he forged certain letters, and made the prince of Asturias sign them while a prisoner, which being delivered into the hands of the royal parents, were supposed to have softened their hearts; and by these singular means did this innocent prince obtain a nominal liberty.

This was the state of affairs when a French courier arrived at the royal palace of St. Laurence, with a treaty concluded and signed at Fontainbleau on the 27th of October, by Don Eugenio Izquierdo, as plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, and marshal Duroc, in the name of the emperor of the French. Its contents, as well as those of the separate convention, constitute Nos. 1, 2, of the documents annexed to this Exposition.

It is worthy of observation, that the department of the ministry, of which I was at the head, was totally unacquainted with the measures taken by Don E. Ezquierdo, at Paris, as well as with his appointment, his instructions, his correspondence, and every part of his proceedings.

The result of this treaty was to render the emperor master of Portugal with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his armies into our peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity, and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany.

The favourite was to have for his portion the Algarves and Alantejo, in full property and sovereignty; but the emperor's answer to the letters of the royal father had not yet arrived; it was completely uncertain what it would be, and this filled him with fear and anxiety.

The intimate relations which the favourite maintained at that period with the grand duke of Berg, though the medium of his confidant Izquierdo, flattered him to a certain degree with the hope that everything would be settled to his wishes, though the interposition of a few millions might be necessary. But neither the favourite nor his confidant knew the real intentions of the person they were treating with at Paris. In fact, the instant the emperor found that the favourite had committed himself, and the royal parents were brought into discredit, he shewed no disposition to answer his majesty's letters, for the purpose of keeping them in suspense, and inspiring them with dread, in the hope that they might form the resolution of withdrawing, though at that time he had not completed his plan for taking an advantage of such an occurrence.

The grand duke wrote to the favourite, that he would employ every means to support him; but that the negociation was rendered very delicate, owing to the extraordinary attachment which prevailed in Spain towards the prince of Asturias, and the consideration due towards a princess who was cousin to the empress, and in consequence of the part the ambassador Beauharnois, her relative, took in the business. (1).

Now it was that the favourite began clearly to discover how much his credit had sunk, and he gave himself up for lost, in consequence of being deprived of the support of his imaginary protector, the emperor of the French. There were no means now neglected by him to endeavour to ingratiate himself with the grand duke of Berg; every sort of expression, every kind of deference was employed for this purpose; and the more effectually to avert the impending storm, he prevailed on the royal parents to write to the emperor direct, and to request his consent to the marriage of one of his cousins to the prince of Asturias.

Meanwhile the emperor of the French appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Izquierdo, and kept him at a distance, in order to cut off this direct mode of communication, and to make himself more impenetrable.

His imperial majesty set off on a journey to Italy, with that studied parade which all Europe has witnessed, giving it such an air of importance, that it was to be presumed he was going to fix the destinies of the world. But there is reason to surmise, that his real object was no other than to divert the general attention to that quarter, for the purpose of misleading the other states, whilst his real designs were directed to the invasion of Portugal and Spain.

This artifice and dissimulation did not, however, prevent the discovery of one of the articles in the secret treaty of Fontainbleau, by his expelling, with the greatest precipitation, from Tuscany, the queen regent and her children, and plundering the royal palace, and seizing all the public funds of a court that was ignorant of the existence of such a treaty, and had committed no act of forfeiture.

Whilst the emperor kept Europe in suspense by his journey to Milan and Venice, he thought fit to answer the letters, which he had some time before received from the royal father, assuring his majesty, that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son the prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from his royal highness. (2).

(1) *All this appears from the correspondence of the favourite with the grand duke, which the latter carried off from the office of the secretary of state, during his lieutenancy.*

(2) *Compare this statement, with the contents of the letter (No. 3) from his imperial majesty to king Ferdinand, in which he acknowledges having received the letter written to him by the prince of Asturias, on the suggestion of ambassador Beauharnois.*

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Nevertheless his majesty consented to the proposed intermarriage with a princess of his family, undoubtedly with an intention of amusing the royal parents; whilst he was sending into Spain, under various pretexts, all the troops which he had then disposable, and was studiously propagating an idea that he was favourable to the cause of the prince of Asturias, and thus endeavouring to captivate the good opinion of the Spanish nation.

The royal parent, struck with the terror which this conduct of the emperor naturally inspired, and the favourite being still more astonished, opposed no obstacle to the entrance of the French troops into the peninsula; on the contrary, they gave the most effectual orders that they should be received and treated even on a better footing than the Spanish troops.

The emperor, under the pretence of consulting the security of these troops, ordered his generals, *by stratagem or force* to get possession of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueiras, and Barcelona, which alone could present any obstacle to an invasion. They were accordingly taken *by fraud and surprize*, to the indignation and sorrow of the whole nation, to which the French still *affected to profess friendship and alliance.*

The emperor, conceiving himself already master of all Spain, and thinking the time had arrived for accelerating his measures, thought proper to write a letter to the royal father, complaining in the bitterest terms, that his majesty had not renewed his application for an imperial princess for his son the prince of Asturias. The king was pleased to return for answer, that he adhered to his former proposal, and was willing that the marriage should immediately take place.

Some important proceeding was still necessary to carry the project to a proper degree of maturity; and the emperor, not willing to trust it to writing, thought he could not find a better instrument than Don Eugenio Izquierdo, whom he had detained in Paris in a state of great dejection and terror, that had been artfully impressed upon him for the purpose of his more effectually executing his commission, by impressing the royal parents and the favourite with the same feelings.

In his state of things, the emperor ordered Izquierdo to repair to Spain, which he accordingly did, in a very precipitate and mysterious manner. According to his *verbal statements*, he brought no proposal in writing with him, *nor was he to receive any*, and he had orders to remain *only three days.*

On his arrival, under these circumstances, at Aranjuez, the favourite conducted him to the presence of the royal parents, and their conferences were conduct with so much secrecy, that it was impossible for any one to discover the object of his mission; but soon after his departure from this capital, their majesties began to shew a disposition to abandon the metropolis and the peninsula, and to emigrate to Mexico.

The recent example of the determination taken by the royal family of Portugal, seemed to have fully corresponded with the views of the emperor, and there is reason to think that his imperial majesty promised himself a similar success in Spain.

But he must have been very ignorant of the Spanish character to flatter himself with such expectations. Scarcely had the first report gone abroad of the intention of the royal family to abandon their residence (a resolution clearly indicated by the many preparations which were going on), when discontent and fear were depicted in the most lively colours in the features of all the inhabitants of the capital, and of all ranks and classes of persons. This alone was sufficient to induce their majesties to refute the rumour, and to assure the people that they would not abandon them.

Nevertheless, such was the general distrust, such the magnitude of the evils which must have resulted, and such and so many the symptoms of a determination to emigrate, that every one was on the alert, and all seemed to be impressed with the necessity of preventing a measure pregnant with so many mischiefs. The danger increased, and the fears of the public kept pace with it. The consequence was, that the commotions of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion; the people being led by a sort of instinct of self-preservation. The result was, the imprisonment of the favourite, who, without the title of king, had exercised all the functions of royalty.

Scarcely had this tempestuous scene taken place, when the royal parents, finding themselves deprived of the support of their favourite, took the unexpected but voluntary resolution, which they had for some time entertained to abdicate their throne, as they accordingly did, in favour of their son and heir the prince of Asturias.

The emperor, *ignorant of this sudden event*, and perhaps never supposing that the Spaniards were capable of displaying such resolution, had ordered prince Murat to advance with his army towards Madrid, under the idea that the royal family *were already on the coast, and on the point of embarking*, and that far from meeting the slightest obstacle on the part of the people, all of them would receive him with open arms, as their deliverer and guardian angel. He conceived, that the nation was in the highest degree dissatisfied with their government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with the abuses which had crept into the administration of it.

The instant the grand duke of Berg was apprized of the occurrences at Aranjues, he advanced with his whole army to occupy the capital of the kingdom; intending, no doubt, to profit by the occasion, and to take such steps as should be best calculated to realise, by any means, the plan of making himself master of Spain.

In the meanwhile, the mysterious obscurity of the emperor's projects, the proximity of his troops, and the ignorance in which Ferdinand VII. was of the real object of the emperor's approach, induced the king to adopt such measures as appeared to his majesty best calculated to conciliate the goodwill of the emperor. Not satisfied with having communicated his accession to the throne in the most friendly and affectionate terms, the king appointed a deputation of three grandees of Spain to proceed to Bayonne, and in his name to compliment his imperial majesty. He also appointed another grandee of Spain to pay a similar compliment to the grand duke of Berg, who had already arrived in the vicinity of Madrid.

One of the contrivances which the French agent immediately had recourse to, was to assure the king, and to spread the rumour in all quarters,

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that his imperial majesty's arrival might be expected every moment. Under this impression, the necessary orders were given for preparing apartments in the palace suitable to the dignity of so august a guest; and the king wrote again to the emperor, how agreeable it would be to him to be personally acquainted with his majesty, and to assure him with his own lips, of his ardent wishes to strengthen more and more the alliance which subsisted between the two sovereigns.

The grand duke of Berg had, in the meantime, entered Madrid at the head of his troops. He was no sooner acquainted with the state of affairs than he began to sow discord. He spoke in a mysterious manner of the abdication of the crown, executed by the royal father in favour of his son, amidst the tumults of Aranjuez, and gave it to be understood, that until the emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step that should appear like an acknowledgement, and that he must be under the necessity of treating only with the royal father.

This pretext did not fail to produce the effect which the grand duke intended. The royal parents, the moment they where informed of this circumstance, availed themselves of it to save the favourite, who remained in confinement, and in whose favour prince Murat professed to take an interest, for the sole purpose of flattering their majesties, mortifying Ferdinand VII. and sowing fresh matter of discord between the parents and the son.

In this state of things, the new king made his public entry into Madrid, without any other parade than the most numerous concourse of all the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, the strongest expressions of love and loyalty, and the applauses and acclamations which sprung from the joy and enthusiasm of his subjects—a scene truly grand and impressive, in which the young king was seen like a father in the midst of his children, entering his capital as the regenerator and guardian angel of the monarchy.

The duke of Berg was an eye-witness of this scene; but, far from abandoning his plan, he resolved to persist in it with greater ardour. The experiment upon the royal parents produced the desired effect; but whilst the beloved king, who came to the throne under such good auspices, continued to be present, it was impossible to carry the plan into execution. It was therefore necessary to make every effort to remove Ferdinand VII. from Madrid.

To accomplish this purpose, the grand duke every moment spread reports of the arrival of a fresh courier, with accounts of the emperor's departure from Paris, and that *he might be speedily expected to arrive in this capital.* He directed his efforts in the first instance to induce the infant Don Carlos to set off to receive his imperial majesty, upon the supposition that his highness *must meet him before he had proceeded two days journey.* His majesty acceded to the proposal, being influenced by the purest and most beneficent intentions. He had no sooner succeeded in procuring the departure of the Infant, than he manifested the most anxious desire that the king *should do the same*, leaving no means untried to persuade his majesty to take this step, and assuring him that it would be attended by the most happy consequences to the king and the whole kingdom.

At the same time that the grand duke of Berg, the ambassador, and all the other agents of France, were proceeding in this course, they were, on the other side, busily employed with the royal parents to procure from them a formal protest against the abdication of the crown, which they had executed spontaneously and with the accustomed solemnities, in favour of their son and legitimate heir.

His majesty being incessantly urged to go to meet the emperor, painfully hesitated between the necessity of performing an act of courtesy to his ally, which he was assured would be attended with such advantageous results, and his reluctance to abandon his loyal and beloved people under such critical circumstances.

In this embarrassing situation, I can assert, that my constant opinion, as the king's minister, was, that his majesty should not leave his capital until he received *certain information that the emperor was already arrived in Spain, and was approaching Madrid;* and that even then, he should only proceed to a distance so short as not to render it necessary to sleep one night out of his capital.

His majesty for some days persisted in the resolution of not quitting Madrid until he received certain advice of the emperor's approach; and he would have probably continued in that determination, had not the arrival of general Savary added greater weight to the reiterated solicitations of the grand duke, and the ambassador Beauharnois.

General Savary was announced as envoy from the emperor, and in that capacity demanded an audience from his majesty, which was immediately granted. At this audience he professed that he was sent by the emperor merely to compliment his majesty, and to know whether his sentiments with respect to France were conformable to those of the king his father, in which case the emperor would forego all consideration of what had passed, *would in no degree interfere in the internal concerns of the kingdom, and would immediately recognise his majesty as king of Spain and the Indies.*

The most satisfactory answer was given to general Savary, and the conversation was continued in terms so flattering, that nothing more could have been desired. The audience terminated with an assurance upon his part, that the emperor had already left Paris, that he was near Bayonne, and on his way to Madrid.

Scarcely had he left the audience chamber, when he began to make the most urgent applications, to induce his majesty to meet the emperor, assuring him that this attention would be very grateful and flattering to his imperial majesty; and he asserted so repeatedly, and in such positive terms, that the emperor's arrival might be expected every moment, that it was impossible not to give credit to his assertions. It was in fact very hard to suspect that a general, the envoy of an emperor, should have come merely for the purpose of deception.

The king at length yielded to so many solicitations, and so many flattering hopes and assurances; and his love of his subjects, and ardent desire to contribute to their happiness, by putting an end to this dreadful crisis, triumphed in his generous heart over every feeling of repugnance and apprehension.

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The day appointed for his majesty's departure arrived. General Savary, affecting the most zealous and assiduous attention to his majesty, solicited the honour of accompanying him on his journey, which, at the farthest, could only extend to Burgos, *according to the information which he had just received* of the emperor's approach.

During his absence, *supposed to be only for a few days*, the king left at Madrid a supreme junta of government, consisting of the secretaries of state, and presided over by his uncle, the most serene Infant Don Antonio, in order that the urgent affairs of the government should be attended to.

General Savary followed him to Burgos, in a separate carriage; but the emperor not having arrived there, he used every exertion to induce his majesty *to continue his journey as far as Vittoria*. Various discussions arose as to the course which ought to be pursued; but artifice and perfidy contended with honour, innocence, and good faith; and, in so unequal a strife, that the same benevolent intentions which drew his majesty from his capital urged him to proceed to Vittoria.

General Savary, convinced that his majesty had resolved to proceed no farther, continued his journey to Bayonne with the intention undoubtedly of acquainting the emperor with all that had passed, and of procuring a letter from him which should determine the king to separate himself from his people.

At Vittoria his majesty received information that the emperor arrived at Bourdeaux, and was on his way to Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the Infant Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded on to Bayonne, whither he had been invited by the emperor, who, however, delayed his arrival some days longer.

Nothing particular occurred at Vittoria, except that the supreme junta of government at Madrid having written that the grand duke of Berg had imperiously demanded that the favourite should be released and placed in his hands, his majesty did not think proper to comply with this demand; and in communicating this determination to the junta of government, enjoined them to enter into no explanations with the grand duke respecting the fate of the prisoner.*

In the meantime general Savary concerted with the emperor in what manner they should prepare to give the finishing blow; and while the French troops in the vicinity of Vittoria were making suspicious movements, he made his appearance in that city, with the letter (No. 3) to his majesty from the emperor.

To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, general Savary added so many and such vehement protestations of the interest which the emperor took in the welfare of his majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say: "*I will suffer my head to be cut off, if, within a quarter of an hour of your majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the emperor shall not have recognized you as king of Spain and the Indies.* To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of majesty, and *in three days every thing will be settled, and your majesty may return to Spain immediately.*"

His majesty, however, hesitated as to the course which he should take; but anxious to redeem the pledge which he had given, and, above all, to relieve his beloved subjects from the cruel anxiety in which they were, he banished from his heart every apprehension of danger, and shut his ears against my counsels, and those of other persons in his train, as well as to the supplications of that loyal city, and determined to proceed to Bayonne; his royal mind being incapable of suspecting that a sovereign, his ally, *should invite him as a guest, for the purpose of making him a prisoner*, and of putting an end to a dynasty, which, so far from having offended him, had given him so many striking proofs of its friendship.

Scarcely had his majesty set foot on the French territory, when he remarked that no one came to receive him, until, at his arrival at St. Jean de Luz, the mayor made his appearance, attended by the municipality. The carriage stopped, and, he addressed his majesty with the most lively expressions of the joy he felt at having the honour of being the first to receive a king, who was the friend and ally of France.

Shortly after, he was met by the deputation of the three grandees of Spain, who had been sent off to meet the emperor; and their representation, with respect to the intentions of the emperor, was not the most flattering. He was, however, now too near Bayonne to think of changing his course, and he therefore continued his journey.

There came out to meet the king, the prince of Neufchatel and Duroc, marshal of the palace, with a detachment of the guard of honour which the citizens of Bayonne had formed to attend the emperor, and they invited his majesty to enter Bayonne, where a place had been prepared for his residence. This residence appeared to all, and was in reality, but little suitable to the rank of the august guest who was to occupy it. This remarkable and expressive neglect formed a singular contrast with the studied magnificence which the king had employed in making the preparations at Madrid for the reception of his ally.

His majesty was doubting what could be the meaning of a reception that he so little expected, when he was informed, that the emperor was coming to pay him a visit. His imperial majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his generals. The king went down to the street-door to receive him, and both monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection. The emperor staid but a short time with his majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

Soon after marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his imperial majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his majesty to

* Every body knows that the prisoner was at length delivered up to the French, and conducted under an escort by them to Bayonne. This step was solely owing to an order from the junta of government yielding to imperious circumstances and the peremptory menaces of the grand duke, as is stated more at large in the appendix to this publication.

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the palace of Marac: this accordingly took place. The emperor came as far as the coach-steps to receive his majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

The king had no sooner returned to his residence, when general Savary waited on his majesty to inform him that the emperor had *irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain*; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his imperial majesty required that the king should, in his own name and that of all his family, *renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies, in favour of the dynasty of Buonaparte.*

It would be difficult to describe the surprize with which the royal mind of his majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck at hearing of such a proposition. His majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the *same man* who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both states, and of his being recognised by his imperial majesty, had the audacity to be the bearer of so scandalous a proposal.

On the following day, I was sent for by the emperor to his royal palace, where I found the minister for foreign affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by general Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the king, my master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by general Savary, in the name of the emperor, and in the presence of the dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself, that his imperial majesty would *recognize him at the very first interview* between the two sovereigns, in the imperial palace of Marac; that when his majesty expected to witness the realization of this promised recognition, he was surprised with the propositions above alluded to; and that his majesty had authorised me to *protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain*; and as a categorical and final answer to the solicitation of the emperor, that the king *neither would nor could* renounce his crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanting in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do so in prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne *by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family* upon the termination of the present dynasty.

The minister of foreign affairs insisted on the *necessity* of the renunciation which had been proposed, and contended that the abdication, signed by Charles the IVth, on the 19th March, had not been voluntary.

I expressed my surprize that the king should be importuned to renounce his crown, at the same moment that it was asserted that the renunciation of his father was not his free act. I wished however not to be understood as entering into such a discussion, as I could not acknowledge the smallest authority in the emperor to intermeddle with matters which were purely domestic, and peculiarly belonging to the Spanish government; following in this respect the example of the cabinet of Paris, when it rejected as inadmissible the applications of his majesty, the royal father, in favour of his ally and first cousin the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Nevertheless, desirous of giving to truth and innocence a testimony which they alone had a right to exact, I added, that three weeks before the disturbance at Aranjuez, Charles IV. in my presence, and that of all the other ministers of state, addressed her majesty the queen, in these words: "Maria Louisa, we will retire to one of "the provinces, where we will pass our days in "tranquillity; and Ferdinand, who is a young "man, will take upon himself the burden of the "government."

I represented to him, that, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, no violence was done to his majesty, in order to extort an abdication of his crown, either by the people, who had risen purely from the apprehension that his majesty was going to remove to Seville, and thence to America; or on the part of his son, the Prince of Asturias, or any other person; of which facts the ministers of the *corps diplomatique*, as well as all the persons about the court, were fully convinced, since all of them congratulated and complimented the new sovereign, *with the exception of the French ambassador*, who pretended that he had not been furnished with the necessary instructions, disregarding the example of his colleagues, who were as little provided with instructions from their respective courts.

I concluded with proving to him that the renunciation of the royal father was only the consequence of his majesty's predilection for the tranquillity of a private life, and his persuasion that his constitution, enfeebled by age and habitual indisposition, was incompetent to support the heavy burden of the government.

This irrelevant objection having been got rid of, M. Champagny stated, that the emperor could never be sure of Spain, in case of a new war with the powers of the north, while the Spanish nation continued to be governed by a dynasty, who must regret to see its elder branch expelled from the monarchy of France.

I answered, that in a regular system of things, such prepossessions never prevailed over the interests of states, and that the political conduct of Charles IV, since the treaty of Basle, afforded a recent proof that sovereigns paid little regard to family interests, when they were in opposition to the interests of their dominions; that the friendship between Spain and France was founded in local and political considerations; that the topographical situation of the two kingdoms was of itself sufficient to demonstrate how important it was for Spain to preserve a good understanding with France, the only state on the continent of Europe with which she had direct and very extensive relations, and consequently that every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a per-

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petual peace with France. Besides, what ground of suspicion had the emperor with respect to a nation, who, to considerations of interest, add the inflexible and religious integrity with which, at all periods, according to the admission of French writers themselves, they had preserved their federative system?

I added, that there were reasons no less important why France should not endanger the continuance of that harmony which prevailed since the treaty of Basle, with equal advantage to herself and to Spain; that the Spanish nation, whose generosity and affection for their sovereigns were proverbial, if from a principle of fidelity they had submitted to the caprices of despotism, when covered with the veil of majesty, would, from the operation of the same principle, *display their well-known valour, when they saw their independence, and the security of their beloved sovereign, violated;* that if unfortunately France should commit so atrocious an insult, that power would lose an ally whose armies, fleet, and treasure, had in a great measure contributed to her triumphs; that England, which had in vain attempted to shake the good faith of the Spanish cabinet, for the purpose of separating her from France, would avail herself of such a conjuncture to diminish the force of her enemy, and to augment her own, by pacific relations with a power which she would assist with money, and with her forces by land and sea, in the glorious enterprize of defending our independence, and the security of our king and natural lord; that the feeble colonies of France would not in that event find the maritime forces of Spain employed in obstructing the plans of conquest entertained by Great Britain; and that the commerce of that power must inevitably come into competition at the Spanish market with the French merchandize, which is now peculiarly favoured.

Besides these considerations, having a direct relation to the interest of both states, I expatiated on others no less cogent, and connected with the character of the French cabinet.

I reminded the minister, that, on the 27th of October last, a treaty was signed at Fontainbleau, wherein the emperor guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy as it then was; that nothing had since occurred which could justify its infraction: on the contrary, that Spain had continued to add new claims to the confidence and gratitude of the French empire, as his imperial majesty himself had confessed, by the praises which he bestowed on the good faith and constant friendship of his intimate and first ally.

"*What confidence,* I added, *can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated?*" And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his imperial majesty has confined the king in the city of Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he has been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that THE EMPEROR COULD HAVE GIVEN SO GREAT A BLOW TO HIS OWN REPUTATION, THE LOSS OF WHICH WILL LEAVE NO OTHER MEANS OF CONCLUDING A WAR WITH HIM, THAN THAT OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND EXTERMINATION.

This was the state of the discussion, when the emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own cabinet, where, to my great surprize, I was *insulted* by his imperial majesty with the infamous appellation of *traitor*, upon no other ground, than that, having been minister to Charles IV, I continued to serve his son Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with general Montion, that my master, in order to his being king of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the emperor, although that might be necessary, in order to continue his relations with the French government.

His imperial majesty manifested still greater irritation on account of my having said to a foreign minister, accredited to the court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous nation was not to be insulted with impunity.

After this ill treatment which I met with, which was as satisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real causes of it, as it was painful on account of the royal personage whose interests were in question, his imperial majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed. He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the king, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his majesty concluded by telling me, "I HAVE A SYSTEM OF POLICY OF MY OWN. *You ought to adopt more liberal ideas;* TO BE LESS SUSCEPTIBLE ON THE POINT OF HONOUR, *and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*"

His majesty, distrusting the apparent complacency with which I received the attention which he was pleased to shew me, as I was taking leave of him, sent to inform the king, that upon the subject under discussion a more flexible negociator would be necessary. Whilst his majesty was considering whom he should appoint to succeed me in this negociation, one of the many puppets who played their parts in this intrigue, introduced himself to the archdeacon D. Juan de Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to the minister Champagny. He accordingly went, under the impulse of a most zealous regard for the interests of his majesty, and prevailed on the minister of the foreign affairs, to communicate to him the most recent propositions of the emperor, which the said signor Escoiquiz immediately put into writing, and a literal copy of them will be found in No. 4, of the annexed documents.

In this state of things, his majesty, impressed with the qualities which adorn the most excellent seignor, Don Pedro de Labrador, formerly minister of the court of Florence, and honorary counsellor of state, invested him with full powers and suitable instructions, which may be seen in No. 4, ordering him to present them to the minister of foreign affairs, and to demand his full power in return, and that the proposals of his imperial

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majesty *should be communicated in an authentic manner.* Both those demands were rejected by the minister Champagny, under the frivolous pretext, that " *they were mere matters of form,* " *being wholly unconnected with the essential* " *object of the negociation.*"

Signor Labrador insisted on the importance of both the one and the other requisites, especially in a matter of such great consequence, adding that without them he could discuss no subject, and that the king his master required them to vary the instructions, if necessary, that had been given him; but always in vain. Notwithstanding this, Signor Champagny talked of the last propositions of the emperor, which were somewhat different from those presented by general Savary, but not less irritating and violent; and he concluded with telling signor Labrador that the prosperity of Spain and his own were at that moment within his power.

This minister answered that he would communicate to the king his master these new proposals. He made those reflections upon them which his talents, his zeal for the service of his sovereign and for the good of his country, naturally suggested: and he stated, that the welfare of his sovereign, and that of the nation, were inseparably united. He added, that to these two objects he had directed all his attention in various situations; and lastly, he said, that he readily admitted that his own prosperity depended on the issue, because his fidelity to the king of Spain, and to his native country, as well as the reputation he had acquired by the faithful discharge of his duty, were connected with it. Signor Labrador, before he terminated the conversation, asked M. Champagny *if the king was in a state of liberty?* To which the French minister replied, that *there could be no doubt of it.* On this, Labrador rejoined, " *then* " *he should be restored to his kingdom.*" To this the Frenchman replied, " *that, in respect to his* " *return to Spain, it was necessary that his ma-* " *jesty should have a right understanding with his* " *imperial majesty, either personally or by letter.*"

This answer, added to the other circumstances, left no doubt in the mind of the king, that he was actually at Bayonne in a state of arrest; however, to give more ostensibility to this violence extended towards his majesty, I sent a note (No. 5.) by his royal order, to the minister for foreign affairs, telling him that the king was determined to return to Madrid, to tranquillize the agitation of his beloved subjects, and to provide for the transaction of the important business of his kingdom; assuring M. Champagny at the same time, that I would continue to treat with his imperial majesty, on affairs reciprocally advantageous. No answer was given to this communication, nor had it any other effect than to increase the caution and vigilance before applied for the detention of his majesty.

Signor Labrador was certainly not a fit person for their purposes, for he was immediately got rid of under the pretence of his not holding a rank corresponding to that of M. Champagny, and that his *natural disposition was too inflexible.*

The tricks of diplomacy could not prevail over the firmness of the king, or the zeal of his representatives, and the individuals of his royal household, who deliberated at a council (his majesty being present) upon the interests of the king and the nation; so the emperor saw himself under the necessity of changing his plan, in order to accomplish his purpose; and he wished that the royal parents should depart for Bayonne, in order to make them the instruments of the oppression and disgrace of their son. For this purpose he ordered the grand duke of Berg to employ all his arts to accelerate their journey to Bayonne.

The royal parents required, that the favourite should precede them in their journey, and the grand duke made various applications to the junta of government to obtain his liberty. The junta had no authority to liberate him, having in this point been laid under positive restraint by his Majesty's orders from Vittoria, as has been already mentioned; but the council, misled by the suggestions of his imperial majesty, and intimidated by the threat that the grand duke *would obtain by irresistible force* what would not be conceded as a favour, the junta ordered the release of Don Manuel Godoi, who was immediately conveyed to Bayonne, under an adequate escort. The decree (No. 6,) in the hand-writing of the king, is an authentic proof of the determination of his majesty as to this particular.

The royal parents undertook their journey, and proceeded in it with too much rapidity for the unhappy state of health of Charles IV; but the *inexorable will of the emperor had determined that it should be so.*

What his imperial majesty undertook was a most arduous task. It was necessary to his purposes to deaden the sensibility of the king; to destroy his affection for his firstborn, which the most infamous court intrigues ever contrived had not yet wholly extinguished. Further, it was necessary, that these loving parents, affectionate to some of their children, should, with respect to him, substitute for their natural tenderness the most frigid and cruel indifference. To fulfil the purposes intended by Napoleon, in the end, with respect to the royal parents, they must become the instruments of misery, correction, and imprisonment; they were to become the jailors of their children. *His power, by triumphing over all the feelings of nature, accomplished his purposes.*

I have proved that the abdication of the royal father at Aranjuez was a spontaneous act, and that the motive to it was the partiality of his majesty towards his disgraced favourite. In Bayonne, he told the king, his son, that he did not wish to return to the throne of Spain; notwithstanding that, he desired his majesty should renounce the crown, to make a present of it to the emperor; that is, to present it to a sovereign, who, in part at least, has been the origin of the difficulties of Spain, the only cause of the loss of our squadrons, the mover of the disturbances at court and in the nation, and of the intended journey of the royal family to Seville, and from thence to America, prevented by the explosion of March 17.

I leave to the wisdom of the sovereigns of Europe to judge whether it be possible that a monarch, affectionate to his children, highly enlightened, penetrated deeply by the principles of religion, and pious without superstition, could without violence forget for a moment all his du-

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ties to his family and proscribe his whole dynasty, to call another to the throne, for whom he has no esteem, and, on the contrary, detests, as the plunderer of those thrones which have come within the reach of his ambition. If such be the change, it is the most extraordinary revolution that history has presented to the world.

Ferdinand VII. overawed, a prisoner, and controuled by circumstances, on the 1st of May made a conditional renunciation of his crown, in favour of his august father. (No. 7). To this followed the letter of the royal father to his son, (No. 8), and the very discreet answer of the royal son to the father, (No. 9).

On the 5th of the same month of May, at four in the afternoon, the emperor went to visit the royal parents, and continued in conference until five o'clock, when king Ferdinand was called in by his august father to hear, in the presence of the queen and the emperor, *expressions so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them.* All the party were seated except king Ferdinand, whom the father ordered to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper of the throne, and a conspirator against the life of his parents.

His majesty would have preferred death; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons comprised in the threat of Charles IV. he assented to another renunciation, (No. 10), which bears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which in no respect answers its purpose, to colour over the intended usurpation of the emperor.

These are the only instances of renunciation in which I have interfered as minister and secretary of state. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux, I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with king Ferdinand VII. said to his majesty: "*Prince, il faut opter entre la Cession et la Mort.*"—"PRINCE, YOU MUST NOW CHOOSE BETWEEN CESSION AND DEATH."

With respect to the rest, the whole world is apprized that Charles IV. renounced the crown to the emperor at the time that the prince of Asturias, his brother the infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the infant Don Antonio, were forced to surrender their rights. The emperor, now believing himself proprietor of the crown of Spain, placed it on the head of his brother, Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples.

It has already been explained, that although the king left his court for a few days, he thought fit to sanction the junta, of which the infant Don Antonio was to be president, with full powers to determine for him and in his royal name, all subjects that would not permit of delay. Every night I sent a courier to this junta, communicating what appeared necessary for its information and direction.

When the king arrived at Bayonne (and on the day of his arrival, the ambitious and violent intentions of the emperor were communicated to him), I began to fear that the extraordinary couriers would be intercepted, as was found to be the fact. Among the various disputes that I had with the minister, Champagny, on the different *accidents* that occasioned the detention of the cabinet courier, the answer that he gave me to a remonstrance of mine is sufficiently remarkable. It is to be seen among the documents in justification (No. 11.) In this situation of things, I took the precaution of sending duplicates by different conveyances. By such means, I succeeded so far as to give information to the junta of government of the arrest and oppression to which the king had been exposed.

It was easy to foresee that the freedom of the junta would not be respected, since, notwithstanding all the offers and assurances of the emperor, the liberty of the sovereign was violated at Bayonne; and that the noble designs of some members of the same assembly would be obstructed (although boldly declared), by the irresistible power of the representative of the emperor. To this, no doubt, is to be attributed their not having consulted upon the awful condition of the kingdom, and the remedy for such a calamity, as well as not having appointed a junta to assume a regency, in a place where the bayonets of the enemy could not penetrate.

The king was surprized that the junta had not written; and by the following post, when his majesty had come to a determination in consequence, without losing a moment, I sent a royal order to the junta, *that they should execute whatever was expedient for the service of the king and the kingdom, and that for that purpose they should employ all the powers which his majesty would possess if he were himself resident in the kingdom* (6).

Nothing could be written that could be more intelligible. The security of the means of communication diminished every moment; for I could not expect that the emperor would regard the sacredness of a correspondence, since he paid no respect to the person of the sovereign to whom it was subservient.

The junta, notwithstanding, thought it was necessary to consult his majesty, and obtain his orders as to various measures which appeared to them necessary for the salvation of the country; and for this purpose they sent to Bayonne a confidential person of known zeal in the royal service, to transmit verbally to the king the following propositions:—

1. Whether his majesty thought fit to authorise the junta to substitute, in case of need, some person or persons of their own body, or otherwise, to hold a council in a secure situation, where it could freely act; and they intreated his majesty to signify who should compose the council for that purpose, should he think the measure expedient?

2. Whether it was the wish of his majesty that *hostilities should be commenced against the French army*; and in that case, when and how the purpose should be executed?

3. Whether it were likewise the wish of the king that we should *endeavour to prevent the entrance of more French troops into Spain, by guarding the passes on the frontiers?*

(6) *The cabinet courier conveying this royal order was intercepted*; on which account I sent a duplicate, which was received by the junta, the memorandum of which I have not been able to preserve.

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Whether his majesty thought it would be to *convoke the cortes*; for which purpose a e of his majesty would be necessary, address- the royal council. It being possible that at rrival of the answer of the king, the junta d not be at liberty to act, they asked whether :hancery or audience of the kingdom should npowered, which was not within the reach ie French troops? Further, if the cortes ld be assembled, on what subjects of discus- it should proceed?

ie person charged with these propositions, ed at Bayonne on the 4th of May, at night : me to me immediately, and having disclosed e his business, I introduced him to his ma- without losing a moment.

ie king having taken into consideration the propositions submitted to his attention by the i, sent in answer two royal decrees in the ning of the following day, the one written by najesty with his own hand directed to the a of government; the other signed by his sty ("Yo el Rey") addressed in the first nce to the council, and next *to any chancery udience of the kingdom which should not be r restraint.*

ese original decrees, dispatched by me with are and under secure conduct, it is well wn, arrived in the hands of one of the mem- of the junta, who is now absent, and whose e was first mentioned; but the junta is ap- d that he made no use of it, nor did he ever to the council the decree which was address- it. (7).

he minutes of these two decrees are not in my ession, because the critical situation of the at Bayonne, and the necessity of avoiding xposition of his views, obliged me to destroy n. Notwithstanding this, I preserved them y memory, and they are testified and cer- d by the three secretaries of his majesty, Eusebio Bardaxi y Azara, D. Luis de Onio, and Evaristo Perez de Castro, who were with me ayonne, and saw and read the two original ees, the substance of which is as follows:

he king said to the junta of government, that as not in a state of freedom, and consequently pable of taking any measures for the preser- on of the royal person and the monarchy. On account the junta was entrusted with most le powers to repair to any place that should leemed most convenient; that, in the name is majesty, and representing his own person, might exercise all the functions of sovereign- that hostilities should commence the mo- ment when his majesty should proceed to the interior of France, *which he would not do, unless obliged by violence.* Lastly, that in such a case, the junta should prevent, in the best manner they could, the introduction of more troops into the peninsula. (8).

In the decree directed to the royal council, and next to any chancery or audience, his majesty said, that, in the situation in which he found himself, deprived of his liberty, it was his royal will that the *cortes should be assembled* in such place as should appear most convenient; that at first they should occupy themselves exclusively in attending to the levies and subsidies necessary for the defence of the kingdom, and that their sittings should be permanent to determine what should be done on future events. (9).

The disgraceful means, of which the emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour, have already been known; but the violence of Buonaparte to accomplish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extravagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renunciation would be disposed of; and therefore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a council, which he called a national assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne. (10).

He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, conditions, and corporations, to constitute this assembly, but only about 90 were convened. A part of these, representing some cities, tribunals, or public bodies, brought with them instructions in the nature of powers given them by those whom they represented, but wholly insufficient to answer the purpose intended. *The ministers of the council were without any powers or instructions whatever;* a precaution adopted by this tribunal in conformity to the opinion of its commissioners, in order to avoid all involuntary compromises. Most of the deputies had no other powers than merely

(7) When these two royal decrees came to the ds of the junta, the grand duke of Berg had n for some days president; and the affair of 2d of May had taken place. The emperor, r the departure of the royal parents, *precipi- ly and indecently forced from the capital all members of the royal family, and sent them layonne.* But yet he had to take the impor- step of taking complete possession of the go- rnment, in order to which the bloody scene of 2d of May was exhibited; a scene of horror iniquity, similar to what the modern French e executed in other countries with similar gns.

(8) The perfect agreement between the recommendation of the king given to the junta, in his royal decree of the 5th of May, and the determination of his faithful vassals, is very remarkable. We have seen that all the provinces of the monarchy rose spontaneously to resist the oppressor, without having any knowledge of the will of their sovereign.

(9) *We, the three secretaries of the king, for decrees, certify, that we have seen and read in Bayonne the two original decrees sent by his majesty Ferdinand VII. on the 5th of May, in this year, which are mentioned above; and the substance of the contents of them, as far as we can recollect, is the same as is here stated.*

Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara,
Luis de Onio.
Evaristo Perez de Castro.

Madrid, Sept. 1, 1808.

(10) It is well known that his junta was assembled at Bayonne, according to printed notice given on the 19th of May, to treat, as it was said, of the means of securing the happiness of Spain, but, in fact, to propose the continuance of all the evils of the former system, and such reforms and alterations as were most likely to destroy the whole country, and every province belonging to it.

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an order to take their departure, and many of them did not belong to any public body, or acknowledged class of the community.

The emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men, convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by ministers incorruptible, grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interest and of the honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him, that they held powers much restricted, that *they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.*

These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the usurper, who, far from being discomfited, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself that by victories on the one hand and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

I do not enter into the particulars that occurred in this congress; but one of the ministers of the council of Castile, who does so much honour to his robe, will satisfy the curiosity of the public as to this particular.

I ought not to speak of what I have suffered for my king and country: the truth is, I have not suffered, for all I have done has been required by my most sacred duties. It was to me the highest satisfaction to see my lodging in Bayonne surrounded by the satellites of government: to these succeeded spies, who abound always where those are in authority who, in history, *usurp the characters of Heroes.* My steps were reckoned—my visits observed—espionage, under the mask of compassion, approached to examine the secrets of my soul; but nothing disturbed the tranquillity of my mind. What I could not behold with patience, was to see myself condemned to a confinement within the frontier of France, until the emperor should consider that my narration of the scandalous proceedings could not destroy the lofty fabric of a new Spanish monarchy. In vain, for two months, I applied to the minister for foreign affairs with the utmost importunity to be permitted to return to my beloved country; the determined resistance I made to the attempt of usurpation made the French government deaf to my intreaties, believing, not without good reason, that I should endeavour to inflame heroism in my country, denominated insurrection in the journals of Bayonne.

In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment. Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of minister, to which I ceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice of my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character, which I did in the manner shewn in document No. 12.

Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a minister who so frequently opposed his wishes (11), and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixote in his maxims, WHO COULD NOT COMPREHEND THE SUBLIME INTENTIONS OF THE GREATEST OF HEROES IN FAVOUR OF THE REGENERATION OF SPAIN.

They shew in this narrative with clearness and fidelity, the series of the principal events in this important epoch, carefully avoiding to enter into minute particulars foreign to my object, or which should make this exposition too prolix; and I have endeavoured to place before my readers, in its true point of view, all the injustice and violence with which the French government has conducted itself towards our beloved sovereign, and the whole nation.

It has already been proved, that the renunciation of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. is vitiated in no respect. In the slight sketch which we have drawn of the perfidious and deceitful arts with which the emperor has made the progress we have seen, the series of atrocious insults offered to Spain, and to the unfortunate king Ferdinand VII. remains depicted in indelible colours.

The emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the royal family, and abandon the peninsula to the former: he lights up the flame of discord between the royal parents and the child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the royal persons; he draws Ferdinand VII. from his court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young king knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the personages of the royal family, as if to present them bound before the imperial tribunal, which was both judge and party in the same cause. He endeavours to deprive the parents of the sensibility of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction amongst the affairs of men; and by a series of abdications exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the crown of Spain; he transfers it to his brother, without considering the infamy to which he would be exposed in the cabinets of Europe, by the usurpation of the throne of a monarch, his friend and ally.

Who can doubt, from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august father, and that which succeeded in favour of the emperor, are absolute nullities? Who will doubt, but that if the last should have emanated from a free exercise of the will, the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not

(11) I may particularly instance the affair of the paths, when Joseph Buonaparte arriving at Madrid, wanted to compel every body to swear allegiance to him; and that of the banishment of the council of Castile to Bayonne, for its noble resistance.

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prejudiced by it? Who does not know, that in case of the extinction of such a family, and by the very establishment of the Spanish monarchy, the nation alone can invite another dynasty, or can introduce such a form of government as it shall most approve?

In another part of this narrative, I have shewn that Ferdinand VII. was too honourable to suppose that the emperor could entertain such atrocious designs. The king desired to free Spain from the oppression of the French troops; it was promised him, that this and all other matters should be regulated with the emperor, and that he should return to his kingdom with the fruit of his exertions for the good of his vassals; and no hour of his life was unseasonable to him to exert himself for their happiness. This I saw, and can testify. During his confinement, nothing afflicted his generous heart so much as the sufferings of his people; and when his liberty began to be doubtful, he adopted the means the most agreeable to his paternal solicitude: such was the order which he gave for the regency, naturally sought, when his freedom was interrupted; and such was the command that the cortes should be assembled to determine those questions, which in their proper places have been noticed.

Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to this movement. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important work of the central government or regency, which may administer the affairs of the kingdom in the name of his majesty.

Thus will be completed, for the advantage of all, the last expression of the will of the king, which he condecended to use the moment before he was forced to renounce the crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, which will be the subject of admiration in every age, and in every country.

Madrid, Sep. 1, 1808. PEDRO CEVALLOS.

DOCUMENTS.

No. I.—*Secret Treaty between his Catholic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the high contracting Parties stipulate every thing respecting the future condition of Portugal,—Fontainbleau, October* 27, 1807.

We Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the treaty concluded, arranged, and signed at Fontainbleau, Oct. 27, 1807, by General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. in virtue of the full powers conferred by us upon him for this purpose, with Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, Honorary Councillor of State and of War to his Majesty the King of Spain, who was also furnished with full powers by his sovereign, which treaty is of the following tenor:—

His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, wishing to regulate by common consent the interest of the two States, and to determine the future condition of Portugal, in a way that shall be consistent with sound policy as to both countries, have named for their Ministers Plenipotentiary; that is to say, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honour: and his Catholic Majesty, King of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his Honorary Councillor of State and of War, both which Ministers having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:—

Article I. The province of Entre Mino y Duero, with the city of Oporto, shall be made over, in entire property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the King of Etruria, with the title of King of Northern Lusitania.

II. The province of Alantejo, and the kingdom of the Algarves, shall be made over, in entire property and sovereignty, to the Prince of Peace, to be by him enjoyed under the title of Prince of the Algarves.

III. The provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain undisposed of until there be a general peace, to be then disposed of according to circumstances, and conformably with what may be agreed upon between the two high contracting parties.

IV. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania shall be held by the descendants of his Majesty the King of Etruria hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

V. The principality of the Algarves shall be held by the descendants of the Prince of Peace hereditarily, and according to the laws of succession which are established in the family on the throne of Spain.

VI. If there should be no descendants or legitimate heirs of the King of Northern Lusitania, or of the Prince of the Algarves, these countries shall be disposed of by investiture by the King of Spain in a manner so that they shall never be united under one head or annexed to the crown of Spain.

VII. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania and the principality of the Algarves shall acknowledge as Protector his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and in no case the sovereigns of those countries shall make peace or war without his consent.

VIII. In case that the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes and Portuguese Estremadura, held in sequestration, should devolve at a general peace to the House of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies, which the English have conquered from Spain and her allies, the new sovereign of those provinces shall have, with respect to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, the same obligations as the King of Northern Lusitania, and the Prince of Algarves, and shall hold them under the same conditions.

IX. His Majesty the King of Etruria cedes the kingdom of Etruria, in full property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

X. As soon as the provinces of Portugal shall be definitively occupied, the different Princes who are to possess them shall mutually appoint commissioners to ascertain their natural boundaries.

XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy guarantees to his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, the possession of his dominions on the continent of Europe, situated to the south of the Pyrenees.

XII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy engages to recognise his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, as Emperor of the *Two Americas*, when every thing is ready for his Majesty's assuming that title, which may be either at the general peace or at farthest within three years therefrom.

XIII. The two high contracting Powers shall mutually agree upon an equal partition of the islands, colonies, and other transmarine possessions of Portugal.

XIV. The present treaty shall be kept secret. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Madrid, within twenty days, at the latest, from the date of its signature.

Done at Fontainbleau, October 27, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC.
E. IZQUIERDO.

We have approved, and do hereby approve, of the preceding Treaty, and all and every of the Articles therein contained. We declare it to be accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and promise that it shall be inviolably observed.

In witness whereof, we have executed these presents, signed with our own hands, and sealed with our Imperial seal, at Fontainbleau, the 29th day of October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, CHAMPAGNY.
The Secretary of State, MARET.

No. II.—*Secret Convention concluded at Fontainbleau between His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, by which the two High Contracting Parties adjust all that relates to the occupation of Portugal.—At Fontainbleau, 27th October*, 1807.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, having seen and examined the Convention concluded, arranged, and signed, at Fontainbleau, on the 27th of October, 1807, by the General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of our Palace, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. in virtue

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of the full powers with which we thereto conferred upon him, on the one side; and on the other side by D. Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, Honorary Councillor of State and of War to his Majesty the King of Spain, equally furnished with full powers by his sovereign—the tenor of which Convention is as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous of entering into an arrangement with respect to the occupation and conquest of Portugal, according to the stipulations of the treaty signed this day, have appointed, *viz.* his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the General of Division Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of his Palace, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, Don Eugenio Izquierdo de Ribera y Lezaun, his Honorary Councillor of State and of War, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. A body of French Imperial troops, consisting of 25,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, shall enter Spain, and march direct for Lisbon: they shall be joined by a body of 8000 Spanish infantry and 3000 cavalry, with 30 pieces of artillery.

II. At the same time a division of Spanish troops, consisting of 10,000 men, shall take possession of the province of Entre-Minho-Douria, and of the city of Oporto; and another division of 6000 men, also consisting of Spanish troops, shall take possession of Alentejo, and the kingdom of Algarves.

III. The French troops shall be subsisted and maintained by Spain, and their pay shall be provided by France during the time occupied by their march through Spain.

IV. The moment that the combined troops have entered Portugal, the government and administration of the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura (which are to remain in a state of sequestration) shall be vested in the General commanding the French troops; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of France. The provinces that are to form the kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, shall be administered and governed by the Generals commanding the Spanish divisions which shall enter the same; and the contributions imposed thereon shall accrue to the benefit of Spain.

V. The central body shall be under the orders of the commander of the French troops, to whom also the Spanish troops attached to that army shall pay obedience. Nevertheless, should the King of Spain or the Prince of Peace think fit to join the said body, the French troops, with the General commanding them, shall be subject to their order.

VI. Another body of 40,000 French troops shall be assembled at Bayonne by the 20th of November next, at the latest, to be ready to enter Spain for the purpose of proceeding to Portugal, in case the English should send reinforcements therein, or menace it with attack. This additional corps, however, shall not enter Spain until the two High Contracting Parties have come to an agreement on that point.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same time with those of the treaty of this date.

Done at Fontainbleau, 27th October, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC.
E. IZQUIERDO.

We have approved, and hereby approve the foregoing Convention, in all and every of the articles therein contained, declare it to be accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and pledge ourselves that it shall be inviolably observed.

In witness whereof, we have executed these presents, signed with our own hand, countersigned, and sealed with our Imperial seal, at Fontainbleau, the 29th of October, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, CHAMPAGNY.
The Secretary of State, H. MARET.

Our limits restrict us to a succint analysis of the contents of the following documents.

No. III. is Buonaparte's letter to Ferdinand, given already in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 598.

The proposals made to Ferdinand (No. IV.) display the overbearing disposition of Buonaparte in glowing colours.

"1. *That the Emperor has irrevocably determined that the Bourbon Dynasty shall no longer reign in Spain.*—2. That the King shall cede his rights to the crown both in his own name and that of his sons, should he have any.—3. That should this point be agreed upon, the crown of Etruria shall be conferred upon him and his descendants, according to the terms of the *Salique* law.—4. That the Infant Don Carlos shall make a similar renunciation of his rights, and that he shall have a right to the succession to the crown of Etruria, in default of issue of the King.—5. That the kingdom of Spain shall henceforth be possessed by one of the brothers of the Emperor.—6. That the Emperor guarantees its complete integrity, and that of all its colonies, without suffering a single village belonging to it to be separated from it.—7. That in like manner he guarantees the preservation of religion, property, &c. &c.—8. *That should his Majesty refuse those propositions, he shall remain without compensation, and his Imperial Majesty will carry them into execution by* CONSENT *or* FORCE.—9. That if his Majesty agrees, and demands the niece of the Emperor in marriage, this connection shall be immediately secured on the execution of the treaty.

These propositions, made by a man who had no right even of the most distant kind, to suggest them, were refused by Ferdinand; as appears from the same paper, dated *Bayonne, April* 27, 1808.

No. V. is the application of Don Cevallos to M. Champagny, for permission for Ferdinand to return to Spain. It urges the promises repeatedly made by Ferdinand to his people, and the danger of tumults during his absence.

No. VI. is a royal decree addressed to the supreme council of Castile by Ferdinand, informing them of the demand made for the liberation of the Prince of Peace; but announcing Ferdinand's intention of continuing his detention.

No. VII. Letter of Ferdinand to his father, in which he reminds him how repeatedly he affirmed, that his abdication had been voluntary, and that if any one affirmed to the contrary he should not be believed. Ferdinand proposes if he must resign, to resign in due form, at Madrid.

No. VIII. is already given in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 600.

No. IX. Letter from Ferdinand to his father, vindicating his conduct, political, filial, and moral. Complaining of detention at Bayonne, and repeating the offer of resignation when arrived in Spain.

No. X. Ferdinand to his father. Complains of having been "insulted in the presence of his venerable mother, and of the Emperor, by appellations the most humiliating:" whence we infer the certainty of those conversations on the subject of his illegitimacy, to which we had not ventured to give credit; thinking them too far *out of nature* to be true.

No. XI. Note from M. Champagny to Don Cevallos, informing him that as Ferdinand was not acknowledged king by Buonaparte, the couriers he sent off from Bayonne were not entitled to national protection.—The letters sent, having been taken from the person of the courier, should be *forwarded by the post.*

No. XII. Don Cevallos's letter to Joseph Buonaparté, stating his resignation; and that Spain is almost unanimously opposed to recognize Joseph as king.

An APPENDIX contains a history of the manner in which Murat obtained from the Junta an order for the delivery of the Prince of Peace. To say that Murat employed threats and terror, is compressing the whole of this Appendix into one word.

Since this paper of Don Pedro Cevallos was published, Don J. M. J. Navarro, who was the messenger entrusted with a *verbal* commission from Ferdinand to the Junta at Madrid, has further explained, that he left Bayonne at six in the morning, April 25, arrived at Madrid, taking circuitous routes, at nightfall, April 29. Was engaged in delivering and expatiating on his message, and its import, the whole night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th,

"In which his highness the Infants, Don Antonio, desired that I should assist in the sitting held on it, consisting of most of the members of the Supreme Junta, of all the presidents of the tribunals, and of two ministers from each, with the twofold object of informing all of my commission, and learning the news of the day, and other business that might be discussed, in order that I might inform his Majesty of the whole at Bayonne, where I returned on the evening of the 6th May."

He also informs us, that Ferdinand had resolved, at that time, not to offend the French, lest

"Serious consequences should result to the King, the Infants, and as many Spaniards as accompanied his Majesty."

And that the arch mover in these treasons had said,

"*That he was not so stupid as to neglect an opportunity so favourable as that which presented itself, having a formidable army in the heart of Spain, its fortresses and principal points occupied, nothing to fear from the North, and the persons of the King and the Infantado, Don Carlos, in his power, advantages too great to expect they should offer themselves at a future time.*"

A letter from Buonaparte to Ferdinand explaining that he has no right to the crown but through his mother, inserted among others already referred to, does not appear, through delicacy, no doubt, among the documents of Don Cevallos: but the tenor of his publication goes strongly to prove its authenticity.

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HYPOTHETICAL IDEAS ON THE STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPAIN.

We are very desirous of communicating some ideas on the present state of the French army, with which is King Joseph in person. But being unwilling to resort to conjecture, we have extracted what information may be thought to bear on this point, from the events of the last war between the French and Spaniards in 1793, 4, 5. By being advanced to the bank of the Ebro, the *present* line of the French has many advantages; inasmuch as it may obtain provisions from a greater extent of country: but, in a military point of view, it is, in our opinion, a bad position; as its extremities are too distant from its centre: and as they *must* be maintained in force, or they may be turned, to a certainty. A fleet on the coast may land a truly formidable enemy in the rear of this encampment, on its right; while its left may be gradually closed in, and contracted, so that even its retreat may be endangered. The inability of the French to possess themselves of Saragossa is fatal to this army.

The wings have each *one* opening, through which to escape; if they divide, each may be beaten, separately. If the whole army continues in its position, the loss of a convoy will be more than hazardous to it. To enable it to move forward will require, at least 100,000 fresh troops. We are, on the whole, of opinion, that no *general* action will be risqued by the Spaniards. There is no necessity for it. The French flanks will be the scenes of action: and the most persevering will conquer. If the French cannot beat off the Spaniards, they must decamp.

The anxiety of the public mind is so great, that we hope the following information relative to the mode of warfare, and the consequences of it, as absolutely *imposed* by the nature of the country adjacent to the Pyrennees, will be acceptable to our readers.

LOCAL PARTICULARITIES.

From Bayonne to Pampeluna, the high road is good, and especially on the Spanish side from Irun to Pampeluna. Waggons and carts may pass in these parts during summer, but, in winter, mules themselves cannot at all times perform the journey.

The Pyrennees mountains, seen in profile, present, a sort of amphitheatre, which declines by steps of about 400 yards each, estimating them from the point of Viguemal to the Ocean. The point of Viguemal is 3456 yards, in perpendicular height: from hence is a rapid declivity to the level of la Somma de Souba, which is in height 3214 yards. A similar declivity leads to the southern peak of the valley of Ossau, which is only 2944 yards in height. All these mountain-tops are formed of naked rock, and are covered, though not every where, with snow all the year. But, as we descend, the major part of the mountains assumes a less savage aspect, and offers plentiful pastures to their very summits. From the southern peak, the third range declines to the level of the peak of Ania (called by the Biscayans, Ahugna: by the Spaniards, Cenia-Larra). This peak is in height 2560 yards. The fourth range declines to the level of the mountain of Hory, the height of which is 2062 yards. The fifth range may be taken at the level of Orsansurietta, which is in height 1602 yards. The level of the mountain of Haussa, above the valley of Baztan, which is 1334 yards in height, forms the sixth level; that of la Rhune, above St. Jean de Luz, which is 924 yards high, forms the seventh; that of the mountain of Aizquibel, on the border of the sea, but rising above its surface 556 yards, forms the eighth and last in this series of steps. This mountain declines rapidly to the very edge of the sea.

There are many passages, called by the French *cols* (necks); by the Spaniards *puertos* (openings). Reckoning from Bareges to the Atlantic, they are more than sixty: but they are rugged, intricate, and hardly practicable for laden beasts. All however are not of this description. Mules, though heavily laden, pass in some places: but the winds and the snows frequently block up these ways effectually. In proportion as they decline towards the sea, these mountains offer more easy passages between them. Almost all the vallies between the mountains have plains, as well as defiles: and this is altogether in favour of whoever defends the country, for if he be inferior in number to his enemy, he awaits him in the defiles: if he be superior in number, he fights him in the plain.

The heat of the sun is so great in some of the vallies, that unusual exertion has been known to prove immediately fatal to officers, and also to troops. — Fogs render some parts of these mountains almost invisible, and uninhabitable, at all times of the year. In other parts they appear occasionally.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Military operations are usually limited to the more practicable defiles, those between Baygorry and St. Michel, including a district of about four leagues in extent. Two chains of mountains traverse this space, in a direction almost parallel, from north to south. These offer the most easy communications between France and Spain: that to the east, from St. Jean Pied du Port, leads to Pampeluna. Although this road be formed in zigzag, yet carriages with difficulty effect the passage. On the Spanish side from Garralda to Arriba, in the space of 2,300 yards the descent is 238 yards; more than 1 in 10.

General Moncey was thirty-two hours in marching over the mountains of Atchiola: although the distance is not more than twenty-

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two miles. On the ordinary roads among the mountains, the army marched about a mile and a half in an hour. —There is but one route practicable for artillery; this is from St. Jean Pied du Port to Pampeluna.

In this war neither men nor money were spared: the losses of their enemy were enumerated; those of the French were not beheld. The wings of victory were clotted with gore.

The kind of warfare carried on amidst the mountains neither demanded, nor admitted, of extensive military evolutions: the soldiers were taught to handle their arms with dexterity; to take aim correctly; and to advance with agility; these were thought to be exercises sufficient for a war of posts and mountains. The grenadiers were at first employed as light troops: but finding them exposed to be cut off in detail by skirmishes and ambushes, they were ordered to join their corps. At the peace few real grenadiers remained.

Notwithstanding the success attending certain irruptions of the French, they were obliged to retreat from positions so inhospitable as those they were forced to occupy. The roads became more and more impracticable; the carriages were completely ruined; the soldiers were enfeebled by want of food, which frequently occurred, and by the corrosive water of the mountain streams. Naked and miserable, they flocked in crowds to the hospital. From the same causes, and in the same places, a French army, commanded by the Duc de Valois, afterwards Francis I, was almost annihilated in 1512.

FOOD. PRODUCTIONS.

The western Pyrennees are surrounded by an unproductive country. 20,000 rations per day soon exhausted it. The maize grown hereabouts, is not fit subsistence for an army. There are considerable intervals between the fertile districts. Seldom could stores for the *certain* consumption of a few days be obtained. Amidst the sterile mountains, where scarcely any inhabitants could be found, the army demanded 800 quintals of grain daily.

The produce of requisitions diminished daily: notwithstanding every effort of the contractors, aided by threats and proclamations. At one time the delivery of bread ceased entirely: instead of it were delivered six ounces of rice, two ounces of pulse, one-sixth part of a French pint of brandy, one-twentieth part of a French pint of vinegar. Supplies had been drawn from Biscay and Alava, but it was supposed that these provinces were so far exhausted, that want of provisions alone would have forced the French to retreat, had not a pacification been concluded. A separate department of the army was obliged to be formed, to erect ovens, &c. for cooking provisions in these desert mountains. Animal food was well supplied; there were 80,000 beeves. Salt in plenty. Oxen were employed for draught, and with the horses made 15,000 cattle.

DISEASES.

Scarcely had the French taken up their winter quarters, when an epidemic disease, occasioned by the crowded state of the hospitals, broke out among them. The most experienced medical men considered it as the true hospital fever of Pringle. This destructive scourge swept off multitudes of men; all the roads were covered with open carts, passing amidst regions of snow, laden with soldiers, lately fierce and active, now speechless and dying. These trains of sick were often sent along a line of more than a hundred leagues. Twenty hospitals were filled in a single day. The father scarcely dared to witness the last agonies of his son: he spread into his family the contagion that he had imbibed. The towns, the villages were depopulated. The wretches, who at their last gasp laid along the roads, in vain implored assistance; or, if they could reach a habitation, hospitality was refused them, lest they should introduce infection; they died in solitude: cast out. In the course of three months at least *thirty thousand* persons in the army and in the country around it, fell victims to this epidemic. Famine added its horrors. In the towns near the army the inhabitants had no other nourishment than potatoes. In the army the distribution of bread was exhausted, rice was supplied as a substitute, a food by far too insufficient for men exposed to violent fatigue.

The diseases were intermittent and putrid fevers, catarrhs, fluxions on the breast, rheumatisms, and the *itch*, which is very common among the Spaniards in these parts. The twenty hospitals contained from 4,000 to 5,000 sick. The hospital reports marked every ten days 11, or 1200 deaths: besides those who died on the roads, in private houses, or unregistered in the hospitals. The medical men (about 1500) also died more than half of them in the same space of time: and of the attendants almost or altogether every one. If the houses allotted to convalescent patients be included, the number of hospitals was *fifty-five*, on a line of an hundred leagues.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The number of drivers, &c. was 3204; horses or mules 5350. The number ought to have been at least, 25,000 horses: besides those that died, the remainder was so harrassed, worn out and miserable, that little service was derived from them. Often the allowances to these cattle were reduced to 5lbs. of hay: and sometimes this allowance was stopped; such scarcity of forage was experienced in this indispensable department of the army. When all that was at hand was consumed, the increased distance from whence the consumption was to be supplied diminished the advantage to a trifle. Of 5,000 draught horses, 3,000 perished in a single quarter of a

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year! Recourse was had to a *levée en masse* of ox-drivers: but, after a while these deserted.

On the glacis at Bayonne was formed an artillery for the field: with another proper for a siege. But to transport these into Spain would have required 20,000 horses. Whereas the reinforcements sent to the army could only muster 329 horses. To which may be added that the nature of the country was in direct opposition to the employment of such trains and such preparations.

CAUSES OF SPANISH DISASTERS.

A great and leading cause of the reverses sustained by the Spaniards, was, the want of morals. Their stations and camps were filled with a multitude of loose women, who perpetrated the most scandalous excesses among the soldiery, and especially among the officers. These officers also, not contented with such disorders, were frequently absent in search of variety. The soldiers followed the example of their superiors;——hence being void of emulation, and unattended to in their sufferings, they did not maintain in battle that energy, that discipline, and that steadiness, which accompanies a strong sense of honour.

THE BASQUE HUNTERS.

The Basque hunters are almost without exception tall men, singularly vigorous and agile. Born among the mountains, they inherit a boundless passion for independence, and their daily contests with the Spaniards about the limits of their respective territories, had rouzed in them an implacable hatred to that nation: their lofty walk, indefatigable valour, complete knowledge of every track and passage in the mountains, their language, little understood, their barbarous shouts, and even their uncouth habiliments, infinitely diversified, all contributed to render them the terror of the Spaniards.

It was remarked by the French that the Spaniards had too few troops to defend effectually the extent they were bound to do, whereby their position though well chosen, and naturally strong, became weak. They also thought too much of sacrificing a little ground to the enemy: they might have abandoned the country even up to Pampeluna, without real loss, as it is little better than a desert. Their redoubts and batteries were usually placed on the tops of the highest mountains: whereby their fire when directed at distant objects was very uncertain; and when wanted to be effective near at hand, was useless.

STATION ON THE EBRO.

Miranda on the Ebro was esteemed a place of consequence by the French, because it has a bridge over the river: and because it gave them the choice of means for the attack of Pampeluna, which they meditated.

But, would they have been able to attack Pampeluna?—The countries around that city, are but moderately fertile: the artillery and stores must have been brought from Bayonne. Could they have been so brought through the mountain passes, without interruption?

All villages, the inhabitants of which had fled, were usually plundered: no injunctions to the contrary were obeyed by the French.

THE VALLEY OF BAZTAN.

In the Pyrenees, by which one column of French troops penetrated into Spain, is a land of enchantment amidst these regions of rocks. The earth is fertile, clad in the most lively verdure, watered by limpid streams, covered with grain and fruit trees, the houses and villages almost touch each other: the whole valley appears to be the asylum of happiness. It is about six leagues in length: but of very unequal width: in some places not twenty yards: in others three or four leagues. It contained fourteen very pretty villages, with handsome houses; many of them inhabited by individuals who had acquired wealth in Mexico, and who took a pleasure in adorning the land of their nativity. The whole population might be 7,000 persons. The corn it produced was about three months supply: maize about seven months! The vine is not cultivated: the riches of the district consist in fruits: among them apples for cyder; pulse, and especially cattle, which graze on the succulent pastures that clothe the neighbouring hills. The wool is not equal in fineness and beauty to that of the breeds in the interior of Spain. Annual produce about 8,000 quintals of corn, and 15,000 of maize.

BISCAY.

Biscay, in 1787, contained 114,863 inhabitants. It is a fertile and hilly country. It contains mines of iron and lead. Excellent ports line the coast. The city of Bilboa is happily placed to receive the productions of foreign parts, and to favour their distribution in the interior. It has acquired a high degree of splendour. It is embellished with magnificent edifices, and public walks extremely pleasant. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 14,000. There is no other place in the province that could resist a *coup-de-main*.

ALAVA.

Alava, in 1787, contained 70,710 inhabitants. It is an open country. Agriculture, the true source of wealth, is more flourishing than in Guipuzcoa, and Biscay. It has not the same advantages for circulation; but perhaps more of general ease of condition among its population. This may account for the smaller number of its inhabitants. The city of Vittoria, the most considerable town of the country, is situated in the midst of a charming valley. It vends many works in iron: and serves as a staple for the wool trade carried on with France from Castile.

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POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, October 26, 1808.

I have a System of Policy of my own. You ought to adopt more liberal Ideas; to be less susceptible on the Point of Honour, and not sacrifice the Prosperity of Spain to the Interest of the Bourbon Family.—*J'ai ma Politique à Moi. Vous devez adopter des idées plus libérales; être moins sensible sur le Point d'Honneur, et ne pas sacrifier la Prospérité de l'Espagne à l'Intérêt de la Famille Bourbon.*—Buonaparte to Don Pedro Cevallos, vide Literary Panorama, Vol. V. p. 906.

Never was a truth more emphatically expressed by the father of lies himself, when intent on answering a purpose, than that which is contained in these memorable words of Napoleon Buonaparte. The world is, too deeply for its happiness, convinced of the accuracy of these sentences, and every part of it within reach of the speaker's power bears a sorrowful testimony to their verity. But, it is by such incidental and unpremeditated expressions, such slips of the tongue that this would-be-crafty politician manifests his true character, and enables the judicious to penetrate the secrets of his soul. We have attempted to distinguish this production of Don Cevallos as a Whole length Portrait of Napoleon; but for the finishing touches, the piece is beholden to him whom it pourtrays. Oh! would he for once depart from his usual disguises, and delineate himself by the powerful markings of his own pencil, in his genuine colours, what an interesting portrait could he exhibit to mankind! Would he confess the bent and bias of his youth, when all the evil that he could do, he did; the delights of his rising years, blood and slaughter; the hardness of heart consequent on indulgence in those delights; the indifference for human life, might his own purpose but be served by the waste of it; the many plans he meditated for ravage and destruction, the GREAT SCALE, on which, as his power increased, he carried his mischievous contemplations into effect; the gratification he experienced in extirpating kings and shedding royal blood, the atrocious enjoyment of murder successfully executed, and the maddening disappointment when his schemes of inordinate passion, revenge, ambition, envy, and malignity had failed,—what an instructive portrait, might "the Confessions" of Buonaparte present, composed, arranged, and displayed by himself!

But till the happy time arrives when such a posthumous publication may bless the world (for "confessions" of those who have most cause for confession, are usually posthumous) we must be content to avail ourselves of his masterly sketches, which, like those of great artists, though formed of a few outlines only, are highly prized by connoisseurs. The lines of Protogenes and Apelles might be more curious and elaborate,—more expressive or more characteristic they could not be, than these words of Napoleon: "I have a system of policy of my own—*J'ai ma politique à moi!*" &c.

Till the portrait of the emperor and king *se ipse delineavit* appears, the public must contemplate such likenesses as others may present. Not every *Designer* has had so near a view of him, has seen him in the same light and shade, attitude, and appearance, has marked his features so accurately, the cast of his visage, or the character of his countenance. Don Cevallos has served the cause of his country by this publication, equally with the gallant Castanos, or Palafox, who have led in triumph the victors of Austerlitz, Jena, and Freyburg. He has served the cause of mankind still more: those heroes could only liberate their native land, the noble secretary has contributed to liberate the human mind; they could only deliver a single country from the shackles prepared for it, he has thrust aside those attempted to be riveted on the world at large.

We have formerly pointed out some of the proofs of that imbecility which has marked the late conduct of Buonaparte towards Spain. Our sentiments are corroborated by the statements of the Spanish minister: we therefore dismiss this part of our subject, by repeating, what all the world *now* admits, that the emperor and king has failed egregiously in his politics. We suspect that he has failed no less in his military manœuvres. To justify this suspicion, we have presented the best authority hitherto in our power to obtain. This is derived from the French themselves. We expect still more direct information; but till that comes to hand, we content ourselves with asking, whether the present situation of the French army in Spain, can possibly be an object of envy? To us it appears, that its position presents only a choice of difficulties. If it can maintain its station, it must experience all the severities of winter augmented by the horrors of Spanish vengeance: if it advances to the combat, it must retreat to its strong holds, though victorious; if defeated, misery presents itself in the most terrific forms. If the army be increased, its consumption is increased in proportion: and unless it can force a decisive progress into the very heart of Spain, every effort it can make, will resemble the paroxysm of the madman, who rages—but to his own weakness, and to abide the more rigid coercion of his keeper. If the countries north of the Ebro can with difficulty maintain an army of 50,000 men, for four months, how will they be able to maintain 150,000 for six months? Have they had time to accumulate stores, during summer? No.—How then will they procure efficient supplies during winter? Have they any specific against epidemic diseases, more than their

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countrymen had a few years ago? None.—How then will they be able to prevent them, or, if attacked with them, to moderate their fury? That diminution of their army to an establishment which might guard it against a pestilence, exposes it to destruction by the enemy; that augmentation of its numbers, which might enable it to overpower the enemy, exposes it to destruction by disease. If it suffers the Ebro to remain its barrier, what a liberty it allows to all the rest of Spain! If it passes the Ebro, it must divide itself into columns; and the fate of its former columns, let Dupont and Wedel relate. This is the result of attacking an extensive country on one flank only: and to attack the other flanks Buonaparte must ask leave of the Powerful, the Thunderer, the Dreadnought, the Warrior, the Victory, and other floating batteries manned with British inflexibles.

While Britain holds the empire of the sea, while the French, by seizing Bilboa or any other port, can enlarge their *ammunition de bouche* only by the mussels, the cockles, and the limpets, of which they can plunder the ocean, this must continue to be the true state of the case, in whatever terms the emperor and king may conceal it in the Moniteur. He may tell us, that a few of the lowest of the people in Spain have amused themselves by playing at insurrection—but—they are now all subdued: or that, wherever the French army came in sight of the Spaniards the latter ran away in panic terror—yes, in panic terror,—for, by the imitation of what animal's braying Pan spread his terror among the Gods, let that epitome of recondite literature, Napoleon, explain in his next to the *badauds de Paris*, if he pleases. Let him tell them, that the *arrêtés* of the junta at Bayonne are held sacred throughout the Peninsula; that the Code Napoleon, is established wherever it is announced, and adored wherever it is established; that both land and sea re-echo its praises, and laud its great Institutor,—from the Sublime *Porte* of Sultan Mohammed in the east, to the super-sublime of all sublimities the *ports* of America in the west: from the Samoiede and Kamschatkadale literati, on the coasts of the White Sea and the Frozen Ocean, in the north, to the polished Hottentots, and the doubly polished Boschiesmans of Caffraria, or the refined, the highly civilized, the eminently intelligent *Great Nation* of Terra del Fuego, in the south.

Does Buonaparte then extend his views so——Does he? Does he want "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce?" We believe him, on that: and long he will want them: he may believe us on this. And indeed, we are mistaken, if *at present* he stands in need of any great conviction as to the blunders he has committed in his endeavours to acquire them. Admitting for a moment—(nay, start not, our Spanish friends!—) but, admitting for a moment, that Joseph Buonaparte, tired of the illustrious confinement which enthralled him in the nothingness of the Italian peninsula, had established himself in the Spanish peninsula, did it follow, that the too evident anxieties of his brother Nap, could ensure the adherence of the Spanish colonies to the mother country? that he *guaranteed* them, is true; but that he might, ten thousand times over and over, have guaranteed them, without the slightest obedience resulting from his interference is equally true. The reverberations of his voice resound not from the banks of the Amazon, the Oronoco, or the Rio Bravo; the slightest vibration from the quivering of the center-shaken earth on which he stamps, reaches not to them. When his nodding plume has terrified into the resumption of their former manacles the blacks of St. Domingo, it will be time enough for Mexico and Peru to thing of truckling to the menaces of Napoleon *the Great!* "But they will obey the commands of their late lawful sovereign."—It is well known, that they were ready, on the slightest appearance of support, to have risen in opposition to their late lawful sovereign. If they were with difficulty induced to acknowledge him: to what a slender probability was the hope of their being bound to acknowledge an alien successor reduced!

Spain is of no value to Buonaparte without her colonies: her productions scarcely differ from those of France: and mere extent of land is useless to the Corsican empire. His anxiety to possess the colonies was too apparent to escape the notice of the most purblind politician—but, by what means he might *secure their attachment*, and *intercourse*, he never considered. He sent half a dozen whiskered Frenchmen with his compliments, and the terror of his name, to awe the governor of the Havannah into compliance: but the governor had whiskers of his own, and clapped those of his applicants, compliments, name, and all, into prison. This has been the case in every colony; and if, as the emperor and king has assured us, the whole Spanish nation received the appointment of brother Joseph to the crown, with unbounded gratitude and extacy;—then the colonies have differed, *toto cœlo*, as we assure the emperor and king, from the whole Spanish nation; and that too, with unbounded ingratitude and stubbornness. The fact is, that however Buonaparte may want the precious metals produced by the Spanish mines, he has nothing to give for them: he cannot buy them with military services, and if he could, they would be just as far from reaching Europe, where his wants of them press him, as they have hitherto been, when drawn for by.

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him *vid* Spain. Neither is the opening of an account by the new house, or under the name of the new firm, of any avail to him: The colonies have refused to honour brother Joseph's acceptances, and have returned his bills protested;—"no effects."

Here we close our portrait of this haughty and unenviable chief. If it were possible that the shade of Fox could interest itself in

"Low ambition and the pride of kings;"

If with a perfect recollection of former sentiments, it could revisit earth, what a total change of opinion may we suppose it would adopt!* The craft, the malignity, the depravity, the tyranny, the obduracy, the envy, the selfishness, all the diabolical passions, that have actuated the bosom of its quondam friend, would appear in their blackest hue; augmented by the knowledge of those punishments which await the impious, in the world of spirits.—YES, THERE MUST BE A WORLD OF SPIRITS: OR HOW SHOULD SUCH ATROCITY, WHEN TRIUMPHANT, AND WHEN PRACTICED BY RULERS OF EMPIRES BE ADEQUATELY PUNISHED?

The seizure of the kings of Spain has proved a lesson to the other sovereigns of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has profited by it, and refused to quit his own dominions. The Emperor of Russia has only been startled at it. Buonaparte has projected, and effected, a meeting between himself and Alexander, at Erfurth, in which, if we prophecy rightly, much more will be talked about than concluded on. The refusal of the Emperor of Austria to complete the triumvirate, may prove the safety of Alexander: since the glorious opportunity of escorting two Emperors to the interior of France, is thereby unluckily frustrated. Unluckily we repeat; for, *J'ai ma politique a moi!* We do not augur ALL those results from the Erfurth pantomime that amuse some deep politicians. Turkey was apportioned at Tilsit: Turkey will be again apportioned at Erfurth: but a third meeting will be necessary, if Francis holds out stoutly, before Turkey will be apportioned to the satisfaction of the parties. We give it, as our decided opinion, that this journey of Buonaparte to Erfurth is a gross political blunder. The man has "too many irons in the fire:" some of them burn to waste most woefully. The man, to use a French proverb, "runs after two hares"—he will catch neither. He has seen his greatest height. The wheel of Fortune is constantly rolling; what was uppermost declines. Public opinion will not be chained to his hat and feather: that too will obey the impulse of the gale, which seldom blows long from the same quarter; and woe to the idol that after having been *incensed* and *adored* by the most fickle as well as the most barbarous of nations, is degraded and dragged through

what, for good manners,
Shall here be nameless!———

We have some suspicion, and not without authentic facts in support of it, that Alexander feels and resents his vassal state. It is not long since application was made by a very respectable British merchant, whose vessel had been unjustly seized, to the Russian minister: who after proper examination expressed his conviction—but could not serve him. To the emperor this gentleman then applied *en dernier resort*, delivered memorials, supported them by proofs, obtained a personal conference: the result we give in the Emperor's own words: I ACKNOWLEDGE THE JUSTICE OF YOUR CLAIMS: BUT, I CANNOT RELIEVE YOU: YOU MUST APPLY TO CAULINCOURT."

Russia did not exert her whole power against Sweden: she has lately reinforced her armies, obtained advantages, and concluded an armistice. She wished to obtain a point at which to stand without disgrace, and that effected, she has rested on her arms. We are glad of it for the sake of humanity: every interval of evil, is a comparative good. Russia has also produced an offer of conciliation with Britain. One of her messengers, in company with a French messenger, has arrived in

* We may infer this with the greatest certainty from the—*conversion*—of sentiment experienced by Mr. Fox's friend Sheridan, who formerly had an opinion of Buonaparte—that we even blush to repeat.—We quote from the debates of the House of Commons of June 27th, 1800, the following speech,—wherein he described the tyrant "whose sole name blisters our tongue," as a great "General *vilely libelled!*—acting with "SINGULAR MODERATION, HUMANITY and "MAGNANIMITY; whose object is to main-"tain the power he has attained by the MO-"DERATION of his government—and I must "hope," continued this *pellucid* orator," that "when he has atchieved the LIBERTY *of* "*France*, he will impart to it all the bless-"ings and happiness of a *civilized peace.* "The character of Buonaparte is at length "to be rescued from the MUD and MIRE of "ministerial abuse!!!"——It is something singular that a very intelligent Frenchman, (now near the person of Buonaparte) on reading the above splendid character of Napoleon exclaimed in our presence, *En vérité, Monsieur Sheridan, vous n'êtes pas à la hauteur des évènemens! Comme je vous plains! Parbleu, vous ne connoissez pas nos* GRANDS HOMMES! *Lui surtout! car il est parfaitement constaté que c'est une âme basse; nous avons eu nos tigres, et notre hyène; mais lui, c'est le véritable* CRAPAUD DE LA RÉVOLUTION!

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London, and been—sent back again. Nevertheless, we believe that the sentiments of the Russian Senate, and of many of the *old* Russian counsellors are most reluctantly Gallicised: and this will in time have an effect. The plans to which Russia has been induced to accede are costly: can Buonaparte supply *the needful?*—The mines of Potosi might as well not exist, as to any service he can derive from them; the gold of Mexico flows not into his coffers: he has failed: and on the question of expence Russia will fail with him. When Russia balances the accounts of her partnership with the Corsican, she will find herself *minus* almost beyond her belief: And when she has balanced those accounts they will not be closed, by many, many years.

The same is our opinion as to the state of America: her present inconveniencies are nullities compared to the effect of that *snap* which the line of her commerce must experience:—it will be felt throughout her union; and for a long time; great efforts and some humility will be required, ere it be rejoined. We are told that nearly fifty petitions, remonstrances &c. &c. have been presented from the trading towns of America to Mr. Jefferson, the President. Till he resigns, ten times the number will be unavailing. They have been expressed with firmness: in his answer to that from the town of Boston, the President has stated his reasons for continuing the embargo.

August 25 1808.

Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens.

No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent powers have beset the high way of commercial intercourse with Edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances, were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.

In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving them to the Belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests, as it is to our rights.

In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the Belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgement of the president, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the dates of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course, or prospects, we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

You desire, that in this defect of power, congress may be speedily convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence, or the character of the facts which are supported to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority: and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued. THOMES JEFFERSON.

One million of cheeses from Holland have passed through Britain to feed the Spanish army.—"Close the Dutch ports, Louis, tight! tight!—*Parblew!*"

The loss of Junot's army in Portugal by battle, is stated at killed—2,250. Wounded, 1,700. Prisoners, 2,600. Delivered by capitulation, 25,600. To which must be added the French force at Almeida, Elvas, &c.

Britain will we hope and trust, be guided by Providence through all her difficulties. Already she occupies higher ground than she did. That she may improve her advantages, and enjoy the honest fruits of her present privations, through many future years of prosperity and peace, is by none more ardently desired than by the *Collaborateurs* in the LITERARY PANORAMA.

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OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

FRANCE.

Junction of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas.—The following are the particulars respecting an intended junction of the two seas, the Atlantic and Mediterranean, by a canal; an undertaking which has lately been resumed with vigour.

It was long ago intended to unite the two seas that wash the coasts of France, by a communication between the rivers *Saöune* and *Yonne*. By an edict of Henry IV. a tax was imposed on the bakers of *Dijon* of 40 French sous for each measure of corn, towards defraying the expenses for continuing the canal of the river *Ouche*, from *Dijon* to *St. Jean de Löne*. In 1607 a *procès verbal* was published of a survey of this river, which it was intended to render navigable, in order to open a communication with the *Seine*, by the *Armançon* which falls into the *Yonne*, and the *Yonne* into the *Seine*.

In 1724 the states of *Bourgogne* ordered the engineer Abeillo to take a survey of the country, which he delivered in 1727.

In 1775 a beginning was made; but the works proceeded very slowly. In 1790, they were entirely suspended; but were resumed in the year 10, since which period they have been continued without intermission. That part of the canal whish is situated between Dijon and the Saöne is in great forwardness and nearly completed: in that between Dijon and the Yonne, little progress has been made. The artificial embankments begin between Dijon and La Cude.

Since the year 10, 819,198 francs have been expended on the works between Dijon and the Saöne, and by the law of 16th Sept. 1807, new funds have been allotted for the completion of the whole.

This canal will facilitate the conveyance of goods from ci-devant Bourgogne to the Southern provinces, and from thence into the interior. Hay, iron, corn, and hemp, will avoid the great circuit they now make by the canals of Charolaix and Auxerre in order to reach Paris, by the navigable parts of the Seine.

Vine-tree Table.—A table is shewn in the gardens of Versailles formed from the single plank of a vine, two feet and a half in diameter.—*Thornton's Tour in France*, vol. i. p. 64

GERMANY.

Literature.—Lately published at Leipsig. Remarks on the Reigning Powers of the the rise, progress, and fall of German nations, in 1808: with a view of the German empire, together with the principal occurrences in the war between France and Prussia.—Lately published at Altona a geographical and statistical account of the colonies of the Greeks: with observations on their foundation, and fate, by D. H. Hegewich, counsellor, to his Danish majesty, member of the royal society of sciences at Copenhagen, &c. &c. &c.—The author first gives an account of those colonies in the Eastern parts of Greece, or Asia-Minor, and proceeds Northwards up the Black Sea; then travels Westward, describes those situated on the western coast of the Black Sea, as well as those on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, also the colonies lying between both coasts, he then directs his attention toward Italy and Sicily, and finishes his description with such colonies as were planted in Africa and France.

German Recipes.—For the destruction of caterpillars, ants, and other insects.—Take about two pounds weight of black soap, the same quantity of flowers, of sulphur, two pounds weight of truffles (*ly coperdon tuber*. Linn.) and fifteen gallons of water; the whole must be well incorporated, by the aid of a gentle warmth. Insects on which this water is sprinkled die immediately.—Query, is this liquor effectual in destroying that noisome vermin the bug? If so, its composition cannot be made too extensively known; as we do not perceive that it is likely to damage bed-furniture, &c.

To restore the lustre of glasses that are tarnished by age, or accident.—Strew on them powdered fullers' earth, carefully cleared from sand, &c. and rub them carefully with a linen cloth.

Kotzebue's Works.—It is said the celebrated Von Kotzebue intends publishing a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

Discovery of Antiquities.—Cassel, Aug. 1808.—The improvements in the fortifications of Cassel which are carried on with unremitted activity and on a very extensive scale, have led to some very important discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. A few days ago the workmen found five Roman altars, consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before an altar of the same description had been discovered in a very high state of preservation, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A. D. 215; the other A. D. 242. The proper officers have taken great care for their preservation; and it is very probable that some other important discoveries of the same nature, may soon be made in the same place.

Liberty of Speech.—Hambro, 22d Aug.—The senate of this city has lately renewed the edict published in 1807, whereby the inhabitants are ordered not to enter into any disputes relative to the present state of political affairs, and all tavern and inn-keepers are directed to acquaint such strangers and other

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persons who may be in their houses, with this regulation, holding them responsible for their conduct in that respect.

RUSSIA.

Navigable Canal.—The Russian government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Sea, by means of the canal of Berini; which communicating with the Dona (in the government of Mittau), and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea, to the capital.

SWEDEN.

Letter from his Majesty the king of Sweden to the Emperor of Russia.—Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your imperial majesty, against the numberless cruelties and injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proofs of their reality; for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your imperial majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you, in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be subdued from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your imperial majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person and your government the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your majesty's fleet is shut up in the Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of galleys has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.—Given at my head quarters, Sept. 7, 1808. (Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mutiny.—The following has appeared in a public paper, as a *true* state of late events at Port Jackson. *Vide* Panorama, Vol. V. p. 169.

To the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.—Sir,—Every loyal Englishman views the mutiny that Major Johnston and his officers have effected in New South Wales, with an eye of detestation. This infernal plot has been in agitation from the moment the military officers, or in other words the military huxters, stationed in that colony, discovered Governor Bligh's fixed determination to abolish monopoly, and put a final period to that degrading system of traffic, for which the whole of those officers have been so justly celebrated, since the year 1794, with the exception of Colonel Paterson and Captain John Piper. The efforts that were made by Governor King, to suppress the insolence of Major Johnston, and the officers under his command, involved that governor into difficulties almost tantamount to those which have befallen that gallant veteran Governor Bligh. The incendiaries that have buoyed up Major Johnston to the commission of this crime, are John M'Arthur and William Minchin, adj. in the New South Wales corps; the succession of quarrels the former is famous for, with Governor Hunter, King, Colonel Paterson, and Bligh, need no recapitulation; the latter has been repeatedly tried by general courts martial. I refer you to General Grose for his character; ask that general what confidence can be placed in his integrity.—The unfortunate officers, Atkins, Palmer, Gore, and Campbell, were the only men that made a stand in defence of Governor Bligh's authority and person; they have shared his fate, and if they escape assassination, they will prove the atrocity of this revolution, and shew what necessity there is to remove Mr. M'Arthur and the New South Wales regiment from that colony. Perhaps, Sir Joseph, you are unacquainted with the particular circumstances of this wanton act of rebellion; the following is a correct detail. January the 28th last, Major Johnston ordered the drum to beat to arms; the consequence was, the regiment assembled, and a mob of about 200 convicts. Major Johnston then placed himself at their head, and marched to the government-house, where he called aloud for the governor to surrender. The governor, alarmed for his personal safety, concealed himself; the major then ordered a body of soldiers to rush into the house, and, by force of arms, to bring the governor to him. After searching some time, the governor was forced from his retirement, and treated by the soldiers and mob in a most cruel and insulting manner. Major Johnston, with rude ungentleman-like language, demanded the governor's sword, and after leaving the governor in close arrest, marched off his victorious banditti in triumph: the prison door was then thrown open, and Mr. M'Arthur liberated. This refractory gentleman was confined for contempt of court, and refusing to pay a fine. The soldiers and mob then placed him in a chair, and carried him about the town in a disorderly triumphant manner. The bellman was then ordered to assemble the inhabitants, in order to subscribe money to defray the expences of two delegates, Messrs. Chas. Grimes and Adjutant William Minchin, to proceed to England, to impeach the governor.—The self-created Governor Johnston then proceeded to liberate the delinquents that were in confinement, and by his proclamation, to make null and void the acts of the courts of judicature, and the evening was ushered in with a blaze of illuminations and bonfires, and a disgraceful scene of drunkenness and excess unprecedented.—Offended justice calls aloud for the insurgents to be brought to the bar, without delay, so that his Majesty's colony may be freed from anarchy, and their fate be a lesson to future times.

HENRY JAMES WASHINGTON.

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OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

City Address relative to the Lisbon Convention.—Wednesday, Oct. 12, His Majesty arrived at the queen's house, from Windsor, and received the deputation from the city, when the following address and petition were read by lord Hawkesbury:

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*—The humble and dutiful address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled. — Most Gracious Sovereign, — We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, alderman, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your majesty's most sacred person and government, and veneration for the free principles of the British constitution; to express to your majesty our grief and astonishment, at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the commander of the French army in Lisbon.—The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated by British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.—Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, with exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors, by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of emperor of France, while all mention of the government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.—We therefore humbly pray your majesty, in justice to the outraged feeling of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure had been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.—We beg to assure your majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your majesty's dominions.—Signed by order of court—HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which address and petition his majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government.

"I give credit to the motives which have dictated your petition and address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

"I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms is concerned, and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

The inhabitants of Westminster, as well as a variety of other places, both towns and counties, have voted addresses and petitions for the same purpose.

New Synagogue.—On Friday week, the new Jewish synagogue, in Seel street, Liverpool, was opened and consecrated for divine worship. The following were the ceremonies observed on that occasion:—The whole of the congregation, resident in town, assembled at three o'clock in the afternoon, soon after which, six of the elders entered the building, each having in his hand a scroll of the Hebrew law, covered with satin. They advanced in solemn time seven paces, under a rich canopy, supported by four of the most aged elders, where they remained whilst the reader chaunted psalm 118; then the six elders moved in slow procession seven times round the synagogue, during which time the reader chaunted psalms 24, 29, 13. The six scrolls of the law were then, in the most solemn manner, deposited in the ark of the altar; this done, the principal members made very liberal offerings for the support of

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the building and of the Jewish poor. The following psalms were afterwards chaunted, viz. 84, 85, 32, 42, 43, 61, 65, 66, 68, 95, 109, 141, 150; and the whole concluded with reading and singing the Hebrew prayers composed for the occasion, by Mr. Bamber, of that town.

Financial State of the Country.—From the result of the quarterly accounts, which have lately been made up at the Exchequer, it appears, that in the quarter which ended Oct. 10, *the surplus of the Consolidated Fund* amounted to £2,714,000. This is the largest quarterly surplus of that fund that has yet been known. In the corresponding quarter of 1807, it amounted to £2,310,000; but as there is a sum to be deducted from this quarter, on account of the deficiency of the preceding quarter (the Consolidated Fund being loaded with the heaviest charge in the quarters ending 5th July and 5th January, on account of the consols in those periods), the following statement shews the actual surplus:

Surplus Oct. 10, 1807	£2,310,000
Deduct deficiency July 5th to be made good	148,000
Surplus, applicable to public service	2,162,000
Surplus October 10, 1808	£2,714,000
Deduct deficiency July 5th	406,000
Surplus applicable	2,308,000

The surplus granted for service of 1807 (ending 5th April, 1808), was £3,750,000. For the present year, £3,500,000.

The War Taxes Amounted in the quarter just ended to	£6,404,705
Corresponding quarter of last year	6,179,673
Net produce of property tax paid into Exchequer in the year ended Oct. 10, 1808	11,851,000

New Naval Station.—The lord warden at the steannaries has lately been at Scilly, inspecting the harbours, with a view to its becoming a naval station. We have heard that the islands have been purchased for his royal highness the Prince of Wales, who, upon becoming lord of the wrecks there, will enjoy a considerable accession of revenue.—The present population of these islands, amount to 2120 males and females.

Navigable Canal.—The long projected plan of completing the inland navigation between the metropolis and the ports of Portsmouth and Southampton, by means of a junction of the Basingstoke canal with the river Itchen at Winchester, is now proceeding with every probability of success. The line (which is the same that was projected in 1796) commences at the Basingstoke wharf; so that the whole of that canal will now be navigable, and there will be ten miles less to form the junction than there would be by Alton and Farnham; besides that, the hill to be tunnelled through is little more than a third part as wide as Ropley hill.

Agriculture.—The Pembrokeshire agricultural society met lately at the White Hart inn, in Narberth, to award premiums for the best bulls, heifers, sheep, and pigs bred in the county: the Rev. Thomas Bateman, in the chair. This excellent institution has greatly contributed to improve the native breed of cattle, &c. and from the spirited and liberal manner in which it is supported and conducted, much may yet be expected from it.

New Gaol at Durham.—The Bishop of Durham, with a munificence worthy of his exalted rank and character, has offered to give 2,000l. towards the erection of a new gaol and house of correction, at Durham, and little doubt is entertained that this desirable object will be accomplished.

Water Company at Carlisle.—At a late meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Carlisle, at which the Earl of Lonsdale, and many gentlemen of the first respectability, were present, a plan was submitted for conveying the water from the river Eden to a reservoir near the citadel, to be thence carried into the different streets, &c. by means of water-pipes, which met with the approbation of his lordship and the company present, and in less than half an hour near the sum of 3000l. was subscribed.

Agricultural Report.

Midland District.—The early-sown wheat look well. Potatoes taken up, have turned out an abundant crop. The orchard produce rather partial, in low situations defective. Turnips bottom well, and bid fair for much winter keep. The lands in general wet, from the late heavy rains. (Should have told you that our rise of wheat was owing to certain stangers buying up all the flour in the country to the amount of several thousand sacks, as it was supposed, for government.) Coventry starving for want of the raw material. Birmingham alive, in prospect of a trade with Spain and Portugal, and in the manufactory of arms for the Patriots. Wool on the advance.

Suffolk.—Every thing green, such as clover, coleworts, turnips, ryes, look remarkable well; a great deal of wheat has been got into the ground in fine order; we set and drill generally. The late crops of wheat, are not so thin as was expected, yet they do not weigh so well as formerly. Barley and oats turn out a good produce; pease and beans average well. Potatoes a good crop, now busy in taking them up.—The rains cause the lands to work well.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER TO THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of Charles Streynshaw Collinson, Esq. of Sproughton Chantry.
The lady of Sir Wm. Brisco, Bart.
The lady of Sir H. Lushington, Bart.
In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Augustus Hamilton, Esq.
The lady of Mr. Serjeant Rough.
The lady of Walter Shairp, Esq. of Bedford-square.
The lady of the Hon. E. Stewart.
The lady of W. Deedes, Esq. M. P.

Of Daughters.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the Hon. W. Leveson Gower.
Lady Kinnaird.
The lady of John Trower, Esq. of Berkeley-square.
The lady of Major-general Loft, M. P.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, Master of University College, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Ironside, of Rothiemurchus, in Invernesshire.
The Rev. Montague Heblethwayte, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, perpetual Curate of Flambro', in Yorkshire, and Vicar of Sunninghill, in Berkshire, to Miss Young, of Scarborough.
Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq. of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to Miss Emma Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow-park, in Derbyshire.
Thomas Swale, Esq. of Little Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Christian Sharpe, widow of George Sharpe, Esq. of the Views, Huntingdon, and one of the daughters of the late Sir Gilles Payne, Bart. of Tempsford-hall, Bedfordshire.
Morley Harrison, Esq. eldest son of the late Cornelius Harrison, Esq. of Stubb House, to Miss Margaret Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Francis Hutchinson, Esq. of Newsham, Yorkshire.
At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, to Miss Seymour.
Major-general Burr, in the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Mary Davis, of Chepstow.
The Rev. Charles Arnold, Vicar of Roydon, Essex, to Miss Buxton, of Leicester.
By special licence, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, Wm. A'Court, Esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. A'Court, Bart. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Miss Maria Bouverie, second daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie.
The Rev. H. Law, Vicar of Standon, Herts, to Miss Hibbert, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, Esq. of Clare-hall, Cheshire, and of Clapham, Surrey.
The Rev. W. Bennet, Vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, to Miss E. Chary, of Swalecliffe, Kent.
At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Joseph Thos. Johnson, of the 8th Madras native regiment, to Miss Katharine Ann, only daughter of the late John Thos. Page, Esq. of Woburn-place.
At Bedminster, near Bristol, in the midst of divine service, and in presence of a numerous congregation, James How, of Othery, aged 78, to Martha Wilcox, of Bath, aged 22. The bride instantly became a mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, to a numerous progeny.
Major Abernethie, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Mrs. Wollett, of Brompton, in Kent.
John Lort Phillips, Esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss A. Ilbert.
Major Wharton, of the 60th regiment, to Miss Sarah Slade, of George-street, Bath.
At Barham, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount Curzon, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp.
Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq. of Standish Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Catherine Gerard, of Garswood.
The Rev. John Hughes, Rector of North Tidworth, Wilts, to Miss Coxwell, of Ablington.
At Bath, Archdeacon Phillot, to the Right Hon. Lady A. St. Lawrence.
Major Smith, late of the 14th light dragoons, to Miss E. Coles, of Exeter.
J. K. Douglas, Esq. second son of Brigadier-general Douglas, to Miss Willan, daughter of T. Willan, Esq. of Mary-la-bonne Park.

DEATHS.

At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, Esq. Admiral of the Red.
Aged 77, the Rev. George Thompson, of Hull, Vicar of Wawne, Curate of Sutton and Drypool, and 41 years Chaplain to the Trinity House, Hull.
At Woolbeding, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Williams, aged 64, Rector of the parishes of Woolbeding and Kingstone-by-Sea.
At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 18, Lady Caroline Gore, daughter to the Earl of Arran, and half-sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.
At New Hall, Ashton, Lancashire, after a short illness, Anna Maria Gerard, lady of Sir Wm. Gerard, Bart. aged 31.
Mr. R. Porson, Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge, and Upper Librarian to the London Institution.
In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Colonel Fyers.
At Taunton, the lady of Major Goldsworthy.
At Littletown, in Scotland, Andrew Allan, farmer, aged 94.
The lady of Major Blewitt, of Lantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.
At Weedon Lodge, Bucks, the lady of Capt. Humphreys, R. N.
The Right Hon. Lady Alice Vernon, Countess of Shipbrooke, Viscountess Orwell, and Baroness Orwell.
At Glenkin, Argyleshire, in the 90th year of his age, Thomas Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig. Mr. Harkness was thrice married, and has left behind him 14 children, 37 grandchildren, and 16 great grandchildren; in all, 67 descendants now living. He had the merit of being the first who introduced the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal.

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At Rochampton, Miss A. K. Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Dublin, R. Scott, Esq. Professor of Botany, &c.

In the 57th year of his age, at Wickham, Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Youlton, Devon.

In the 83d year of her age, at York, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Colonel Robert Hoyes, and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Katharine Maria, lady of the Hon. Wm. Leveson Gower, and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, Bart. of Titsey-place, in Surrey.

At his cottage on the river Ex, John Sheldon, Esq. F.R.S. Lecturer of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, Principal Surgeon of Exeter Hospital, &c.

In his 60th year, Mr. Wm. Downes, surgeon, of Yarmouth. He has left donations of 200l. to each of the three following charitable institutions:—The Norfolk and Norwich Benevolent Medical Society; the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in Norfolk; and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

At Cromarty, in Scotland, Mrs. Allan, in the 99th year of her age.

At Berbice, Alex. Bruce Morris, Esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Dublin, in his 83d year, Patrick Bride, Esq.

At Oxford, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Isham, relict of the Rev. Eusebius Isham.

At Ligard, in Ireland, Roger O'Farrel, Esq. aged 88.

In Portland-place, the lady of General Fox, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Cowell.

At Glasgow, Dr. James M'Nayr.

At Bow, the Rev. W. J. French, rector of Vange, in Essex.

At Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

At West Ham, Dr. James Anderson, of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen.

At Ballycann, near Dumbro, Mr. R. Smith, aged 95.

At Cork, Joshua Cibbom, M.D.

At Brompton, the lady of Major General John Manners Kerr.

The lady of E. Auston, Esq. of Godmersham Park.

ERRATUM *in the List of Deaths for last Month.*

For *Lord* Wm. Russell, read *Lady* Wm. Russell.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

OCTOBER 8.—*Brevet.*—Capt. J. J. Dunkin, of the 18th foot, to be major in the army.

Garrison.—Capt. Wm. Stewart, of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be town-major of Alderney, vice Hamill, deceased.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Sept. 27.—Rev. C. Philipps, M. A. Vicar of Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, and Scholar of Jesus coll. was elected Fell. of that society.

Sept. 28.—Rev. J. Evans, M. A. Chaplain of his Majesty's ship Aboukir, and Scholar of Jesus coll., was elected Fell. of that society.

Oct. 7.—Rev. J. Parsons, D. D. Master of Balliol coll., having been previously nominated by the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, was, in full convocation, invested with that office. After which the Vice-Chancellor nominated his Pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. Rev. M. Marlow, D. D. President of St. John's coll.; Rev. W. Landon, D. D. Provost of Worcester coll.; Rev. D. Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus coll.; and Rev. J. Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter coll.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.—Oct. Monday, 10, and Thursday, 20; Nov. Thursday, 3, and Thursday, 17; Dec. Thursday, 1, and Saturday, 17.

—— 10.—First day of Michaelmas Term, Rev. J. Salter and J. Williams, of Exeter coll.; Rev. J. Collins, of Jesus coll.; Rev. J. Rowland Berkeley, and Mr. G. V. Cox, of New coll.; and Rev. E. W. Grinfield, of Lincoln coll., B. A. admitted M.A.; Messrs. W. Fell, of Queen's; H. J. Parsons and F. Swan, of Magdalen, admitted B.A.

Cambridge.

The Latin declamation prize at Trinity coll., is this year adjudged to Mr. Musgrave.

Sept. 29.—Messrs. W. Bolland, J. Goodrich, J. Carr, and J. K. Miller, B.A. of Trinity coll., elected Fellows of that society.

Oct. 10.—The first day of Michaelmas Term, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this university for the year ensuing:—Proctors, Rev. G. A. Browne, M. A. Trin. coll., Rev. G. D'Oyly, M. A. Bene't; Moderators, Rev. J. Brown, M.A. Trinity coll., Rev. G. D'Oyly, M.A. Bene't; Taxors, W. Hunt, Esq. M.A. King's, T. Starkie, Esq. M.A. Cath. hall; Scrutators, Rev. T. Allsopp, B.D. Emman, Rev. R. Woodhouse, M. A. Caius.

—— 11.—The following gentlemen were chosen of the Caput: the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. W. Pearce, D.D. Jesus coll. Divinity; Rev. J. Jowett, L.L.D. Trin. hall, Law; Sir I. Pennington, M.D. St. John's, Physic; Rev. T. Veasey, B.D. Pet. Sen. Non Regent; Rev. G. Renouard, M.A. Sidney, Sen. Regent.

There will be congregations on the following days of the present term, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: Monday, Oct. 31; Wednesday, Nov. 16; Thursday, Dec. 1 and 15.

Sept. 24.—The following gentlemen were ordained Priests at Canterbury, by the Archbishop: Rev. J. Williamson, Clare hall, Camb.; Rev. G. Rashleigh, Oriel coll., Oxf.; Rev. B. Burgess, Exeter coll., Oxford.

On the same day an ordination was held at the cathedral by the Bishop of Lincoln, when the following gentlemen received orders: Deacons, H. Atlay, B.A. Fell. of St. John's, Camb.; D. J. Burdett, B.A. Jesus coll. do.; R. W. Vevers, B.A. Trinity coll. do.; E. W. Grinfield, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxf.; E. Sandys, B.A. St. John's, do.—Priests, E. T. M. Phillips, M.A. Sidney, Camb., C. Brackenbury, B.A. Jesus, do.; J. Stockdale, B.A. Bene't, do.; G. Bonner, Emmanuel, do.

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MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,——The prevailing diseases of the last month,* which have been rather less in number than usual, may be thus arranged. The general effects of common cold, in coughs, &c. and more especially that confirmed state of it, consumption, scrophula, rheumatism, sore throat; also cases of blindness, intended suicide; and more especially those affections of the face, which have prevailed so much, as to entitle them to the appellation of endemic, and on which account I shall make them the subject of the present report.—I am, yours, &c.

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.
20th Oct. 1808.

That affection of the face, which has of late so much prevailed, and entitles it to present consideration, appears to have been endemic, or depending upon a particular state of the air, local situation, &c.† a very great number of persons have been affected by it, and suffered severely. Every passenger in the street must have observed its general influence, by the number of invalids obtruded upon their notice, with their head and face secured by additional bandages, clothing, &c. Many persons have supposed this attack to have arisen from rheumatism; others, from ague, &c. and even mumps, because they have been subject to similar attacks before, or because they were not sufficiently aware of the difference in the beginning of the attack. But as it was not in the usual way, from taking cold, but arose spontaneously, without any sufficiently apparent cause, it appears to have been peculiar in itself; and, as the first attack I witnessed was in myself, I may be allowed to have noticed its general effect. The first symptom found to attract the notice of the patient, has been a sense of rigidity about the angle or angles of the jaw, with a sense of pain and soreness in the glands, which are situated under the ear, together with an enlargement of them. The ear itself, partook of the general influence, and was also so extremely irritable, that the slightest touch gave it severe pain. The internal part of this organ had its natural and healthy function impeded by a partial degree of deafness, accompanied with a sensation of a thickened secretion of the serum. At the same time, an inspection of the organ proved that it was not so, and the introduction of the finger evinced that the whole internal surface, as far as it could be felt, was supplied, or rather filled with a very thin, and apparently, oily fluid, as if any greasy substance had been applied to the part. There was also this other peculiarity, that a constant sense of itching and soreness prevailed; so that when the first was allayed by scratching, a very severe, acute, and continued smarting was induced, and continued for some time. As the disease advanced, sudden and violent spasmodic pains affected the side of the head, increasing in severity and frequency, as the disease increased. Sometimes a swelling of the whole side of the face was produced spontaneously, but without producing that relief which it generally does. External applications of the common kind, with warmth, produced no good effect; and while the disease was so entirely local, as to be completely confined to the side or sides of the head, and without confining the patient, it differed so much from a common cold, as to resist all the common family remedies, and also to be totally unaccompanied by fever. On all these accounts therefore, it appears to have been essentially different from a common cold, in its cause, mode of attack, increase, continuance (for many persons have suffered it several weeks), and resistance to those common family remedies, which are so generally successful, and therefore generally employed in those cases, that it was peculiar in itself, and therefore entitled to the appellation of AN ENDEMIC *of the spasmodic kind.* The remedies found to be the most useful in removing the complaint, were very strong stimulating liniments; that which I always employed with success, was composed thus: of eau de luce, and tincture of opium, each half an ounce; olive oil, two ounces; to be well rubbed into the part affected, and applied on flannel two or three times a day, so as to induce a considerable degree of redness, but adding more oil, if too strong. If this did not entirely remove the complaint in two or three days, a blister was applied behind the ear, and kept open for a few days. When both sides of the face were affected, a blister was ordered behind each ear, or a larger one in the nape of the neck, as high up as the hair would allow. The majority of cases were removed by the liniment only; even in those which were accompanied with a difficulty of opening the jaw, and which, for the time, was the same as what is called a locked jaw, as the mouth could not be opened, and a difficulty of swallowing was induced. In some cases, the internal parts of the mouth were so affected, and the softer palate, (or projecting part, which hangs down from the upper part of the mouth, over the root of the tongue,) so relaxed, as to require the inhaling of the vapour, or steam of hot vinegar from the spout of a teapot, and when the mouth could be sufficiently opened, the use of an astringent gargle; but in no case was it necessary to act upon the bowels beyond what would keep them regular. After recovery, great care should be taken to prevent a relapse, which may happen. As the complaint still continues to prevail, it is presumed that the foregoing observations may be of some use in those families where it either does or may exist.

* The weather has been very changeable, much rain and wind, the latter extremely violent; occasionally, the mornings have been fine, and what is called sunny, with wet or rainy evenings and nights. The thermometer has varied from 43 to 52, at a north window, i. e. from 10 to 11 deg. below one in a southern shaded aspect. The barometer from 29 : 3 : 8 to 30 : 0 : 10.

† See the last report on the endemic bowel complaints, in the No. for October, p. 166.—To note (‡) p. 198, add, Dr. Nisbet, in his Clinical Guide, p. 83, says, it will kill in less than 24 hours; and recommends, as usual, plentiful dilution?! The Spaniards, he adds, cure it by plentiful draughts of cold water; and that elixir of vitriol, is received as a specific here by some. This I have neither seen nor known tried.

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Bankrupts and Certificates, between September 27 and October 22, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Tovey, E. North Bradley, Wilts, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams, T. Lancaster, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.

Ainsworth, W. Cheetham, Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Alderson, E. Caldewgate, Carlisle, dyer. *Att.* Mounsey, Carlisle.

Barber, J. Sparrow Corner, Minories, corn-chandler. *Att.* Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.

Baster, J. late of the Strand, tailor. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Bate, W. Exeter, haberdasher. *Att.* Williams and Brookes, Lincoln's Inn.

Belcher, J. Oxford, shoemaker. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russel Square.

Brenan, R. Threadneedle Street, factor. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.

Brymer, J. King Street, Soho, taylor. *Att.* Vandercom and Comyn, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.

Burbridge, W. Moor's Yard, St. Martin's Lane, turner. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

Carter, J. Sandwich, draper. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

Christian, A. High Street, Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street.

Clayton, H. Redwalls, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Att.* Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.

Criswell, J. late of Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Chilton, Chancery Lane.

Davis, S. Upper st. Martin's Lane, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Howard, Jewry Street.

Dodgson, J. Eccleston, T. and Charlesworth, J. Clayton, Lancashire, calico-printers. *Att.* Barrett and Wilkinson, Manchester.

Ellis, J. Liverpool, hat manufacturer. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.

Enns, J. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, mercer. *Att.* Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.

Field, C. Queen Street, Portsea, Hants, taylor. *Att.* Jones, Church Street, Covent Garden.

Fry, R. Lullington, Somerset, banker. *Att.* Willmott, Bradford.

Gaywood, W. Stockport, Chester, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Glenson, W. Jermyn Street, taylor. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

Hall, G. Queen Street, silk manufacturer. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.

Handcock, W. Marchmont Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.

Harris, J. Rathbone Place, goldsmith. *Att.* Croft, Carey Street.

Hathaway, W. Shoe Lane, dealer in spirituous liquors. *Att.* Robinson, Charterhouse Square.

Hatt, W. Reading, boat-builder. *Att.* Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.

Head, F. Bury Saint Edmunds, baker. *Att.* Holmes, Bury Saint Edmunds.

Hewley, T. Abbey Place, Bethnal Green Road, carpenter. *Att.* Lewis, Red Lion Square.

Herbert, R. B. Clare Court, Drury Lane, broker. *Att.* Dobbins, Furnival's Inn.

Hulbert, J. and J. Bath, cabinet makers.

Hull, I. Wharton, Warwickshire, jobber. *Att.* Messrs. Owen, Atherstone.

Humphreys, N. Shoreditch, linen draper. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn Place.

Jones, H. Skinner Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willet, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury Square.

Jones, W. Great Portland Street, Portland Place, coachmaker. *Att.* Langley, Plumbtree Street, Bloomsbury.

Jullion, J. Blackman Street, Southwark, linen-draper. *Att.* Lee, Three Crowns Court, Southwark.

Knight, J. Nottingham, shoemaker. *Att.* Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham.

Lawson, W. Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, sail-maker. *Att.* Elstob, Catherine Court, Trinity Square.

Merchant, T. Bridgewater, bookseller. *Att.* Dean, Castle-Bailey, Bridgewater.

Milligan, R. Portsea, Southampton, brewer. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn.

Morley, R. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-owner. *Att.* Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester Street.

Molloy, T. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. *Att.* Davies, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

Naylor, T. jun. Liverpool, upholsterer. *Att.* Walworth, Liverpool.

Pearson, W. Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer. *Att.* Bacon, Southampton Street.

Perry, J. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, broker. *Att.* Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Roberts, J. Dolefair, Gwnus, Cardigan, horse dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's Inn.

Schindler, C. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, merchant. *Att.* Rosser, Red Lion Square.

Scott, S. Cannon Street, factor. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Shaw, T. Shepherd's Green, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Bartye, Chancery Lane.

Sinton, J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. *Att.* Forster, Newcastle.

Smith, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Smith, W. G. Billingford, Norfolk, maister. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.

Snowden, J. and Hodgson, J. Leeds, oil-merchants. *Att.* Lambert, Hatton Garden.

Steel, W. Steel, J. and Johnstone, C. Lancaster, linen-drapers. *Att.* Blanchard and Case, Preston.

Tate, R. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street, Strand.

Trafford, J. Froddingham, Lincoln, beast jobber. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Visick, W. Medhurst, Sussex, draper. *Att.* Russell, Lant Street, Southwark.

Wallbutt, C. Petworth, Sussex, milliner. *Att.* Ellis and Hale, Petworth.

Wetherherd, T. late of Liverpool, broker. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Wilks, C. Birmingham, stationer. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.

Wilmott, S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant. *Att.* Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street.

CERTIFICATES.

J. Royle, Manchester, sadler.—R. Blakemore, Birmingham, tailor.—H. Jenner, Norwich, linen-draper.

C. Dawes, Huntingdon, sadler.—L. Lazarus, Brown's Buildings, slop seller.—W. Paine, Manchester, manufacturer.—N. Chandler, Fleet Market, butcher.—A. Harding, Bristol, haberdasher.—J. Eamer, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinner.

J. Chadwick, Manchester, dyer.—W. Bryon, St. Mary-at-Hill, wine merchant.—J. Ricards, Colchester, draper.—J. Pickman, Deptford, maister.

W. Green, Liverpool, cutler.—A. Itter and J. Holding, Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners.—J. J. Fuller, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper.—G. Barringer, jun. Brixton Causeway, Surrey, salesman.—J. Franklis, Hacclestile, Gloucester, dealer.—M. Jacobs, Portsea, slopseller.

J. Malden, Grafton Street, grocer.—C. Mears, Stockport, cheesemonger.—W. Walker, Chancery Lane, tailor.—W. Green, Vauxhall, dealer.—W. Croft and J. Manks, Hunslett, merchants.—H. Holdsworth, Scholey, Halifax, dealer.—H. Chambers, Warwick, innkeeper.—W. Marshall, Newark-upon-Trent, draper.

W. Pullen, Wells Row, Islington, butcher.—T. Bowles, and T. Williams, Kent Street, Southwark, grocers.—J. Thuillier, St. Leonard, Devon, cotton-manufacturer.—W. M. Russel, Vauxhall, Surrey, maister.—T. Topp, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.—P. F. Vensuit de Charmilly, Esq. Somerset Street, Portman Square, coal-merchant.—T. and N. Simpson, Northallerton, York, merchants.—N. Rowland, Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, insurance broker.—J. Anderson, Gracechurch Street, paper hanger.—W. Ingledew, Leeds, starch maker.

J. Young, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.—R. Stubbs, Leek, Staffordshire, butcher.—A. M'Craite, Lower Brook Street, wine-merchant.—J. J. Secretan, Winchester Street, insurance-broker.—S. Twanley, Eardington, Salop, iron-master.—G. Redford, Bedford, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—W. Watson, Otford, Kent, miller.—W. Eelland, Exeter, currier.

J. Germaan, Aldermanbury, hosier.—H. Coleman, Mere, Wilts, butcher.—A. Colquhoun, High Street, Lambeth, yeast merchant.

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STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Oct. 20, 1808.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of one of the largest fleets from Jamaica that has entered our ports for many years past, under convoy of the Hunter sloop, capt. Colin Campbell. The Bristol and Liverpool ships reached their destination on the 12th inst. and the ships for London anchored in the Downs on Thursday morning last. The arrival of this large fleet, at so critical a season of the year, has afforded our West-India merchants and owners the highest satisfaction; and we trust that their cargoes are come to a tolerably good market.

To some merchants of the first respectability, connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had on Wednesday an interview with lord Bathurst on commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely: "That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are in amity with Great Britain may be imported either in British ships, or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to the countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free-ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the order in council act. This order to be retrospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity."

Ministers have received and communicated to the merchants very important intelligence from Spain; which demonstrates the liberality of the Spanish governors to this country. In the course of our relation with Spain for a series of years, even when our connection with that country was most amicable, the importation of various articles from this country, particularly Manchester goods, hats, all kinds of hardware, &c. &c. was totally prohibited.

But it appears that an order has been issued in Spain permitting the importation of all articles of British growth or manufacture (except clothes made up, articles of wool, &c. perfectly finished) on the payment of a small duty, namely, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. This order specifically referred only to the ships in the port of Cadiz; but it is considered as the certain forerunner of a general decree from the supreme government to the same effect. Our woollen manufactures will certainly receive great improvement from our present friendly intercourse with Spain. It is affirmed that two thousand Spanish sheep were landed yesterday at Portsmouth from Gijon.

The following arrangement has been made respecting the commerce of this country with the Brazils, the necessary effect of which will be, that this kingdom will receive the merchandize of those colonies, by a direct communication, without the obstruction of the port of Lisbon as an intermediate mart. Ministers have come to the resolution of extending the Bonding and Warehousing Act to all goods the growth, produce and manufacture of colonies and countries in amity, imported either in British ships, or the ships of those colonies and countries, without being subject to the export duty under the order in council act.

Coffee.—By an act passed during the late session of parliament, to take place from October 10, the whole of the Custom-house duties on coffee are repealed, and the excise duties are reduced from 2s. 3d. to 7d. per lb. The object of this act, is to increase the home consumption of this production of the British colonies, the returns for which are made in all kinds of British manufactured goods; and at the same time to counteract the decrees of Buonaparte, who affects to persevere in his attempts to deprive us of every foreign market for our manufactures, and colonial produce. The best plantation coffee, nearly equal to Mocha, may now be retailed as low as 2s. 6d. per lb.

The extensive orders for all kinds of manufactured cotton goods at Manchester for Spain, Portugal, and the Brazils, &c. have caused considerable rise in the price of the raw material, or cotton wool, of nearly 10d. per lb. and it is likely to be still higher.

At Chester fair, which is held about Oct. 18—20, and has great influence on the markets, Irish linens of good quality sold pretty much at the usual prices; but inferior kinds advanced in price about 2d. per yard. Muslins and Manchester goods, in general, were rather higher, and looked forward to an advance; as they do generally throughout all their connections. Leather maintained its former prices.

The honourable the East-India Company have declared for sale on Monday Dec. 5, 1808, prompt 3d March 1809, 6,400,000 lbs. of Tea.

London Imports, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 25.

Hides, Brazil, No. 1900—Do. various, 40660, and 90 bales—Hemp, various, 1950 bundles—Flax, 176 do. —Iron, 49250 bars—Rags, Irish, 100 bags—Do. various, 118—Cotton, Brazil, 175 bags—Do. Demerara, 5 bales—Do. St. Vincent, 29—Do. various, 3369—Skins, Calf, 1974 doz. and 1742 single—Goat, 2539 doz.—Lamb, 1804 No.—Kid, 26164—Seal, 28270—Beaver, 13788—Bear, 70—Budget, 18—Cat, 525—Deer, 285—Elk, 5—Fox, 1499 —Hare, 129—Leopard, 6—Martin, 551—Mink, 191—Musquash, 66—Otter, 803—Raccoon, 7—Swan, 132—Wolf, 10—Wolverine, 17—Corn, Wheat, 41 lasts—Beans, 104 —Oats, 575—Peas, 18 lasts, 540 bags—Wine, Port, 210 pipes—Madeira, 10—Spanish, 165—Various, 1006 pipes, 193 hhds.—Timber, 4557 pieces—Deals, 61210—Sugar, 1356 casks, 1134 chests, 42 serons—Coffee, 307 casks, 10178 bags, 64285 lbs.—Brandy, 210 puncheons, 200 pipes.—Gin 80 puncheons.—Rum, 170 pipes, 119 casks, 265 puncheons.—Tallow, 701 casks, 2525 bales, 437 serons—Butter, 2944 tons, 510 casks.

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Sept. 10	5s. 4d.	5s. 5d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
17	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 4
24	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 0
Oct. 1	5 4	5 6	6 4	6 6	6 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Sept. 10	4 4	4 8	5 0	6 4	5 4
17	4 4	4 8	5 4	6 4	5 4
24	4 0	4 8	6 0	6 4	5 4
Oct. 1	4 4	4 8	6 0	6 4	5 4

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Sept. 10	£6 15 0	£2 8 0	£6 6	£2 2 0
17	6 10 0	1 19 0	6 6	2 0 0
24	6 10 0	2 2 0	6 8	2 2 0
Oct. 1	5 5 0	1 13 0	5 0	1 14 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£3 10 to £4 0	Kent	£3 4 to £4 4
Sussex	3 0 4 0	Sussex	3 0 3 14
Essex	3 0 4 10	Farn.	3 0 6 6

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	23d.
Dressing Hides	19
Crop Hides for cutting	23
Flat Ordinary	18
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 100s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 116s.
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.; moulds, 14s. 6d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Sept. 10	6,395 quarters.	Average 82s.	9¼d.
17	3,751	85	0
24	8,458	84	9¼
Oct. 1	4,798	93	6½

FLOUR.

Sept. 10	13,530 sacks.	Average 71s.	2½d.
17	19,399	76	6¼
24	14,126	82	5¼
Oct. 1	7,649	83	10¾

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Sept. 10	4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.	1s. 1¼d.
17	4 6	2 3	1 1½
24	4 10	2 5	1 2½
Oct. 1	— —	— —	— —

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	34-7	Cadiz, eff.	43
Ditto at sight	34	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam,	10-17	Palermo,	46
Hamburgh,	33	Leghorn	51½
Altona,	33	Genoa	47½
Paris, 1 day's date	22-16	Venice, eff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	23	Naples	42
Bordeaux	23	Lisbon	68
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto	70
Ditto, eff.	43	Dublin per cent	10
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork	11¼

Agio B. of Holland, 6½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Sept. 10	47s. 0d. to 48s. 6d.	47s. 0d. to 51s. 6d.
17	47 6 48 9	47 6 52 0
24	46 6 —	45 6 51 9
Oct. 1	46 6 49 6	50 0 55 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Sept.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	51	63	53	30,80	40	Fair
22	51	67	57	,91	39	Fair
23	53	54	49	29,68	10	Rain
24	46	54	50	,93	54	Fair
25	50	56	54	30,08	15	Cloudy
26	48	63	57	29,99	43	Fair
27	47	57	44	,88	68	Fair
28	43	51	42	,55	47	Cloudy
29	39	46	40	,41	15	Rain
30	37	53	41	,53	29	Cloudy
Oct.						
1	40	51	42	,88	55	Fair
2	47	50	47	,65	10	Rain
3	49	56	47	30,04	12	Cloudy
4	45	57	52	,19	5	Rain
5	52	63	48	,12	45	Fair
6	49	62	47	,02	35	Fair
7	47	57	46	29,98	15	Cloudy
8	49	56	47	,35	10	Stormy
9	44	54	42	,78	21	Fair
10	46	56	46	,77	18	Cloudy
11	44	52	47	,82	16	Fair
12	45	53	40	,03	25	Fair
13	35	48	45	30,10	55	Fair
14	46	54	40	29,40	49	Stormy
15	40	46	46	,20	10	Stormy
16	44	47	43	,56	0	Rain
17	42	46	38	,57	39	Fair
18	36	52	41	,75	36	Fair
19	40	46	46	,50	39	Fair
20	44	52	41	,72	45	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Oct. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, £182 per share, dividing £8 per cent per ann. nett.—Grand Junction, £127 to £128. per share, the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett.—Monmouthshire, £160.—Kennet and Avon, £20, shares at £3 and £3 10s. premium—Huddersfield, £19 each—Basingstoke, £21.—Scotch Mines £127 to £128, per cent.—Tavistock Meniral Canal at par—West-India Dock stock, £160 to £161. 10s. per cent. dividing £10 per cent. nett.—London Dock at £117 East India £125 dividing £5½ per cent.—Commercial Dock, £127—Globe Insurance £114.—Provident Institution, par to 10s. discount.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 6*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12*l.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 6*gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. 5*gs.* ret 3*l.*
Brazil and South America..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow..... } 1¼ *g.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 1½ *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ——
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 6*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c... 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 2.
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 6*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester..... 1½ *gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c..... ——
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c..... ——
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands..... } 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 6 *gs.*

Prices Current, October 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£4	0	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	10	0		4	0	0
Barilla.....	2	10	0		3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac.... gal.	1	2	9		1	3	3
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	6		0	19	9
Camphire, refined ..lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	4	0	0		5	17	0
Ditto ordinary	3	0	0		3	15	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	3	1		0	3	2
Ditto Jamaica..	0	2	6		0	2	8
Ditto Smyrna...	0	2	2		0	2	4
Ditto East-India	0	1	10		0	3	8
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0		4	18	0
Deals, Dantz .... piece	1	12	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	35	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	0	0	0		0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0
——Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	116	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	none						
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	1	6		1	2	0
Ditto English	0	14	6		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto Sandrach..	8	0	0		9	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	10	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	5	0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	92	0	0		94	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	92	0	0		94	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish	27	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto Norway	26	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs——fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red——ton	39	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white———	54	0	0		0	0	0
Logwood chips..... ton	16	10	0		0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	4	8	0		5	5	0

Mahogany——— ft.	0	1	2		0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.—last	£10	10	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto American——		none					
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto spermaceti— ton	95	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale ———	24	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ⅛ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0		0	15	0
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	2		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.			none				
Rice, Carolina (new)	1	15	0		2	4	0
Ditto East-India ——			none				
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	4	4		0	5	6
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	3	6		0	3	9
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	16	0		3	17	6
Shellack———	3	10	0		7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	3	0		6	6	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	8	0		3	10	0
Ditto China——	1	11	0		1	18	0
Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0		2	0	0
Ditto Organzine	0	0	0		0	0	0
Sugar, Jamaica, &c. ——	3	10	0		3	13	0
Ditto Lumps ———	4	11	0		5	5	0
Ditto Single Loaves —	4	14	0		5	8	0
Ditto Powder do. ——	4	16	0		5	15	0
Tallow, English ——cwt.	4	16	0		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white ——	4	12	0		0	0	0
Ditto———, yellow ——	4	18	0		0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	1	0		0	0	0
Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9		0	1	6
Ditto Virginia———	0	0	11		0	1	3
Wax, Guinea ——cwt.	10	15	0		13	0	0
Whale-fins ———ton	12	0	0		30	0	0
Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ——	90	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Yarn, Mohair——— lb.	0	4	6		0	9	0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1121.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	125	16	164	237	230	772
Building	60	—	15	22	6	103
In Ordinary.....	46	13	56	49	15	179

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th September, to 20th October, 1808.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Sept.	23	—	—	66⅛ 65⅞	—	98	—	2¼ d	65¾	7 7/16	—	par 2d	71⅛	—	—	3 p. 2 d	—	65⅛	—	—
	24	—	—	65⅞	—	97⅞	—	2¼ d	—	7 7/16	—	21d	—	—	—	1 d 3 p	—	65⅜	—	—
	26	—	—	65¾	—	97⅞	—	2¼ 3d	—	7 7/16	—	21d	—	—	—	2 d. 2 p	—	66	—	—
	27	—	—	65¾	—	97¾	—	2¼ d	—	7 7/16	—	12d	—	—	—	1 p 1d	—	66	—	—
	28	—	—	65⅞	—	97⅞	—	2¼ ¼d	—	7 7/16	—	23d	—	—	—	1 p 1d	—	66⅛	—	—
	30	—	—	66⅛ 65⅞	—	98	—	2¼ d	—	—	—	13 1d	—	—	—	par 2 p	—	66⅛	—	—
Oct.	1	—	—	66⅛ 65⅞	—	98⅛	—	2¼ d	—	—	—	par 1d	—	—	—	2 4 p	—	66⅛	—	—
	3	—	—	66⅛ 66	—	98⅜	—	2¼ d	—	—	—	1d 1p	—	—	—	2 5 p	—	66⅛	—	—
	4	—	—	66⅛ 66	—	98½	—	2¼ d	—	7¼	—	par 1d	—	—	—	4p par2p	—	66⅛	—	—
	5	—	—	66 65⅞	—	98¼	—	2¼ d	—	—	176½	par 1d	—	—	—	3p 1d par	21 15 0	66	—	—
	6	—	—	66 65¾	—	98⅛	—	2¼ d	—	—	176¼	par 1d	—	—	—	1 d 2 p	ditto	65⅞	—	—
	7	—	—	65¾ 65⅝	—	98⅛	—	3¼ d	—	—	—	1d	—	—	—	1d 2ppar	ditto	66	—	—
	8	—	—	65⅝ 65⅜	—	98	—	3¼ 3d	—	—	177½	1d par	—	—	—	par 3p 1d 1p	ditto	66	—	—
	10	239	—	66 65⅞	—	98⅛	—	2¼ d	—	—	—	par 1p	—	—	—	1 4 p	ditto	66¼	—	—
	11	—	—	66⅛ 65⅞	80¾	98¼	18 1/16	2¼ d	—	—	178	12p	—	—	—	2 5 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	12	—	—	66⅛ 65⅞	80	98⅛	18	2¼ 3d	—	—	178¾	35p	—	—	—	4 7 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	13	—	—	66 65⅞	79⅞	98⅛	18	3¼ d	—	—	—	42p	—	—	—	5 7 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	14	233	—	66 65⅜	80⅛	98⅜	18	3 2¼ 3d	—	—	180	34p	—	—	—	5 7 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	15	—	—	65⅝	80¼	98⅝	18	2¼ d	—	—	180	34p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	17	—	—	66⅛	80¾	98¾	—	2¼ d	—	—	179¾	34p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	19	238	—	66⅛	80⅞	99	18 1/16	2¼ d	—	—	179¾	34p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—
	20	233½	—	66 1/16	81⅛	99	18 1/16	2¼ 1¾d	—	—	179¾	34p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅛	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER, AND SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1808.

FRENCH EXPOSÉ.

During the interval between the Sessions of Parliament, we may have occasion to interrupt that suite of public parliamentary papers, which have greatly contributed to the importance of our work. On the present occasion, therefore, we submit a PUBLIC PAPER, not British, but Foreign; involving it is true in some degree, the welfare of our own nation; but by comparison, and rivalship, only, not directly.

We have repeatedly expressed our acquiescence in whatever advantages the French can derive from their ingenuity or industry. To envy them their own enjoyments, would be illiberal and even savage. Domestic accommodations are perfectly distinct from external politics. The very same principles of exalted philanthropy, which bestow applause on the former, may, and must, express detestation of the latter. On the first of November, the session of the French legislative body was opened by a speech from Buonaparte in the character of emperor, in which we find no great assurance of repose to Europe, or blessings to mankind. This, however, is not our present object, as our intentions are directed to obtain, if possible, some correct ideas on the internal state of France.

The Minister of the Interior in the sitting of Nov. 2. delivered a long discourse; and we avail ourselves of what information it presents.—The speaker introduces the

ARTS OF INDUSTRY:

Observing, that "two of our manufactories of tin have obtained a degree of perfection, not at all inferior *to the English*."—The *English* article then, is the point of emulation and comparison; and Gallic vanity is obliged to commence its observations, by this tacit, but most expressive commendation of hated rivals. Information follows, that "the mechanics are doing their utmost to simplify their looms, to save labour: at the same time, they have improved the quality of some of their productions. Cotton manufactories are *considerably multiplied*, within a few years."—This might be good news in England; but in France, the silk manufactures which employ a natural production of the country, decline, as the cotton manufactures, which employ a foreign commodity, are encreased.

The "institution of arbitrators to decide promptly on differences between masters and workmen;" and "committees of masters in manufactoring towns;" are beneficial institutions. The latter have an intercourse with government; which, if government could do every thing, would be highly advantageous. On some future occasion we may consider these institutions more at large.

COMMERCE.

The picture of the present state of commerce drawn by the Minister is very gloomy: he acknowledges explicitly, that political events have been unfavourable to it. He complains bitterly of the British orders in council of Nov. 1807: from whence we infer, that their operation has been felt in France, pretty smartly. He recommends resignation under such privations, to the *négocians*,—the manufacturers,—and the consumers. These three classes, surely, include a great proportion of the French nation: this sentiment, then, speaks for itself. He proceeds to observe, that "these circumstances favour smuggling, one of the greatest scourges of commerce—but the government *is preparing* new measures against this enemy of the *Public Revenue*, and National Industry."—The public revenue then, has suffered; to what amount, the legislative body is not informed, as no statements are laid before them: but as the "great profits derived from smuggling," are the next idea in the speaker's mind, we presume that in proportion as the smugglers get rich, the Custom Houses become poor. He speaks of the *future* vengeance to be

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taken on these transgressors—*la prompte et terrible vengeance*,—the smuggler will add "but when?"—He proceeds, "Government, penetrated with a sense of the situation of French commerce is exerting the utmost efforts to diminish the evils under which it labours, and to supply its necessities."—These exertions consist in—"a treaty concluded with the kingdom of Italy"—of which France possessed all the commercial advantages before; "encouragement for maritime speculations, derived from the *Caisse d'Amortissement*:" but the *Caisse* will expect to be repaid the money it lends. What merchant will speculate with money borrowed, unless the speculation be certain? and if commercial speculation be certain in France, whence is the present distress of French commerce? "A lower rate fixed for interest of money"—this was a regulation greatly wanted; and is one *item* to the advantage of commerce. "A magnificent palace, building for the tribunal of commerce of Paris."—We approve of handsome buildings; but well constructed ships, well laden, had been more in favour of commerce. "A new code for commerce"—"a general plan"—"choice of place" &c. &c.—to be determined *hereafter !!*

One general remark may close this subject. If the French manufactures be absolutely "perfect," and capable of supplying the consumption of their country,—how can smuggling prosper? If smuggling prospers, as the Minister confesses, then the manufactures that it imports have advantages *of some kind* over those that oppose them. Without pretending to any knowledge of what these advantages are, we conclude, that they infer inferiority, either real or comparative, in the French productions of the same kind.

AGRICULTURE.

"The prefects, &c. have been summoned to give their advice on a Rural Code," &c. We shall judge on this, when it appears. "*Meanwhile*—improvements in the breed of horses, and premiums for the best:—two new experimental farms for sheep—six hundred prime Merinos *have been ordered* from Spain;—and some have arrived: flocks multiply; and we may consider the happy revolution of this branch of agriculture as *complete*." We shall wait till next year, to see whether something *additional* will not be wanted by this *complete* revolution: but knowing the climate of France, we perceive no reason why the introduction of the Merino breed should not be attended with great advantages.

"May we be able *one day* to say the same on the culture of cotton! In spite of the misfortune of a severe Spring and a cold Autumn, the trials made leave us yet *some hope of success*." Very small is this *some*, Mons. le Ministre! or you would have been more copious on this article. "The valuable culture of tobacco makes daily progress:" very well; settle this with the Americans,

Such are the *doings* of government on the subject of Agriculture! The most important of all directions of labour to the state:—two new sheep farms: hopeless experiments on cotton: and some success on tobacco. We request our readers to turn to our monthly notice of agricultural pursuits in our OBSERVANDA INTERNA, (p. 582, *et seq.* of this number for instance, as well as p. 1424, Vol. II. and p. 1277, *et seq.* of Vol IV.) and make their own comparison and reflexions.

FINANCES.

The Speaker boasts of the establishment of the greatest regularity and order, in this department of state, formerly plunged into the utmost confusion. "Since France has *generously* consented to adopt indirect taxes, the Finances have been really consolidated, and all branches of the public service have experienced the greatest facility.....The Finances of a state are effectively and essentially in a good condition, only when they are independent of circumstances.—When they are capable of being supported without having recourse to ruinous loans or excessive taxes.—When, in short, they are so closely connected and identified with the national prosperity, that they are an emanation from it: then, and only then, can they be considered as solid, effective, permanent, and essentially national; especially if they have received an organization sufficiently simple, to allow that in a moment of urgency, property of all kinds, and each individual, may be immediately taxed in a duly augmented proportion."

These are good principles: to what extent the speaker's boasts are justified by facts we have no means of discovering: no papers being published on the subject. —His *anticipations* demand attention. "In time of peace 600 millions of livres will cover all the public expenses, and

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leave a considerable surplus for national improvements. The produce of the taxes amounts at present to 800 millions: *consequently, they will be reduced one quarter.*

"It does not enter into his majesty's policy to have recourse, in time of war, to illusory, expedients of levying taxes of new descriptions, or to establish new subsidies. *At the renewal of a war*, the taxes will be raised to their former war establishment of 800 millions of livres; and will *then*, even be augmented by 150 or 200 millions, *at a time*, as need may be: and this will be accomplished by a simple Table of proportion, which will enable every citizen to judge of the part which falls to his lot in the good or bad fortune of the state.

"Observe, gentlemen, that this simplicity is totally distinct from the so much boasted results of one *direct* contribution. On the contrary, it rests on the intimate conviction that the taxes ought to bear on different objects;—on the certainty that our financial laws comprize all the taxes that can be approved of; and that all that is just and reasonable has been accomplished."

"*There remains* now *only the completion of the Register*, without which the uniform progress of the scale of augmentation and diminution would not maintain just proportions, but would continue to weigh heavily on the proprietors of property already over-loaded: the execution of this Register, which is expected to banish such inequalities, and to compensate for every involuntary and inevitable injustice, is carried on with such assiduity, that even those who considered this immense undertaking as impracticable, have no longer any doubts on seeing it speedily completed."

We believe, that only the Minister himself can understand this statement: this long awaited *Register* can apply only to *direct* contribution: for no Register can make any man wear more clothes (the cloth of which is taxed) than he chuses; nor eat more food, nor drink more wine (which has paid excise) than his appetite will bear: yet if we are to take literally the expression that "this simplicity of taxation is different from the results of a single *direct* contribution," it will follow, that *besides* the taxes laid in an indirect manner on productions, there will be a scale of valuation on which every man will be placed, by the tax-gatherers; and according to the estimate made of his property he will be charged. This has long been the true Turkish mode: and as it is to be established during peace as well as during war, we wish the French nation joy of this ancient *Gabelle* new-revived!

During the last three or four years, no official statement of the French finances has been published. Some attribute this silence to the dislike of Buonaparte that the proportion between the revenue yielded by France, and that plundered from other countries *(Recettes Extérieures)* should be known; others think, that the gradual decline of the French commercial revenue, as it would appear by comparison of the annual returns at the custom houses, in proportion as commerce declines, would present a disagreeable object to his legislators, and the nation. We so far adopt this opinion, as to infer, that if all parts of the revenue were flourishing the whole would appear in open day.

In the year 1803 the *direct* contributions amounted to 302,283,000 livres: of which 284,677,000 were derived exclusively from land. The magnitude of this payment reduced the cultivators to such distress, that it was found necessary to do something for their relief: and about 30 or 35 millions were shifted from *direct* contribution to *indirect*. What effect this had on the *corn* districts, we know not; but we understand that to compensate the *deficit* occasioned by this *movement*, taxes were laid on *wines* when they left the cellar; which, with what was formerly charged on them, in many cases, exceeded the value of those weaker wines, which formed the sole product of certain provinces. In general, therefore, the proprietors of such estates are reduced to misery; and those who before this tax had incomes of 20,000 livres, are now mortgaging their property, or living from hand to mouth, by borrowing.

If we compare the *former* expences of this kingdom with the Minister's estimate, we may, possibly, perceive another reason why the necessary papers are withheld. Many years ago, the peace expences of the monarchy were 600 millions of livres; yet the army was not so numerous as at present: the *Maréchaussée* was only 3,666 men; whereas now Buonaparte has at least 30,000 *gens d'armes* in his establishment: to which *must* be added, his legion of senators, legislators, prefects, magistrates, the million of spies that in-

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fest France, and other *public* officers to say nothing distinctly, of the personal expences of the emperor's family, and establishment.

Those who are best able to penetrate the cloud of obscurity that envelopes the French *sacrifices*, and who from their situations in the offices of revenue *should* know, have estimated the produce of the taxes at *twelve hundred millions* of livres: they say too, that when proper deductions are made for the *Recettes Extérieures*, France does not support half its army; nor even so much of it as 200,000 men.

The true way of judging on this, would be, to distinguish the actual income now derived from the provinces properly forming the French monarchy; comparing their present population with their former population: comparing also the articles that yield this revenue; some estimate might thus be formed of the relative situation of that country *then*, and *now*. But this, it is clearly understood, *is not convenient*.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT,

is dismissed in a few words. We expected more on this head.

NAVY.—"During the present campaign the government *has confined* its maritime operations: nevertheless, a squadron fitted out at Toulon, *as if by enchantment*, and skilfully conducted, has contrived by artful manœuvres, to escape the arrangements of the enemy.... and has got safe back again.... notwithstanding the difficulties of a tempestuous voyage, and the dangers attending continual storms. The colonies have been victualled in every requisite by squadrons of frigates and cutters, which, while fulfilling this object, have taken a number of the enemy's vessels richly laden. In India, prizes have been taken to the value of 15 millions of livres..... and only one of our frigates has been obliged to *yield to* SUPERIOR FORCE."

We have heard the Minister severely censured for this expression, by those who insisted that the English vessel San Fiorenzo of 38 guns, principally 18 pounders, was *inferior in force* to the Piedmontaise, which she captured, of 50 guns, principally 24 pounders: but we must do the Minister the justice to say, that he knew very well what he was affirming: for nothing can be clearer, than that if two antagonists engage, and their forces are *equal*, the result is a drawn battle: and that *always* it is the *weakest* that surrenders: to whom then does the weakest surrender, if not to the *superior force*? The error of our friends lies in calculating the number of guns on a side, and their calibre. Do British seamen calculate in that manner? Never. Then, what good reason can be given for refusing to a French Minister the same latitude of calculation that is taken by every soul on board a British man of war?

"But," says the Minister, "it is not for *what it has done* that our marine is to be considered, but for *what it may hereafter do*, in time. Ten ships of the line have been constructed in the dock yards of Antwerp, and equipped ready for sea, *many months ago:* they await their destination."—Why then, the Minister of the Marine ought to be hanged, for suffering such a great proportion of the French navy, pressed as France is, by the want of ships, for lying "many months" ready for sea; yet ignorant of their destination, to this day!—"The Flotilla at Boulogne is kept up in a state of constant readiness to undertake those operations for which it was *created* originally. Twelve ships of the line, and as many frigates, have been launched in the course of this year: and twenty more, and as many frigates, prove sufficiently the activity that reigns in our dock yards. Our ports are kept in the best order; and the formation of that of Cherbourg is so forward that it *may* be expected that the bason will be ready to receive vessels in the course of two campaigns.

"Spezzia is become second Toulon. The union with France of almost all the coast of Italy, secures to our arsenals and ships, men, provisions, and materials in plenty. Venice, Ancona, Naples, and all the resources of Holland and Italy, are in motion."

We are content to obey the Minister's *commands* to judge of the French navy by *what it will do:* it is a very convenient mode: it at once exercises the imagination, and saves the trouble of reflection. We have heard of "building *castles* in the air,"* but never of building *ships* in the air: the thing, therefore, is impossible—for this we have the authority inherent in the office of Minister of the Interior.

The rest of this *Exposé* consists of reflections on the present war: which contribute nothing toward forming a notion of the interior state of France.

* Freneh, *bâtir des châteaux en Espagne!*

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Organic Remains of a former World. An Examination of the Mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the Antediluvian World; generally termed extraneous Fossils. By James Parkinson, Hoxton. Vol. I. 1804; Price £2. 2s. Vol. II. 1808; price £2. 12s. 6d. Royal Quarto. White, Murray, &c. London.

The Savage who roams the woods, intent on supporting life by the chase,—even the savage, is sometimes struck with the grandeur of those scenes which nature presents. He beholds, not without emotion, the wide-spread plain, and the meandering river: he climbs the cloud-capp'd mountain, not without admiration, and he contemplates the immense waterfall, not without some sentiments of veneration, towards that Great Spirit, who pervades all nature. But his contemplations are restricted to the surface of the earth over which he rambles: rarely does he consider what that surface may conceal; more rarely still does he attempt to ascertain, by experiment, the particulars of its formation. Content with the knowledge of daily events, he forms no theory on the possibilities of time past, nor indulges in speculations as to what in distant ages might be the state of those meads whence he now derives his sustenance, or of those lofty forests which now afford him fuel and shelter.

How different are the sons of Science! They travel abroad to collect facts, and these they build into systems: they communicate their observations to others, as they avail themselves of the observations which others have communicated to them, and thus they contribute, by mutual assistance, to enlarge the dimensions, and to increase the stability of the Temple of Knowledge.

That state of the earth which strikes our senses is modern: the mountains may date a little further back, but the plains and their contents, are not in the same condition, or composed of the same materials, or arranged in the same order, as the plains of the original creation. The inhabitants of the earth are ephemeræ, and their residence is but of yesterday.

The destructions and renovations to which our globe has been subject, have left behind them abundant demonstrations of their powers and extent. As to the periods of time when they occurred, nature is silent; but that they really did occur, the unbelief of the most scrupulous is compelled to acknowledge.

But, there may be convulsions, of very great, yet not absolutely destructive effects; and extending to all parts, but in different degrees. Such an one may spread complete ruin and devastation in some places, while in others it may do little more than discompose the seat of its action; perhaps, even, it may rather deface than discompose, rather diversify than totally disfigure.

The last of these general visitations, is that of which we have a clear account in the Mosaic history: accounts sufficiently intelligible to justify Moses, as an historian, in the literature of the learned nations; and traditionary hints among the most rude and illiterate tribes of our race. But these accounts, like others, are subject to the principles of evidence, and are capable of being substantiated and demonstrated by witnesses;—not *living* witnesses, since the brevity of human life forbids such corroboration, but by the silent yet irresistible testimony of a variety of articles, on the former state of which not a doubt can be entertained.

How many are the cities, once flourishing, now destroyed, of the existence of which no traces remain but the medals that bear their names, and commemorate their importance! Yet no one scruples to receive the evidence which these memorials afford, as convincing that such communities really existed, though their very ruins have long ago perished. Fossils are the medals of the Deluge; at least of such a convulsion of nature, as surprised innumerable myriads of organized beings, and involved them, suddenly to all appearance, in beds of materials wherein they have been preserved to this day.

When we find in the midst of a stone, an oyster-shell, not petrified, but preserved, we naturally infer that the oyster existed before the stone. To whatever event we refer the consolidation of those particles which are now indurated, the living creature must have been prior in point of time; and the perfect similiarity of this ancient subject to those of our own day, justifies our conclusion on the identity of the species.

We therefore receive with pleasure a

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work which proposes to present an orderly view of the Organic Remains of a former World, and acknowledge our obligations to the author for his industry in collecting facts, without binding ourselves to adopt his opinions as to the manner in which those remains have been preserved, or their appearances have been varied, whether by petrifaction, or by substitution.

Mr. Parkinson's first volume was published in 1804. His second volume has but lately appeared. It is not our intention to present a lengthened discussion on the principles he has adopted: especially as his work is not complete. He speaks, indeed, as if a third volume might not be the last his system may require; and this, we acknowledge, gives us concern, as the magnitude of the purchase will restrict the possession of these volumes to the wealthy. A *familiar* system of geology and mineralogy, &c. directed to the same purposes as that before us, would be useful, and we should think might be popular: though we know that our literature is not without similar works on the subject, truly honourable to their authors.

The form adopted by Mr. P. is that of letters. We should not, perhaps, have chosen this form; but that is of small importance. Our author takes a very extensive introductory view of his subject. After having ridiculed the tales which are current in some places, he proceeds to consider the hints which are dropped by ancient writers on the subject of fossils, the opinions to which such articles have given rise; the propriety of terms (our author proposes several new terms) and the natural divisions of mineral productions. His first volume treats of vegetables, the remains of which we now possess in different states. Fossils of this description are found in almost every part of the world: but all fossil vegetables are not of extremely ancient origin; for peat or turf, has assumed its present form within the reach of tradition, if not of memory.

The bitumens occupy a considerable portion of Mr. P.'s attention; coal he treats as important. He afterwards describes petrifaction, and substitution: and avails himself of the well-known petrifying qualities of certain waters to explain parts of his theory. He enumerates specimens of woods impregnated under various circumstances, and by different matters: particularly the leaves of fossil plants. A number of well-executed and well-coloured plates illustrate and confirm his descriptions. The chief novelty that we have observed is a peculiar statement of what Mr. P. calls *Bitumenous Fermentation*. He thus defines it:

A fermentation peculiar to vegetable matter placed in such situations, as not only to exclude the external air, and secure the presence of moisture, but prevent the escape of the more volatile principles; and which terminates in the formation of those substances termed bitumens.....

Vegetable matter, I consider as subject to five different species of fermentation, each of which appears to be, in a great measure, dependant on the degree to which the access of air and water is admitted.

The saccharine fermentation takes place in those parts of vegetables in which the saccharine principle seems to be present, and merely to require evolution, as in the roots of the parsnip, beet, &c. the monocotyledon seeds, &c. This principle acquires a saccharine form merely, by the attraction of oxygen from the atmosphere, during the germination of these seeds; in which state it is preserved by the common operation of malting. From other parts of vegetables it is obtained by certain chemical processes. The saccharine fermentation appears to be the agent by which fruits acquire an increase of their sweetness, after being plucked from the parent stock, when no action of vegetable life can go on. By an acceleration of this process, by the aid of caloric, in the operation of baking, this effect is still more manifestly produced.

If to vegetable substances possessing this principle, an addition of water be made, and a slight increase of caloric be made, an intestine motion soon takes place, called, from its product, the vinous fermentation. During this process, the object of which appears to be, the diminishing the dose of carbon, which is united with the oxygen and hydrogen in the sugar, we find carbonic acid gas is rapidly separated, a feculent sediment is deposited, and a new substance called yeast or must, is formed, which rises to the surface and which, if added to any vegetable infusion containing the saccharine principle, will immediately excite that peculiar intestine motion on which this species of fermentation depends.

When this separation has taken place, but whilst the fermentative motion is still discoverable, if the fluid be carefully preserved from the access of the air, it passes on, through an almost, and, in the latter stages of it, an entirely, imperceptible fermentation, during which it obtains its highest de-

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gree of strength, becoming a clear and bright spirituous intoxicating liquor.

But if, instead of this seclusion, the process be allowed to go on in contact with the atmospheric air, instead of a spirituous liquor, a peculiar vegetable acid, or vinegar, is the result; which will also require for its preservation, a seclusion from the atmospheric air, since otherwise it will suffer a farther decomposition, its volatile principles escaping, and its earth and carbon only remaining.

Thus also will almost any mass of dead vegetable matter, exposed to the air of the atmosphere, soon pass on to a putrid fermentation, by which its constituent parts will be made to enter into new combinations. The hydrogen, uniting with the oxygen, is either volatilized in water, or, combining also with a portion of carbon, is separated as carburetted hydrogen gas; the remaining portion of hydrogen giving colour and odour to the mass. Of the carbon, that which is not engaged with the hydrogen, either unites with the oxygen, and forms carbonic acid, or constitutes a part of the magma, of which, however, by far the most considerable part is the earthy matter, which entered into the composition of the vegetable.

But if, instead of being thus exposed to the influence of the air, a mass of dead vegetable matter be accumulated in such situations as allow of the admission of water; but in which by the compactness of the superincumbent stratum of earth, not only the external air is shut out, but the disengaged gaseous matters are prevented from escaping, the bituminous fermentation takes place: and bituminous matters are formed in various degrees of maturity and pureness, according to the stage at which the process may have arrived, or the extraneous matters which may have been admitted.

Mr. P. considers this as an agent of very extensive influence. That vegetables under peculiar circumstances may undergo peculiar changes cannot be doubted. But, as those which are perfectly secluded from access of air, &c. by surrounding strata, must have derived their present state from principles originally possessed by themselves, it seems most suitable in the first instance to examine whether, among the principles combined in vegetable subjects we may not find some that are allied by character and properties to the class of Bitumens. Vegetable tar, which is the juice of a tree, is certainly resembled in many particulars by coal tar. Various gums have some of the appearances of amber. We cannot tell what might be the character produced by a long interment of our most resinous or gummy trees: we cannot tell in what proportion resins or gums might combine in those vegetables, that are now fossils; we cannot tell what accidental mixtures might intrude among some masses of vegetables, when involved in a general ruin of the earth's superficies; (that they were not posited as we now find them, in a tranquil state of the earth, we deem certain) nor can we demonstrate the progress or effects of those processes, that nature may be carrying on during a lapse of ages,—processes that are concealed, in more than midnight darkness from the eyes of mortals.

That Bitumens of certain kinds have formerly been different in properties and appearance from what they now are, may be granted; but to ascertain those properties and to identify that appearance is not easy. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the observation of plain facts, and on this we rely with greater confidence than on the speculations of theory. Theory nevertheless is good in its place. It is a constituent part of order; and order is a necessary part of science. A confused mass of observations, is comparatively of little value until each be allotted its due place and importance; then they mutually illustrate each other, and the theory that has arranged them, derives support from their combination and position.

We believe, that we cannot do greater justice to Mr. P. nor introduce a subject of more importance and interest to our readers, than by presenting his suggestions on the subject of that useful mineral, coal. To that, certainly, our island in a great degree owes its distinction among the nations of the earth, and the permanence of that distinction also: since without the aid of fire, and of abundance of fuel to support it, many of our most profitable engines must be abandoned, and our most extensive *works* would become useless.

This fossil, too, is our greatest security against the rivalship of other nations. To indulge the thought that Providence had bestowed this boon on us, exclusively, would be to derogate from the benevolence of the Great Father of All; but to say, that *at present*, we apply this gift to the most profitable purposes, is merely to state a fact, that stands in no fear of contradiction.

Mr. P. having treated of peat-bogs and, the morasses to which they owe their ori-

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gin, describes the nature of bituminous woods, distinguishing especially, the Surturbrand of Iceland, and the Bovey coal of England.

Bovey coal is found on a common surrounded with hills, called Bovey Heathfield, in the parish of South Bovey, thirteen miles south-west of Exeter, and three miles west of Chudleigh. The uppermost of these strata rises within a foot of the surface, under a sharp white sand, intermixed with an ash-coloured clay, and underlies to the south about twenty inches in a fathom.....

The most remarkable and curious vein, in these strata, is that which they call *wood*-coal, or *board* coal, from the resemblance which the pieces have to the grain of deal boards. It is sometimes of a chocolate colour and sometimes of a shining black. The former sort seems to be less impregnated with bitumen, is not solid and heavy, as the latter, and has more the appearance of wood. It lies in straight and even veins, and is frequently dug in pieces of three or four feet long, and, with proper care, might be taken out of a much greater length. Other pieces of the same kind are found lying upon them, in all directions, but without the least intermixture of earth, and without any interstices, except some small crevices, by which the pieces are divided from each other, in all directions. When it is first dug, and moist, the thin pieces of it will bend like horn; but when dry, it loses all its elasticity, and becomes short and crisp. At all times, it is easily to be separated into very thin laminæ, or splinters; especially if it lie exposed any time to the heat of the sun, which, like the fire makes it crackle, separate, and fall to pieces.

When this coal is put into the fire it crackles and separates into laminæ, as the cannel coal does, into irregular pieces; burns for some time, with a heavy flame; becomes red hot, and gradually consumes to light white ashes. Though the transverse crevices, made in it by the fire, give it the external appearance of a wooden brand, yet, if quenched when red hot, the unconsumed part does not look like charcoal, but seems to be almost as smooth and solid, as when first put into the fire.

The coal has some peculiarities, with respect to its appearance. From this circumstance, the workmen have divided it into three species or varieties, which they call *stone* coal, *board* coal, and *knotty* coal. Some portions bear evidently the effect of fire, and resemble in every respect, as to external appearance and touch, the common charcoal. .....

The spot now worked for the Bovey coal is situated in low boggy ground, which extends several miles: it is said to be the lowest in the country, but this is an assertion not true. To the south of the shaft, about a quarter of a mile, is a bog, from which has been taken (several feet below the surface) many trees of the fir kind; several eighteen inches in diameter, together with pine nuts, but no traces of coal.

This coal is found on a dry soil, intermixed with clay and sand: no fossil trees are found among it; nor does it yield *trunks*, but *flat pieces* of a few feet in length: nor does it present any signs of roots, branches, bark, or leaves.

The *Surturbrand* of Iceland says Dr. Von Troil (1772) is evidently wood, not quite petrified, but indurated; which drops asunder as soon as it comes into the air, but keeps well in water, and never rots: it gives a bright though weak flame, and a great deal of heat, and yields a sourish though not unwholesome smell.....

Mr. Brand in his History of Newcastle (1789) informs us, that Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and president of the Royal Society, so eminent for his knowledge in natural history, favoured him with the inspection of a large specimen of fossil coal found in Iceland, in strata of considerable thickness, and at great depths; which seemed to exhibit a substantial proof that coal originally was wood. Sir Joseph has preserved several trunks of it, each of which is flattened, possibly by the weight of superincumbent strata; so that instead of being cylindrical, as the body or root of a tree naturally is, it is flat. Some of them are more, and some less woody; one is a fair plank of wood. As the woody ones are the greatest curiosities, they are sent in preference. The specimen described appears to have been the root of a small tree, with the bark still adhering and remaining on the greatest part of it. In the lower part, however, the transformation had proceeded further than at the top, so that it was real coal, while the top was actual wood.....

Cannel coal (says Mr. P.) seems to be the bituminous substance next in purity to jet. It is a black, opaque, compact, and brittle substance: it breaks with a conchoidal fracture. Its specific gravity varies from 1.232 to 1.426. It does not soil the fingers. It kindles very easily, and burns with a bright white flame, like that of a candle, leaving an earthy residuum, and not caking into a cinder.

By the analysis of Mr. Kirwan, its composition is 75.20 of charcoal, 21.68 of bitumen, and 3.10 of aluminous and siliceous earths.

Like jet it possesses that compactness of structure which is susceptible of polish, and capable of being wrought into trinkets of various forms. The chief differences between jet and cannel coal appear to be, that jet is found in detached masses, whilst cannel coal is deposited in strata; and that jet once set on

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fire, continues to flame for a considerable time, a bituminous vapour being at the same time exhaled; whilst cannel coal requires to be so disposed, that its combustion may be aided by that of the surrounding fire, and by an increased rapidity of the accession of air.

Cannel coal is the provincial expression for *candle* coal. The coal called *Scotch* coal, from its being obtained from Scotland, possesses similar properties.

Coal is a black, solid, and compact substance, generally of a foliated or rather laminated structure, which necessarily directs its fracture. Its specific gravity is 1.25 to 1.37. It possesses a moderate degree of hardness, but is more brittle than cannel coal; than which it also takes fire less readily, and is longer in consuming. It cakes into cinders more or less during its combustion, according to its degree of purity, and the nature of the earths which enter into its composition.

There are certain varieties of pit coal, which obtain their particular denominations from their mode of burning, or from their most obvious and predominant combinations. Hence we have *blind* or *deaf* coal; such is the Welsh and Kilkenny coal, kindling slowly and burning without flame or smoke to a stony flag. *Open burning* coal, which does not cake, but burns with much flame and smoke and is soon reduced to ashes. *Close-burning* coal, which kindles quickly, and melts and runs together like bitumen. Some coal is termed *slaty coal*, from its texture; and when it also contains a large proportion of bitumen it is called *slaty cannel coal*. *Culm* is a coal in small rough fragments, which does not melt or cake, but leaves behind it a slag of the same bulk with the coal employed, which yields a large portion of ashes, formed by argillaceous earth impregnated with iron.

This substance was not brought into common use, in this part of the British empire, until the reign of Charles the First; and even in Scotland, almost proverbially poor in vegetables and rich in fossil fuel, it was at a very late period that coal was commonly used: for about the middle of the fifteenth century, when Æneas Sylvius visited this island, he saw in Scotland poor people in rags begging at the churches, and receiving for alms pieces of stone with which they went away contented.

In most countries of Europe has this valuable substance been found. Coal has been dug in France, Germany, and Sweden; and especially at Liege there are very considerable coal mines: but the mines of this island exceed, both in quality and extent, any that have yet been discovered. In Wales, coal is found almost throughout the principality. Ireland is also very far from being deficient in coal mines; although they have not yet been found in such abundance as in other parts of the united kingdom.

It has been found on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Canada, and some of the New England provinces. Mr. Jefferson informs us in his Notes on Virginia, that the country on James river, from fifteen to twenty miles northward and southward, is replete with mineral coal of a very excellent quality. In the western country, he says, coal is known to be in so many places, as to have induced an opinion, that the whole of the tract between the Laurel Mountain, Mississippi, and Ohio, yields coal. It is also known in many places on the north side of the Ohio. The coal at Pittsburgh is of very superior quality. Dr. Anderson states, that coals have been discovered also at Madagascar. At the Cape of Good Hope, where fuel is very scarce, we learn, by the accounts of Mr. Barrow, that coal has lately been discovered coming out to day at the depth of two feet, along the banks of a deep rivulet flowing out of the Tygerberg hill.

In China, it is probable that coal was discovered long before it was known in the western world. About the middle of the thirteenth century, Marcus Paulus, a noble Venetian, in his description of China, observes, "that through the whole province of Cathay, certain black stones are dug out of the mountains, which, being put in the fire, burn like wood, and, when kindled, they continue burning a long time, insomuch that if they were lighted in the evening the fire will keep alive during the whole night."

Coal is found at various depths in the earth, and interposed between strata of different kinds. The veins of coal also vary considerably in the thickness of the vein; sometimes being many yards thick, and at other times being merely a seam, little more than an inch in thickness.

The beds of coal appear evidently to have been subjected to several *accidents* during (or since) their formation. Parts of them have slidden away from their original situation, and the chasm thus formed has been filled with other matters. Some of the levels appear to have been broken perpendicularly; others horizontally: others again appear to have been *twisted*. Coal *fields* are sometimes found, occupying a hollow of many miles square; we have, also, *valleys* of coal, &c. The depth to which coal descends under the earth is unknown: the powers of man can penetrate but a very little way into the crust of the earth. Should accident ever stumble on a mass of rock of primitive formation, and find under that a bed of coal, it

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would be a discovery truly interesting to geologists. At present no such circumstance is so much suspected; but all the repositories of coal may be described as appertaining to the terrestrial superficies.

At Whitehaven, at the depth of forty-two fathoms, the roof of the coal is met with, being a black rock six inches thick, which has been cleft into regular squares about six inches in diameter, having an appearance similar to a piece of tesselated pavement. From Whitehaven to below Thoresby are pits of coal of very considerable depth. At Newcastle upon Tyne, as I am informed by Mr. Robert Eddington, the ingenious author of an "Essay on the Abuses of the Coal Trade," there is a coal-pit, which is an hundred and thirty fathoms in perpendicular depth, and which is worked at that depth, five miles horizontally, quite across, beneath the Tyne, and under the opposite county of Durham. In Northumberland, towards the more eastern parts, are pits of coal at thirty fathoms depth. With respect to Cumberland, the whole county seems to be a mine of coal and black lead.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Staffordshire, and in some parts of Scotland, the strata are chiefly composed of stones fit to be applied to the purpose of building. In Yorkshire, throughout the whole district of Richmond, in Shropshire and Leicestershire, and in almost the whole of the northern quarter of the island, the coal approaches in its appearance very nearly to bitumen, which has merely suffered induration.

The melting of the bituminous matter of coal is very often sufficiently apparent in the burning of coal in ordinary fires. But by the action of heat on this substance, in close vessels, or in a proper apparatus for distillation, its constituent parts are ascertained with a tolerable degree of certainty. The products thus obtained are, a water impregnated with ammonia, concrete carbonate of ammonia, an oil, which becomes more heavy, and of a darker colour, in proportion as the operation advances. At the same time, a considerable quantity of elastic and inflammable gas passes over, which has been considered as volatile oil in a state of vapour, but which really is hydrogen gas mixed with nitrogen gas, carbon in a state of solution, and carbonic-acid gas. There remains in the retort a scorified cindery matter, which is yet capable of burning and is exactly the same as the coke, which is frequently made on a larger scale, for particular purposes, where its mode of burning is more desirable than that of coals. The ashes of coals yield the sulphates of iron, of magnesia, of lime, and of alumine: but if the combustion be carried on with a considerable degree of rapidity, the bases only of these salts are left.

But if coal was too much charged with Bitumen, it would, like other Bitumens, consume too rapidly for useful application. The particles of it are enwrapt in separating pellicles, which appear to be formed of incombustible matters, such as sulphate of lime, with a small proportion of alumine: sometimes also sulphuret of iron. These check combustion; and ensure a more gradual and orderly consumption, more manageable heat, &c.

Mr. P. as may easily be imagined, refers the origin of coal to the Deluge: presuming that the Antediluvian forests, being swept away from their native standings, were buried by the force of the mighty waters, beneath masses of gravel, sand, &c. now consolidated into rock.

Whatever theory we adopt, difficulties stare us in the face. The arrangement of the gravelly strata, and of the coal beds, one under another to the depth of a dozen layers, is an embarrassing circumstance. Yet the deeper we suppose these to be, the less likely is it that they should have been produced by ordinary causes. All these layers appear to be depositons; then why not coal?—and, what occasion more probable than the deluge can be suggested?

There is however, a possibility that this theory may be submitted to somewhat of a test, from another quarter. Mr. Kirwan remarks, that fossil remains of animals are not found imbedded in masses of stone higher above the level of the sea, in any mountain yet explored, than 9,000 feet. The stones in which these shells, &c. are involved being concreted sediments, must have settled from waters something higher than themselves. Vegetables, being lighter, and floating, may be allowed a level somewhat higher in proportion: therefore, if ever coal should be found above *this* level, the supposition of its being a deposition from the same waters as surprized the animals that once inhabited the shells, &c. must be abandoned. Moreover, if ever coal should be found imbedded in such a manner in mountains of primitive formation, as cannot be accounted for from accidental circumstances, (as of original chasms, subsequently filled up, or, &c.) then this operation attributed to the deluge, will no longer apply. The effect will be the same if found in rocks, that exhibit no cause to conclude they had ever been disturbed. The bones of land animals have been found *petrified*, on the highest of the

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Pyrenees: here petrified *wood* has also been found. Where petrified wood has been found coal might have been formed, if coal be of vegetable origin. It is clear therefore that there is room for additional researches, before we can adopt any hypothesis on this subject. The relative height of the equatorial parts of the earth compared to the polar parts, has its influence also on this proposition. If ever the existence of coal on the highest mountains of Asia, Caussasus, &c. the Hindoo Co, should be ascertained, it will require some address to support this theory. At present, it passes for fact, that in the great Tartarian platform, and the elevated regions of Siberia, no vestiges of organic remains of a former world have been found: and we cannot help thinking that the waters of the deluge advanced from the poles to the equator, where they operated with diminished force; and retiring from the equator to the poles, bore away with them the spoils of the regions they visited.

This question is confessedly of importance: Mr. P.'s first volume will assist the researches of whoever wishes to investigate it. The consideration of his second volume, must be postponed.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

[Concluded from p. 241.]

We have characterized Dr. Jamieson's elaborate work as containing a more than ordinary portion of descriptions of manners. They are referable to people of various tribes and ages. The peculiarities, too, of some of their institutions contributed to distinguish them, while others have been overlooked or forgotten. Whether any brought by the original settlers from the Continent are yet extant, and how far they resemble those naturalized in England, is a curious, and might be made an entertaining, inquiry.

The observations made by rustics on the seasons, have often a considerable share of shrewdness; and being founded on the course of nature, and regular return of the seasons, may be preserved for ages. Under the article "BORROWING-DAYS," Dr. J. has preserved some old rhymes that describe the last three days of March as being *borrowed* from April.

"'March *borrowit* from Averill
Three days, and they were ill."

Brand quotes from an ancient calendar of the church of Rome the rustic fable, "that the *first six* days of April might be the last six days of March." It is certain that the superstitious neither lend nor borrow on those days, fearing that witchcraft might injure the lender; while others, with equal wisdom, think that on these days the Israelites *borrowed* from the Egyptians, and as the loan was never repaid, they put nothing to risk by lending. Has this any relation to the ancient story of the supplementary *five days* added at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 360? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them: but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing, that Thoth, their Mercury, *won* these five days from the Moon, by a cast at dice; but some, from the character of the winner, thought them rather *borrowed* (stolen) than honestly come by. How many ways may truth, though but one in itself, be so disguised, that the most desirous shall not be able to discover it!

The following is a striking picture of rude character. It occurs under the article *Brent*, which signifies a steep, a *brow*. Egill, an Icelandic warrior, with his brother Thorof, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, King of England, in his war against the Scots, A. D 937. Thorolf had fallen in battle; and Egill was returned from the interment of his brother.

Egill, with his band, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself directly opposite to the throne. Egill seating himself there, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect with a stern aspect. Egill's face was large, his brow broad; he had large eyebrows; his nose was long, but abundantly thick; the seat of his *grunyie*, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

When he had seated himself, as already

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mentioned, he drew down one eyebrow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall his eyebrows King Athelstan, seated on his throne, also placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He rising, received the ring on the point of his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm, and his *eyebrows* returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him, and drank. Then he sung:

"The death of the destroyer of hooked breastplates
Made me let fall my eyebrows:—
I can now carry on the sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward:
Which is no mean praise."

From this time forward Egill drank his share and conversed with those who were near him Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said, "Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Iceland, bear this money to thy father which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayest distribute among thine own and Thorolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother either in lands or moveables, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask." Egill receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises; and, brightening up, he thus sung:

"Grief made me let fall my *eyebrows*;
But now I have found him who can smooth all these asperities:
My *eyebrows* have been quickly raised up by the king.

Egill Skallagrim Sag. ap. Jonhnst. Antiq. Celt. Scand. p. 52. 54.

Perhaps the names of places compounded with *Brent*, may import a hill in English also; as *Brent*-wood, "the wood on the brow of the hill," not *Burnt*-wood, as some have supposed.

Under the word NAIL, we have an extremely ingenious conjecture proposed by the author. "*Aff at the nail*," or "*Gane off at the nail*," a phrase used with respect to persons who, in their conduct, have laid aside all regard to propriety or decency; who transgress all ordinary rules; &c. Having supported this sense by appropriate quotations, the Dr. adds.

The expression, however, may be understood metaphorically in another sense; according to which *nail* refers to the human body. For *nagal*, unguis, was a term used by the ancient Goths and Germans, in computing relations. They reckoned seven degrees; the first was represented by the head, as denoting husband and wife; the second by the arm-pit, and referred to children, brothers and sisters; the third, by the elbow, signifying the children of brothers and sisters; the fourth, by the wrist, denoting the grandchildren of brothers and sisters; the fifth by the joint by which the middle finger is inserted into the hand, representing the grandchildren of cousins or what are called third cousins; the sixth by the next joint; the seventh, or last, by the *nail* of the middle finger. This mode of computation was called in Alem. *sipzal*, in ancient Swedish, *nagelfare*. A relation in the seventh degree was hence denominated, Teut. *nagel-muge*, q. of a *nail*-kinsman, one at the extreme of computation.

Whoever was beyond this degree, in blood, or relinquished connection with the family, might be said, to *go off at the nail*.

What is the origin of our English phrase, to pay money *down on the nail?*

The questions which arise on the nature and extent of the ideas derived from the human body, are adapted to lead to more general inquiries than appears at first sight. The Hindoos tell us, that the different tribes of men were derived from the different parts of the body: the Brahman, as most important, from the head: the soldier, as most courageous, from the chest; the labourer from the arms, &c. and the pious Mr. Henry goes so far into these ideas, as to observe, concerning the sexes, that the woman was taken from the man, by the Great Creator,—not from his head, that she might not usurp dominion over him: not from his feet, that he might not despise, and trample upon her; but, from his side, that he might love and cherish the nearest possible associate to his heart.

We may safely allow whatever remains of these ideas, to be transcripts of extremely ancient, and even *original* modes of expression. When a *party* in Hebrew

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is found to be *five*, the allusion is to the fingers of one hand: when numbers change at ten, nature has carried them so far on both our hands; when the Indians of America to express *innumerable* persons or things, take the hair of the head into their hands and shake it, we must allow the sign to be extremely expressive. And could we assemble the various allusions, phrases, and metaphors, to which the body and its members have given occasion (to say nothing of measures, a foot, an ell, &c. which are notoriously taken from it), the whole together would furnish matter of extremely curious speculation.

Dr. J. has good articles on the *Fairies* and *Brounies*; but for these we must refer to the work. The first we certainly should deduce from the *Peri* of the Persians; but, we believe the principals of the race must now be sought for in Wales. The latter we hardly know what to make of; we *had* thought them the opponents of the Fairies, but Dr. J. produces authorities that seem to imply some relationship between them.

It may not be amiss, however, to state certain circumstances mentioned by Dr. J. as still extant in Scotland, which are practised by the flesh-and-blood representatives of this superior class of beings.

The exhibitions of *Gysarts* are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummery of the English. In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who introduced them was known, and became answerable for the behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers ensued."—Bannatyne Poems. Note p. 235.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls, some of whom wear masks, others blacken their faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols that have some relation to the season, and asking money, or bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.

It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them, who precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly observed; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the fairies, one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot appropriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great antiquity; a similar one prevailed in many of the cities of Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after the establishment of Christianity.

By one of the canons enacted at Auxerre, A. D. 578, it was forbidden on the calends of January, *vetula aut cervolo facere*, to *act the calf or buck*. Elsewhere, the youth assumed the skin of a ram, and ran against their fellows. This was called *Iulbock—the buck of Yule*. A homily, ascribed to Augustine, mentions these *transformations*. The singing of *Carols* is also very ancient. It was practised by the heathen Romans during the calends of January. The canons forbad it; nevertheless, carols are still sung.

About this time last year, we submitted to our readers a few remarks on Christmas, and the festivities of the season. Many a learned dissertation has been composed on subjects less interesting than this merry time. A complete history of it could not fail of being both curious and entertaining. We shall transcribe some, and abridge others, of Dr. J.'s remarks on this subject.

The ancient Goths had three great religious festivals in the year. Of these *Yule* was the first; it occurred at the same time as our Christmas.

Many conjectures have been formed as to the origin of this name. Some have derived it from the Greek ιυλος, which denoted a hymn sung by the women in honour of Bacchus. Theodoret, in his work *De Materiâ et Mundo*, says: "Let us not sing the *Iulus* to Ceres." This term might be derived from a common origin; but certainly is not the origin of *Yule*. The notion that *Yule* was derived from *Julius* Cæsar, is undeserving of consideration. The Anglo-Saxons gave the name of *Geola* to two of their months, December and January, calling the first *Aerre-Geola*, or the first *Yule*, and the second *Aeftera-Geola*, or the latter *Yule*. Dr. J., without hesitation, considers *Geola* as the same word with *Yule*. We may be allowed to doubt, however, whether it may not rather be allied to *goal*, the *termination* or *finishing* of a thing or purpose, and so of the year; and therefore, *if* it be the same with *Yule*, the idea is "the feast at the year's end."

This festival among the northern nations was the great season of sacrifice.

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Human sacrifices, some think, marked its importance. Besides these, they offered horses, dogs, and cocks in place of hawks, to the number of ninety-nine. The Persians sacrificed horses; so did the Goths, in the feast of *Yule*. The Greenlanders at this day keep a *sun-feast*, at the winter solstice, Dec. 22. The Goths also sacrificed a boar; to this our ancient custom of bringing in a boar's-head at Christmas festivities has a reference, and even our still retained preparation of *brawn*. In the Orkney Islands, "in the parish of Sandwick, every family that has a herd of swine, kills a *sow* on Dec. 17, which thence is called *sow-day*." The noble chine at Christmas is well known among ourselves, at family meetings. The same is customary in Holland; and in the north of Europe, the peasants, at Christmas-time, make bread in the form of a boar pig. This they place on a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. They call this kind of bread *Julagalt*." In this word we discover, if we mistake not, the *Geola* of our Saxon ancestors, in composition with *Yule*, which does not diminish the force of our objection already mentioned. The Roman *Saturnalia* were celebrated in the latter part of the month of December. It was also customary with the Romans, at this season, to cover tables, and set lamps on them. At this season, the Druids perfomed some of the most solemn acts of their worship; such as cutting the misletoe with their golden bill, &c. Peculiar ceremonies at this time were observed among the Egyptians also. So that it appears to have been a general custom among the heathen to distinguish the close of the year, or the beginning of the new year, by religious observances: as Jerom says. But this intention could be true only of those nations which begun their year at the winter solstice; those which begun their year in spring, could have no such allusion in December.

Jerom on Isaiah lxv. 11. says, "There is an ancient idolatrous custom in all cities, and especially in Egypt and Alexandria, that on the last day of the year and of the last month, they place a table covered with meats of different kinds, and a cup mixed with honey, expressive of abundance, either of the past, or of the future year."

In our own country, there are still several vestiges of this idolatry. In Augus, he, who first opens the door on *Yule* day, expects to prosper more than any other member of the family during the future year, because, as the vulgar express it, "he lets in *Yule*." The door being opened, it is customary with some to place a table or chair in it, covering it with a clean cloth, and according to their own language, to "set on it bread and cheese to *Yule*." Early in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out of bed, a new broom besom is set at the back of the outer door. The design is "to let in *Yule*." These gross superstitions, and the very mode of expression, have undoubtedly had a heathen origin; for *Yule* is thus not only personified, but treated as a deity who receives an oblation.

It is also very common to have a table covered, in the house, from morning to evening, with bread and drink on it, that every one who calls may take a portion, and it is deemed very ominous, if one come into a house, and leave it without participation. However many may call on this day, all must partake of the cheer provided.

Any servant who is supposed to have a due regard to the interests of the family, and at the same time not emancipated from the yoke of superstition, is careful to go early to the well, on Christmas morning, to draw water, to draw corn out of the stack, and also to bring in *Kale* from the kitchen-garden. This is meant to insure prosperity to the family.

A similar superstion is, for the same reason, still observed by many on the morning of the new year. One of a family watches the stroke of twelve, goes to the well, as quickly as possible, and carefully skims it. This is called "getting the *scum* or *ream* (cream) of the well."

This superstious rite in the South of Scotland, is observed on the morning of New Year's Day.

Twall struck.—Twa neebour hizzies raise;
An', liltin, gaed a sat gate;
'*The flower o'the well* to our house goes,
'An' I'll the bonniest lad get."

Upon the morning of the first day of the new year, the country lasses are sure to rise as early as possible, if they have been in bed, which is seldom the case, that they may get the *flower*, as it is called, or the first pail full of water from the well. The girl who is so lucky as to obtain that prize, is supposed to have more than a double chance of gaining the most accomplished young man in the parish. As they go to the well they chaunt over the words, which are marked with inverted commas." Rev. I. Nicol's poems i. 30.

This rite was not unknown to the Romans. Virgil attributes it to Æneas. The act of skimming water with the hand was one of the rites necessary to successful augury.

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——*Et sic affatus ad undam*
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas
Multa Deos orans, oneravitque æthera votis.
Virg. *Æn.* ix. 23.

The Goths at *Yule* time used by turns to feast with each other. Those who were related had the closest intercourse. These entertainments they called *Offergilden.* The term *guild* denotes community. It was also customary during *Yule*, particularly in Sweden, for different families to meet together in one village, and to bring meat and drink with them, for the celebration of the feast. The same custom was observed, when there was a general concourse to the place where one of their temples stood.

This is most probably the origin of the custom among us, of friends and relations feasting in each others houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the northern countries of Scotland, have also a custom which greatly resembles the *Offergilden.* On the morning of the new year, it is common for neighbours to go into each others houses, and to *club* their money in order to send out for drink to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

The festive observations of this season, even where there is no idea of sanctity in relation to the supposed date of our Saviour's birth, is far more general in the North of Scotland, than in other parts of the country. There is scarcely a family so poor, as not to have a kind of feast on the *Yule.* Those have butcher meat in their houses on this day, who have it at no other time; it being the day appropriated for the meeting of all the relations of a family.

Among the lower classes, it is universally observed according to the old style. "Our fathers," say they, "observed it on this day;" and, "they may alter the style, but they cannot alter the seasons."

The gifts now generally conferred on the new year, seem to have originally belonged to *Yule.* Among the northern nations, it was customary for subjects to present gifts to their sovereign. These were denominated *Iola giafr*, i. e. *Yule-gifts.* [The same obtained in England to the time of Queen Elizabeth, who accepted such gifts from her courtiers.] They were *benevolences* of that description, which if not given cheerfully, the prince considered himself as having a right to extort.

The Romans sent presents of sweetmeats, dried figs, honey, &c. they were called *Saturnalitia.* Tertullian severely reprehends the Christians for complying with such customs. Under Augustus all orders of the people were expected to present new year's gifts, to the Emperor. Caligula demanded his new year's gift by an edict. These gifts were called *Strenæ*: and a deity presided over them;—*Dea Strenia.*

The dissipation of the time will be readily inferred from what has been stated. During the *Saturnalia*, public business among the Romans was suspended: and schools had a vacation. Masters and servants were completely on a level. Among the Goths disguisings were customary; also games of chance, and other amusements.

The idea of *Yule* is operative even in Autumn; as our author reports under the article MAIDEN, which, he observes, is

The name given to the last handful of corn that is cut down by the reapers on any particular farm.

The reason of this name seems to be, that this handful of corn is dressed up with ribbons, or strips of silk, in resemblance of a *doll.* It is generally affixed to the wall, within a farm-house.

'They drave an' shore fu' teugh an' sair;
They had a bizzy mornin':
'The *Maiden*'s taen ere Phœbus fair
The Lomonds was adornin'.
Douglas's Poems, p. 142.

By some, a sort of superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *maiden.* If got by a young person it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason, perhaps, as well as because, it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers, as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one, uncut, and covered with a little earth, to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize; waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful that had been concealed.

In the north of Scotland, the *maiden* is carefully preserved till *Yule* morning, when it is divided among the cattle, "to make them "thrive all the year round."

To this custom, Burns alludes in his *Auld Farmer's New Year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year.*

A guid New Year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

In some places the *Maiden* is given at this time, to the horse that usually leads the rest in the plough team.

Dr. J. pursues his subject, by informing us that,

Candles of a particular kind are made for

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this season; for the candle, that is lighted on *Yule*, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done. If it did not, the circumstance would be an omen of ill fortune to the family during the subsequent year. Hence large candles are by the vulgar called *Yule candles*. Even where lamps are commonly used, the poorest will not light them at this time. Rudbeck informs us, that in the ancient language of Sweden, *Iule lius*, denotes the *candles* of *Yule*, or of *the Sun*, which on the night preceding the festival of *Yule*, illuminated the houses of private persons throughout the whole kingdom.

The Romans in their *Saturnalia*, used lights in the worship of their deity. The poor were wont to present the rich with wax tapers. *Yule candles* are, in the North of Scotland, given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers.

By many who rigidly observe the superstitions of the season, the *Yule candle* is allowed to burn out of itself. By others, when the day is at a close, the portentous candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest. There it is kept, in order to be burnt out at the owners *Late-wake*.

I may observe by the way, that the preservation of candles has been viewed by the superstitious as a matter of great importance. This notion seems to have been pretty generally diffused. An Icelandic writer informs us, that a *spa-kona* a *spae-wife*, or sybil, who thought herself neglected, in comparison of her sisterhood, at some unhallowed rites observed for foretelling the fate of a child, cried out: "Truly, I add to these predictions, that the child shall live no longer than those candles which are lighted beside him, are burnt out." Then the chief of the sybils immediately extinguished one of the candles, and gave it to the mother of the child to be carefully preserved, and not to be lighted while the child was in life.

This will remind the classical reader of the brand, on the burning of which depended the life of Meleager: as the lights will remind him of those used in the feasts of Adonis.

Dr. J. has omitted to mention the *Yule log*, which is an immense block, in many parts of England reserved for making up a blazing fire. The absence of a log of wood is supplied in other places by a coal of extraordinary dimensions.

Other customs are also observed at *Yule* tide. In the morning one rises before the rest of the family and prepares food for them, which must be eaten in bed. This frequently consists of cakes baken with eggs, called *Care-cakes*: a cake for every person in the house. If any one of these break in the toasting, the person for whom it is baked, will not, it is supposed see another *Yule*.

In the North of Scotland, the men will not labour on *Yule* day, alledging that "their fathers never wrought on *Yule*." The women have a peculiar aversion to spinning on that day, nor will they leave any flax or yarn on their wheels overnight, lest the Devil should reel it for them before morning. In Yorkshire, and other northern parts, they have an old custom after sermon or service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *Ule! Ule!* as a token of rejoicing; and the common sort run about the street singing *Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule.*

Yule was also introduced with peculiar solemnity. The evening before it was, by the northern nations, called *Moedre-nect*: the Mother Night, that which produced all the rest: and this epoch was rendered remarkable, as they dated from thence the beginning of the year, which they computed from one winter solstice to another, as they did the month from one new moon to another. Wormius says, this was also a custom of the Icelanders. They even reckoned a person's age by the number of *Yules* he had seen; and a child born a single day before *Yule*, is reckoned one year old after it is passed. Something of the same obtains in Scotland, also; and the same principle has been adopted to explain the two year old infants at Bethlehem.

To these observances, many others, extant in England, might be added, to shew the importance attached to this season. The custom of decorating our churches with evergreens, of sticking in the windows, over the chimnies, &c. branches and sprigs of holly, &c. together with that unhallowed rite which excites puritanic ire, (envy, rather, say sly practioners) the kissing of the lasses under the mistletoe branch.

We presume that these extracts justify our observation that Christmas is a deep theme for a learned wight to investigate: and we take our leave of the subject, and of Dr. Jamieson's work, by acknowledging the satisfaction with which we have perused a great number of articles in it; and by expressing our confidence that the public will not fail to estimate his labours very highly.

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The Doctrine of the Greek Article; applied to the Criticisms and the Illustration of the New Testament. By T. F. Middleton, A.M. Rector of Tansor in Northamptonshire, and of Bytham in Lincolnshire. pp. 724. Price 14s. bds. Cadell and Davies, London, 1808.

Mr. Horne Tooke's idea of "*winged words*" was a happy conception: the expression, indeed, is borrowed from Homer, but the application of it is his own. When Time was young, and subjects of discourse were few, each might be described at length, and the speaker might "bestow all his tediousness" upon it, without any perceptible disadvantage. But when the articles with which men were conversant, were multiplied, their descriptions respectively, must suffer abbreviation, and the number of subjects to be described, demanded that fewer words should represent each, in order to include the whole. For time was not lengthened, because things were multiplied; words therefore, the representations of things, must be shortened, or some things must be denied their due mention in the discourse intended. Hence the shorter terms in language. Like the pins of a tabernacle, they combine the whole structure, though seldom discerned, and to these the master workman pays peculiar attention, however the unskilful and unwise may neglect them.

In the present age of the world, we cannot enter into long descriptions in order to convey information that we have seen—a certain quadruped, leaping and frisking about—with long mane and tail,—a horse;—but the term "horse" expresses our meaning at once to whoever knows the animal: nor need we embellish our description of a bull, by imitative lowing, and butting with our heads, as Omiah did, when recently arrived from Otaheite, where bulls were unknown. The word "bull" in our language excites the idea of the animal with sufficient distinctness.

Pronouns, in the manner, are representatives of nouns; and, ever retaining the purposes of [illegible]*ged* words, they are shorter and capable of more rapid pronunciation than nouns in general. Articles, too, may be considered as abbreviated representatives, abstracts or epitomes, for the purpose of saving time, and thereby assisting the introduction of a greater variety of matter into discourse. But articles do not abbreviate nouns, they seem rather to abbreviate circumstances, or to hint at them, by concise and apt allusion. Even the cockneyisms of "*this here*" and "*that there*" are abbreviations of "*this*, which is distinguished by the circumstance of lying *here*;" and "*that*, which is distinguished by the circumstance of lying *there*." To speak of a circumstance without a subject, would be a serious defect in language; to describe every circumstance at length, would be a serious inconvenience. If rapidity and succinctness were indulged till they generated confusion, language must suffer, and knowledge with it. Brevity and discrimination are the wings of language. Brevity alone would become unintelligible: discrimination alone would be tiresome. These appear to be general principles. Those languages that have no article, are defective in perspicuity; often too in force, and application. But it must not be supposed that the article is without its rules in those which possess it, and what were the rules of the Greek language in reference to the article, which maintains an important place in it, is the purport of Dr. Middleton's inquiry, in the volume before us.

A few years ago Mr. Granville Sharp published observations on the use of the article, as employed by the writers of the New Testament; this we examined with mingled satisfaction and hesitation. Mr. Wordsworth followed, in support of the same principles, and we attentively perused Mr. Wordsworth, who had amassed a collection of instances from the Christian Fathers, with exemplary patience, diligence, and learning. A Mr. Blunt, on the opposite side of the question, we acknowledge we did not read *seriously*; as that writer did not affect the character of a *serious* philologist. Something, however, was yet wanting, for though it was evident, that the usage was so and so, yet the reason why it was so, did not sufficiently appear. Dr. M. has supplied this deficiency: and we consider his labours as of great importance, not merely in New Testament criticism, but in the study of philology at large. His work is divided into two Parts: the first treats of the nature, power,

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and restrictions of the article: the second of its application in the New Testament, as exemplified in notes forming almost a continued commentary, in the order of the books.

We scarcely know how to comprise a statement of the principles adopted by our author in his first Part, in a manner due to their importance, yet *facile* of comprehension to our readers, within the limits our work can allot to the subject. We earnestly recommend the perusal of this volume to every *scholar*; and heartily do we wish, that Dr. M. by a judicious interspersion of renderings into English, had enabled us to comprehend under this term, in this instance, that numerous body of *Christian* readers who from very commendable motives obtain some acquaintance with the original of the sacred writings. Let not this be despised as of small service to knowledge and piety: nor let Dr. M. think lightly of his *crime* in withholding from whoever may be appointed at some future time, to revise our public version, the assistance they would have derived from the *selection* of words and phrases adopted by a gentleman who had considered the New Testament with such close attention. Further, on the behalf of the English language, Dr. M. must give us leave to insist that if the English articles will not in every case accurately and adequately express the full power of the Greek, yet by means of a dexterous management of our *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, &c. we can come much nearer to it, than he appears to have imagined. (p. 63.) For instance, —The lxx. read 1 Kings xviii. 39. Κύριος οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Θεός:—our translators have well expressed this in their "The Lord he is THE God!"—where the power of the English article (no offence, we hope) is fully equal to that of the Greek. Other places may support the same inference.

But, though we find it impossible to do justice to Dr. M.'s labours, yet we must not wholly omit his leading principle, which is,—That the article indicates the sub-inflection of the participle of existence where that participle is not expressed, or otherwise implied; but if the participle of existence be expressed or implied, in any word, then the article is dropped, lest there should be two expressions of the same idea in one proposition.

The article being the symbol of that, which is uppermost in the speaker's mind, is applicable not only to the case of reference to something already mentioned, but also to the person or thing, which is about to become the subject of an assertion: for such must at the time be the object most familiar to our own minds, [the speaker's mind] though perhaps most foreign from that of our hearer.

Dr. M. also observes:

All the insertions of the article are reducible to two kinds, arising out of one property, viz. its anticipative reference: for the anticipation must be either of that which is known, or of that which is unknown: in the former case the article with its predicate is subservient to the purpose of retrospective reference, in the latter to that of hypothesis.

The article, says the Dr. is employed to express 1. renewed mention. This requires no explanation. 2. Super-excellence: as Thucydides mentions *the* plague; *the* war; meaning the *celebrated* plague of Athens, the *famous* Peloponnesian war;—and as we say in English, *the* Reformation, meaning that from popery; *the* Revolution, meaning that under William III.

It is not safe to infer universally, from this use of the article, any thing more, than that the person or thing spoken of is from some cause or other *well known*: the *particular* cause may be a subject of further consideration, says our author.

3. Almost with the same intention, the article marks *monades*, things of which there can be *only one*. 4. It has the sense of a possessive pronoun. 5. It *attends* (as it were) the great objects of nature; *the* heaven, *the* sun, *the* earth, &c. 6. It is frequently prefixed to adjectives of the Neuter Gender, when they mark some attribute or quality in its general and abstract idea. 7. Correlatives. 8. Partitives.

These are the divisions of Dr. M's first section of his third chapter, and they serve to shew the extensive view he has taken of his subject. This chapter is very long and important. Toward the close of it the author supports Mr. Sharp's rule of interpretation in the New Testament, that when attributives coupled together are assumed of the same subject, the *first* only has the article prefixed, importing union of the two characters in

one person; whereas, if the article were prefixed to the second also, it would mark a second person.

If, for example, Eph. v. 5. we are with the following version to translate ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ Θεοῦ, "in the kingdom of Christ and of God;" or Tit. ii. 13, τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, "of the Great God and (of) our Saviour Jesus Christ," we must in consistence translate also from Plutarch, "Roscius the son and *another person* heir to the deceased;" though a singular Verb follows: and so on in an endless series of absurdities, p. 94.

We may explain this by a well known instance among ourselves. The bishop of Derry on the death of his brother, lord Hervey, inherited his title: and now his titles stood "the Right Hon. THE Lord Hervey, Lord Bishop of Derry:" under which phrase should we find an enumeration in a list of Dignitaries, we should consider it as denoting *one* person who united *two* titles. But should we find in such a list, "THE Lord Hervey, THE Lord Bishop of Derry," we should conclude that the writer of the list intended to mark *two* distinct persons, to each of which *one* title only belonged. Of such importance, then, is the article, and of such effect is its absence, presence, position, duplication, &c. in our own language, as well as in the Greek.

We might appeal to other confirmations of Dr. M's principal positions which are current among us; for, if Dr. M. would observe the *natural* language of our countrymen, he would find no want of *inferential* powers in the English article.

A. THAT man, they say is mad: THE fellow is downright *mad!*

B. Aye, I thought as much.

C. What man?

A. Why *the* man, whom we took to the watchhouse, for making a riot last night.

Here, it is clear, that A.'s THAT alludes to *past* ideas, to the circumstance of the riot, &c. in the minds of A. and B.; and A. knows, sufficiently well, that his expression will recal to B.'s mind, the incidents, their cause, their commencement (if he saw it) and their termination. But the whole is a complete mystery to C, who having no previous acquaintance with the circumstance, is as much in the dark about *that* man, and THE fellow, as if no such man or fellow had ever existed.

Our English articles are also capable of reference to ideas in the speaker's mind afterwards to be explained: i. e. anticipatory allusion.

A. THAT is a wicked slut, THAT Susan Muslin;—THE wicked girl has—

B. What?

A.—made mischief between me and Robin Goodfellow.

Here the idea of malice is in such immediate succession in the mind of A. that it forms in fact but one with his *that*: although B. being ignorant of the circumstance of the enmity between Robin Goodfellow and A. thinks it necessary to demand an explanation of his *that*. He perceives some allusion in it; but to what circumstance implied, as none is expressed, he cannot determine.

If Dr. M. has ever stood on a shore where were several huts, the inhabitants of each of which had a boat, he may have observed some such language as this, when a lad had got into the boat belonging to his family: "Jack is got into THE boat,—and is rowing"—but if the lad had got into the boat belonging to another family, the expression would be,—"Jack is got into such an one's boat:"—the article *the*, in the first instance, in effect recals the circumstance of relation between the boat and Jack's family to the mind of the hearer, as it is an expression of the same idea in the mind of the speaker. In the second instance, there being no such circumstance, the *the* is inapplicable: and should it be adopted (the family having no boat) the hearer would immediately demand further information by inquiring "into whose boat?"

Dr. M. will perceive that these instances are in *apposition* to his το κλοιον, Math. XIII. 2. and others. Moreover, as somewhat sturdy sons of honest John Bull, we stand up for our native language; determined that it shall dispute with the Greek language, or any other, article by article, rather than yield without a struggle to an ignoble convention.

Dr. M. treats at large on the causes for omission of the article: but these we must pass. The main object of his work being to illustrate the New Testament, the ninth chapter is occupied in vindicating the writers of that division of Holy Writ. We subjoin the following observations in which their competency as writers of the Greek language is stated with less reserve than some have thought necessary.

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Neither were they natives of a country, where Greek was rarely spoken; nor is it probable that any of them made the acquisition late in life. The victories of Alexander and the consequent establishment of the Seleucidæ produced a revolution in the language of Syria and Palestine. The Aramæan dialects still, indeed, continued to be in use: but the language of literature and of commerce, and in a great degree, even of the ordinary intercourse of life, was the Greek: without a knowledge of this it was impossible to have any extensive communication. "Greek," says Michaelis, "was the current language in all the cities to the west of the Euphrates:" and *Josephus* expressly declares, that he had written in his vernacular idiom a work on the Jewish war, of which the Greek work, still preserved, is a translation, "in order that Parthians, Babylonians, Arabians; and *the Jews who dwelt beyond the Euphrates*, might be informed of what had happened." It is, then, manifest, that westward of the Euphrates, a knowledge of Greek was not an accomplishment confined exclusively to the learned and polite, but that it was generally understood, and commonly used by people of all ranks, and must have been acquired in their childhood. In this state of things, therefore, what were we to expect *à priori* from the writers of the N. T.? I speak not of St. *Luke* and St. *Paul*, of whom Greek was the *native language*, but of the other evangelists and apostles. It was not, indeed, to be expected, if we reflect on their circumstances and habits of life, and on the remoteness of Palestine, that they should write with the elegance of learned Athenians; but I know not of any reasonable presumption against their writing with perspicuity and with grammatical correctness.

But what has been here adduced will not apply with equal force to translations; since he, who translates, rarely writes with the same ease and correctness, as when he is left entirely to himself. Hence it has happened that in *quotations from the LXX.* in some parts of the *Apocalypse*, (see Apoc. x. 17.) and in passages rendered from the *Hebrew*, some license may be observed.

In his Second Part, consisting of Notes on the New Testament, Dr. M. follows the order of the sacred books; and not to be wholly listless when the promotion of knowledge and religion is in question, we shall state such further explanations, or confirmations, as have occurred to us while this part of the Dr.'s labours was under our perusal. To readers of the New Testament we offer no apology: and the Dr. we are certain desires none.

On Matth. i. 18, Dr. M. enlarges on the different senses of πνεῦμα, as, breath or wind—the intellectual part of man—spirits—THE Holy Spirit—the influences of the Holy Spirit—the effects of spiritual influence in virtues and graces. Our author's distinctions substitute *the influences* of the Holy Spirit, for his *person*, in several places where divines have usually found the latter: but we willingly abandon whatever interpretation is not warranted by grammatical accuracy.

Chap. ii. 23.—"The Nazarene." We have in our language adopted so many Latinized names expressing countries,—Africanus, Italicus, &c. that we should but little scruple writing *Nazarenus*; it is less exceptionable than the introduction of any article; and to say truth we are not satisfied with any that can be prefixed. For, A Nazarene, does not distinguish the party intended from the mass of Nazarenes, any one of whom might be thus described with propriety; it is not, therefore, strong enough: and, THE Nazarene, is too strong, as it appropriates the appellation exclusively; neither is it a title given to Jesus, in a way of excellence, but of degradation: "THAT Nazarene," might perhaps approach the nearest to critical correctness.

iv. 1.—"The Desert." Michaelis proposes, as the scene of the temptation, the desert of Sinai. Strange enough! What optics could from thence discover all the kingdoms of the region around, and their glory?—And by what means did our Lord reach the temple at Jerusalem from thence? Surely, not by the vulgar conception of a journey through the air under Satanic despotism. The temptation has *three* scenes; or rather three scenes are selected for our instruction, the first, in a desert, the second on a high mountain (why not Pisgah? from which Moses viewed the land) the third on the temple.

Verse 6. ἐπὶ τὸ πτερύγιον. Certainly not "on *a* pinnacle" of the temple, as in our public translation. Equally certainly, in our opinion, not, "on the roof," as Dr. M. says, for that was covered with sharp pointed iron spikes, four cubits in height, to prevent birds from alighting on it [Michaelis wrote a curious paper on the conducting power of these spikes, as security against lightning.] Nor could this station be an ἄετος, for this term denotes the *pediment*, which is part of the roof,

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but not synonimous with the roof itself, whatever Wetstein might infer. Of such pediments a roof had two, one at each end: neither of these, then, could be THE *pterugion*, as we are by the article restricted to *one* only. Commentators have looked too high for this. Had they recollected, that advice given to a man to throw himself from the top of St. Paul's would be no temptation; since human nature undistinguished by grace, or even by talents, shudders at the thought,—it must be downright suicide!—Had they reflected too, that our Lord's answer, does not imply a temptation to suicide, but alludes to bodily hurt, at the utmost, they would have been nearer the truth. Dr. M. says: "no instance can be found in any author, in which πτερύγιον is applied to a building"—yet Scheuzer observes, that (Dan ix. 27.) the LXX have translated *canaph* by *pterugion*; and Dr. M. allows that the Syriac has translated *pterugion* by *canaph*. It must therefore have been a part of this building known to these writers. The term ιερος applies to all the buildings around the courts of the temple: and if we suppose one sole projection in the gallery opposite the altar—[whoever, walks over Black Friars bridge, may find several such, supported by the Ionic pillars of the bridge]—this might be the *pterugion*. It must have been, 1st, accessible to the laity; 2d, in sight, and probably in hearing, of the people at worship, &c. Something similar really did exist, for Hegesippus relating the death of St. James Minor (vide CALMET), says, "that the Pharisees made him *go up into one of the galleries of the temple*, that he might be heard by the whole multitude below,—the Pharisees *going up to where he was, threw him down from thence*, yet did he not die instantly from his fall, but kneeling down, prayed," &c. This height, then, was not calculated for direct suicide, though it hazarded breaking of bones, &c. of which this story is evidence.

V. 1. ἀνεβη εις το ὄρος. Certainly not "*a* mountain;" equally certainly, not "THE Mountain *District*," of Judea; as proposed by Dr. M. It was, in all probability, the same as is intended Luke vi. 12. where we have the same phrase εις το ὄρος, and where our Lord continued all night in prayer; the same perhaps, too, as that whereon he was transfigured; and if so, well known to his disciples, as the scene of his retirement for devotion, therefore "THE mountain."—Compare also Math. xxviii. 16. where our Lord met his disciples, according to his appointment, on THE mountain, εις το ὄρος, in Galilee. May we not infer that it might be generally known to his friends? It was probably north of Capernaum; but not so far north as Cæsarea Phillippi.

On this passage, we are surprised how Dr. M. could fancy that the LXX. intended to express "the Mountain *District*," by εις ΤΟ ὄρος, Gen. xix. 17. Had the worthy Dr. reflected, that before the surface of the Dead Sea was formed by the water that has flowed into it, the level of its bottom *grounds*, must have been many feet lower than at present, he would have perceived, that to a person standing on that lower level, all around him was mountainous. This alone might justify the expression: but we add, that nothing can be more natural in a person speaking, than a designation by pointing towards that particular object to which he alludes,—THAT city, THAT hill, THAT mountain—and to this the history agrees: —"I cannot escape to THAT mountain," &c.

Verse 15. "THE bushel, THE *candlestick*." This gives to the English reader the notion of a *portable* candlestick; no such thing is intended. A lamp dependent from the centre of the ceiling, would be much nearer the mark; but if we admit, (which is less conformable to Oriental costume) that the light was placed against the centre of one side of the apartment, still it would be singular: "THE lamp-stand."

VII. 24. επι την πετραν. The necessity of the article here requires no other illustration than that derived from the nature of the soil in Judea. It is mostly a rock, covered with mould: but, by the sides of the torrents, it is a rock covered with the sand brought down by those torrents. The foolish builder, without digging, lays his first course of bricks on the surface of the sand; this sand being permeable to water, when the stream attacks it, soon yields, and carries away the edifice with it. The wise builder digs away the sand till he comes to THE rock; on *this* he builds, and defies the torrent. As this formation of their country must have been perfectly familiar to our Lord's hearers, THE rock

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was description quite sufficient for them. This is independent of Schleusner, and his reference. We may say too, in vindication of Mr. King, that the first *course* of bricks, *θεμελιον*, is always chosen by wise builders with attention, as being of great importance.

VIII. 6. *ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.* "In my house, or at home." No: if Dr. M. had perfectly entered into the distinction between *οἶκος* and *οἰκία*, he would have found that the latter (where it does not signify a building) imports the *household*, servants, &c. as distinct from the children *οἶκος*. The sense, therefore, may be, "my servant lieth among THE household, grievously tormented." THE household, because such way of course the establishment of a person of the speaker's rank. Compare verse 9; also Acts x. 7, &c.

In the East, the dwelling of the family, women, children, &c. is distinct from that of the household servants, &c. and to have invited any man into the family apartment would have been a breach of decorum. Our greatest impediment in explaining Scripture is the influence of English ideas.

33. Into THE city. Many cities are known by this familiar term in their own neighbourhood. Around Athens, at this day, the country people speak of going to THE city, meaning Athens: as a person from Covent Garden speaks of going into THE city, meaning London.

XIV. 2. We may be indulged in *one* word in favour of Herod. We do not consider it as unquestionably certain that the Sadducees, including Herod, "believed neither in a resurrection of the body, nor in the agency of [celestial] spirits." The word *angel* appears to us, in several places, to mean departed *human* spirits: the existence of these Herod might deny: but how any who received the Pentateuch, as the Sadducees did, could deny the existence and actions of celestial spirits, exceeds our comprehension. This too, shows the reason why our Lord, desirous of supporting by Mosaic testimony, against the Sadducees, the doctrine of the immortality of the (human) spirit, selects the existence, in a separate state, of the departed spirits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—inferring "God is not the God of the totally dead—all relation to such being dissolved; but when God says I AM (not I *was*) the God of &c." it denotes his still subsisting relation to them; ergo, they do still exist and not without consciousness, in some unseen state.

XV. 24. *Οἱ ἔσχατοι.* Dr. M. has not understood *αἷμα*. It expresses the immediate *blood*—the descendants from an ancestor, restrictively. And in this sense it may be taken here, and chap. x. 6. without the article. "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of *Israel's blood*;" his direct descendants, his *family*. "Go rather to the lost sheep of Israel's *family*," his blood; his immediate posterity.

XVI. 4-19. Gates of Hell. Compare Taylor's edition of CALMET's Dictionary of the Bible, Fragment, No. cxi. p. 42-44, where we have a plate of the gates of Hades, and Mercury closing them after having admitted two departed spirits, Glycon and Hermeas.

XIX. 28. In support of the Syriac, which understands the term rendered *regeneration*, of a new age, compare the rendering of LXX. Isaiah ix. 6. "The father of the *everlasting age*."

XXI. 42. the head-stone of the corner. This is no proper place for explaining this totally misunderstood passage: as it *will not* be brief: nor indeed can it be rendered intelligible without a figure. To refer Dr. M. to Vitruvius is all that is in our power. We do *not* think it "might be added when the building was otherwise complete." We *do* think the absence of the article allows for the possibility of these being "more than one in one *fabric*;" but there could be only one at one *corner*. That stone against which, while lying on the ground, before it was put into its proper place, a passenger might fall, would certainly crush any one to atoms, on whom it should fall from the proper place and height to which it was destined.

XXIV. 15. *ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ.* "in the holy *place*." We beg leave to supersede the whole of Dr. M's long note on this passage, by demanding strict adherence to this doctrine on the article. This passage has it not: the other passages referred to by Dr. M. (Acts vi. 13. xxi. 28.) have the article; they therefore shall signify, and welcome, *this* holy place, the temple. But *τοπος*, is elsewhere (Luke ii. 7.) used to express a separate chamber: there was no *τοπος* proper, privacy, no separate

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apartment. [Dr. M. must consider the nature of the caravanseras in the east: we read again in Christ.] in which Mary might be delivered. Acts iv. 31. the *topos*, place, apartment, room, in which the apostles were assembled, *for worship*, as is evident, was shaken; and this (though not in the temple) may be considered as a holy place for the time being. And so we understand our Lord: "whoever sees the abomination of desolation standing, its conqueror, on *any* holy place—*any* place set apart to divine worship, any *Synagogue* in *any* of the cities of Israel, (or Judah) let him take the hint, and escape directly." The destruction of many holy places was effected in fact, by the Romans, long before they attacked the temple. Had the application of the sign been delayed till the Romans stood in *the* holy place, the temple, the Evangelist's caution "whoso readeth let him understand," had been totally useless. If a cautionary precept, referring to enemies, be put in practice a few days or weeks too soon, the damage is trifling: if a few hours too late, destruction may punish the tardy.

As a valued correspondent favoured us with some thoughts on the songs of Mary and of Zachariah, [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 749, 1199] we shall insert Dr. M's remarks on the grammatical character of the same poems, by way of shewing how nearly he agrees with our friend FIDELIS.

Luke i. 78. *διὰ σπλάγχνα ἐλέους Θεοῦ ἡμῶν.* Every attentive reader of the two songs of Thanksgiving of Mary and Zacharias contained in this chapter must have remarked in them certain peculiarities of style; but the only one, with which I am concerned, is, that they are extremely *anarthrous*. I do not, indeed, mean to affirm, that they ever violate the rules, but only that they display the utmost *latitude of omission*, which the rules allow: and this is nothing more than we might antecedently have expected; they might be supposed to retain some traces of the character of their originals, which certainly were not Greek. Michaelis says (in his *Introd.*) of the latter of them, "that it appears to have been spoken in Hebrew, not in Chaldee the vernacular idiom, for that the Jews still used Hebrew in their prayers. Its not having been composed in the mother-tongue may explain," he adds, "why the parallelisms are so unbounded, consisting of many circumstances forcibly brought together." Both compositions have unquestionably a Hebrew air; and if we add to their Hebrew origin, that they are also *poetical* compositions, their frequent omission of the article in cases, in which it would probably have been found in an original Greek narration, can excite no surprise. Whoever will compare the LXX. translation of the Song of Deborah with the Hebrew, will perceive that it has in most instances, so far as the article is concerned, conformed with the strict letter of the original; and that it is so far anarthrous as scarcely to be tolerable Greek.

I have been led into these observations, not at all more by the words which introduce the present note, than by some other passages to be found in the two Thanksgivings: in those passages, indeed, the article might have been employed, whose it is now omitted; in the present instance, *διὰ τῆ σπλάγχνα* would have made it necessary to write ΤΟΥ *ἐ* ΤΟΥ *θ. ἡμῶν*: as it stands, the whole precisely agrees with the Hebrew form, and is also perfectly defensible on principles, with which the reader is by this time well acquainted.

As a specimen of Dr. M.'s manner of treating the subjects examined in his notes, we select that on Luke ii. 7.

V. 7. *ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ.* A few of Wetstein's best MSS. but not any of Matthäi's—*τῇ*, and Griesbach has prefixed to it the mark of possible spuriousness. The presence of the article in the received text has been drawn into the dispute respecting the place of our Saviour's birth. Baronius, principally on the authority of a passage in Justin Martyr's Dial. with Trypho, makes the birth-place of Christ to have been in the vicinity of Bethlehem, and not in Bethlehem itself; and the place of his nativity is frequently by the fathers denominated *σπήλαιον* or *ἄντρον*. Casaubon (Exercit. p. 145) has considered this subject also at great length; and he argues, that the article shews the *φάτνη* in question to be that which belonged to the stable of the *καταλύματος* mentioned in the same verse: *illud præsepe, quod erat in stabulo pertinente ad diversorium.* His argument is not altogether invalidated, supposing the various reading to be the true one, which, however, is not probable, for the preposition might cause the absence of the article, even though *φάτνη* were intended definitely. But the great difficulty is to ascertain the *meaning* of *φάτνη*; for, though the article would prove, that not *any* *φάτνη* was meant, still it would leave the import of the word undetermined. Casaubon would render it "the manger." Campbell, Beausobre, Michaelis, and the Eng. version have "a manger;" which, of course, supposes *φάτνη* to be the true reading. Wakefield and Rosenmüller say, "in the *stable*;" a sense

which the word is known to bear: and Schleusner understands it of the *area* before the house, a space inclosed, but without any covering, in which stood the cattle and implements of agriculture: it was, therefore, according to this notion, not unlike a farm-yard

With respect to Casaubon's opinion, that the article refers us to something certain and definite, so as to make φατνη *Monadic*, it can hardly be doubted: but I think he is mistaken in supposing that a *manger* would be spoken of thus definitely in relation to the καλαυμα. The stable and the inn might very well be thus contradistinguished, but not so well the inn and the manger: of mangers there would probably be several; but if not, the very circumstance that there *might* be several, would render this definite mode of speaking somewhat unnatural. But there is another consideration which seems to be of importance, though I am not aware that any attention has been paid to it. The context of the whole passage convinces me that the φατνη was not merely the place, in which the Babe was laid, but the place also in which he was born and swaddled: I understand the words ἐν τῇ φατνῃ to belong as much to ἔτεκεν as to ἀνέκλινεν, for else where did Mary's delivery happen? Certainly not in the καλαυμα, for there we are immediately told that there was not room: not room for whom? Not merely for the new-born infant, but αὐτοῖς, for Mary and Joseph. By φάτνη, therefore, we must understand some place, in which they might find accommodation, though less convenient than that which the καλαυμα would have afforded them, had it not been occupied; and such a place could not have been a manger. It might be either a stable or an inclosed area; but more probably the former; for an inclosed area without any covering seems not to afford the shelter and privacy which the situation of Mary rendered indispensable, and moreover is not to be reconciled with the fathers, who call the birthplace of Christ an ἄντρον or σπήλαιον, nor indeed with the tradition, which, according to all the travellers, still prevails in the east, that the scene of the Nativity was a grotto. That the *stable* might be really such is made highly probable by the remark of Casaubon, who has observed, after Strabo, that the country for many miles round Jerusalem is rocky; and he adds that an Arabian geographer has described such excavations to be not unfrequently used in those parts for dwellings. The stable of the καλαυμα, if it were so hewn out, might very well be called a σπήλαιον, or if it were formed chiefly by nature, it would still better merit the appellation. But Casaubon's other reason that the meanness of the place might also justify the term, in the same manner as in Theocritus we have ἰλεὸν, ὦ ἄνακτες, is much less satisfactory: from the mouth of Praxinoe such a figure of speech is perfectly natural, as is, indeed, every syllable in the Adoniazusæ; but such a ludicrous hyperbole would ill accord with the character of *any* of the fathers, and was still less to be expected from *several* of them: indeed their agreement plainly indicates, that they meant to be understood literally.

The first thing to be done in examining this question is, to obtain a true notion of the eastern caravanserais, or inns: let the following extract from Tavernier, p. 45, assist us in this:

"The Caravanserais are the Eastern inns, far different from ours; for they are neither so convenient, nor handsome: they are built square, much like cloysters, being usually but one story high: for it is rare to see one of two stories. A wide gate brings you into the court; and in the midst of the building, in the front, and upon the right and left hand, there is a hall for persons of the best quality to keep together. On each side of the hall are LODGINGS *for every man by himself*. These *lodgings* are raised all along the court, two or three steps high, *just behind which are the* STABLES, *where many time it is as good lying as in the* CHAMBER. *Some will rather lye there in the winter, because they are warm, and are roofed as well as the chambers.* Right against the head of every horse there is a NICHE *with a window into the* LODGING CHAMBER, out of which every man may see his horse is looked after. These NICHES are usually so large, that *three men may lye in them*; and here the servants usually dress their victuals."

If we are not mistaken, this is a lively comment on all the words which Dr. M. finds difficult in the evangelist's history. We have, 1st, *lodging chambers* answering to the *topos* of Luke: 2d, *a stable*, warm, rooted, and preferable to the chambers of the main building; 3d, in this *stable*, separations, or apartments, called by Tavernier *niches*, usually so large that three men may lye in them. The word *phatne*, certainly expresses *either* THE *stable*, or, one of these niches. Does it express *both* these subjects, *i. e.* when with the article, one of them; when without the article, the other? Dr. M. has not alluded to the recurrence of *phatne* in verse 16; but that verse must follow the fate of verse 12. It is evident, that, these *niches* being in the stable, whatever was transacted in,

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one of them was transacted in the stable: it is evident also, that these *niches* might be *many*, while the stable was but *one*. On the principle, therefore, of the article being *Monadic*, when the *one* stable is mentioned it should have the article: when *a* niche is mentioned, the article should be omitted. Let us examine whether these simple principles will afford us a correct view of the transaction, in conformity to Dr. M.'s doctrine on the article.

There being no vacant apartment in the building around the main court, the caravanserai or inn, Mary and Joseph resorted to THE *stable*, annexed to the main building, but separate from it: herein Mary brought forth her son, took all proper care of him, and of herself, and laid him down to rest. But the angels gave a sign to the shepherds: "Ye shall find the infant very carefully attended to, and well wrapped up, lying for repose in A *niche*, of which, you know THE *stable* contains several."——"And the shepherds came and found in A *niche* Mary, Joseph, and the reposing infant:"——these niches being so large that three men may lie down in one of them.

We are to remember, that this incident did not happen in Greece, but in Judea, where the term to describe this apartment was Hebrew-Syriac, and was to be *translated* into Greek. The application of one term to the building, and to its parts also, is rather according to the Hebrew usage than the Greek. The Greek word for an inn, or place on the road for the reception of guests, is not used by the evangelist, in this history, but he has *translated* the appellations according to their import.

We cannot but observe how near to the truth the learned had conjectured; yet the testimony of an eye-witness while it corroborates, supersedes their notions. As to the *grotto*, &c. THE *stable* might well enough have been an excavation, improved by building into a very tolerable retreat.

We hope our readers will not be displeased with a few additional remarks in a succeeding number, on other subjects introduced by Dr. M. in justification of his opinion. The mode of proof adopted by us, is probably altogether different from what may be appealed to by reviewers in other works: by the united effect of all let the Dr.'s principles be tried.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements, of the Citizens of London, during that Period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, a Sketch of the domestic and ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of "Londinum Redivivum," &c. &c. pp. 490; Price £2. 2s. Longman and Co. London: 1808.

"COMPARISONS are odorous;" says the ingenious and learned Dogberry: yet Dogberry himself might have found the temptation to institute a comparison, irresistible under certain circumstances. When we behold in contemplating time past a long, long, list of follies, from which time present is happily free; when we find the grosser propensities of our nature, triumphant in time past, controuled, and indeed banished, by the most exquisite refinements in time present; when we see that time past was deformed by rusticities, not to say brutalities, while time present is adorned by elegancies, of the most captivating description; when what was rude has yielded to what is polite, and what was suspicious, if not knavish, is transformed into the most disinterested honesty; when even our Stock Exchange enacts laws against false report; and even our Jews are become good Christians; can we refrain from a comparison?—or is it rather a contrast? The temptation is too mighty for *us* to resist: and if we *do* expose ourselves to censure by compliance with it, we depend for a pardon on the virtuous sympathy, humanity, and charity, of time present, on whose behalf we incur the hazard of trangression.

If we may believe Mr. Malcolm's volume, the British public in *former* days quitted their lawful occupations to assist at bear-baitings, prize-fightings, and boxing-matches: nay, these were esteemed sports for *gentlemen*:—*then*, that dignified guardian of public morals, the stage, was absolutely overloaded with harlequin's, Mother Shipton's, Fortunatus's, tricks and transformations;—*then*, a squalling Sig-

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ner, or Signora, laid the purse of the public under a contribution little less enormous than the Income Tax, while individuals added present upon present, till the mere list amounted to as many sheets as a counsellor's brief;—*then*, the South Sea Bubble infatuated the public; afterwards, the Bottle Conjuror—the whistlings of Signior Resignol—the sprawlings of the Farnocchini—the learned Pig—the Dancing Dogs—the patriotism of Jack Wilkes—and the blessings of French Fraternity——

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

What a happy contrast does the present century afford! When do we hear of *gentlemen* at a boxing match?—Of Mother Shipton, on the now rationally-conducted school of virtue?—Of presents made to foreign singers, beyond their *bare* salary?—Does not the most delicate integrity in our happy times, keep party aloof from the Places occupied by our Public Officers?—Does not the manly steadiness of our gentlemen, abhor the smallest portion of frivolity?—Does not the modest appearance of our ladies betoken the very ace of chastity?—Or, if, by the influence of evil stars and irresistible fascination,

(For when weak women go astray
The stars are more in fault than they)

a slip does happen,—is not all the world alarmed at it as strange and unparalleled? till something else charitably interposes, and attracts and engrosses conversation.

If *few* inadvertencies so early in the century, must not be inferred to operate in disparagement of our general position; nobody expects habits confirmed by hereditary descent, to be suddenly shaken off; and who have a leaven of the last century about them. Let those accelerations of improvement, which the prophetic, from what they behold already accomplished, affirm without doubt, *must* mark the progress of following years, and may be completed ere the century closes, prove the justification of our sentiments; and then let our predictions be fairly estimated. For who but the wilfully blind, can refuse acquiescence to the energy with which all ranks aspire to the sublimities of virtue? Who can but pity the moralists of succeeding generations when, attempting by way of warning their pupils by examples, they shall be obliged to select errors from the conduct of their ancestors of the nineteenth century!

But to narrate past events is a much easier task than to anticipate those yet in future: what our fathers have been we know; what our sons may be we can only foresee by anticipation. Nostradamus himself, had he lived to this day, would not have found all his predictions verified, and we cannot expect that a better date should attend our *utterances*,—but, we add, in the convenient phraseology of our newspapers,—"time will shew;" and, "this *deserves* confirmation."

Mr. Malcolm has had access to the valuable collection of *miscellanies* which had been accumulated by Mr. John Nicholls; and we suppose, that we are to consider this volume as the only portion of them now preserved, the general mass having perished in the fire which consumed that gentleman's premises. [Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1311.] Not having ourselves examined Mr. N's collection, we know not whether we are justified in considering the contents of this volume as deficient in judicious selection. Certain it is, that we think it ought to have contained information of various kinds, that we do not find in it. As men of letters, we should have taken a pleasure in tracing the *extensive* spread of general literature during the course of the century, the principal impulse of which, undoubtedly, was from London.

We should have hinted at the effect produced by the lucubrations of Addison and Steele; by the party writings of Mist, Fog, the Craftsman, Gazetteer, &c. by the institution of the Gentleman's Magazine, which reached all parts of our island, and gave to the public mind a turn for inquiry and reading;—a statement of the progress of Reviews, and other periodicals, might have been added to advantage.

The progress of the Arts too, might have engaged the pen of a writer, himself an artist. He would have found that Sculpture, though an art of slow growth in this country, yet made sensible progress. Engraving may be said to have been called into existence; Painting received a new life, especially the historical department of that art. Portrait painting was encouraged to a *rage*: Sir Godfrey Kneller, who died in 1723, left five hundred portraits unfinished, for which he had received payment in part; Vanloo saw crowds of

coaches throng his door, as if it had been the playhouse; and the man who kept the orderly list of applicants, expected a handsome fee for placing a name earlier on the list than its proper place, whereby impatience sometimes avoided a delay of six weeks.

It is not now in the power of a single drapery painter, to throw the artists into confusion, by confining his labours to one or two principals: and now, no branch of art can boast, as Seymour boasted, when he mortified the proud duke of Somerset beyond endurance, while painting a portrait of one of his grace's horses, "I am a Seymour, too."

On Architecture, Mr. M. *does* bestow a few thoughts, but his article is meagre, and unsatisfactory; we do not think he has been familiar with the houses of the great, or that he has done justice to the superior accommodation now introduced into the dwellings of the middle classes. Even the tax on windows has been followed by some advantages which are not noticed by Mr. M.

Mr. M. with sufficient accuracy describes the extremely disgraceful and dangerous state of the streets before the new pavement was introduced, and he mentions the first notice of the commissioners for repairing the streets of London in March, 1763; but we do not meet with the name of Spranger in his volume, or that of Hanway, although it ought not to be forgotten that the first hint of this long-wanted improvement was derived from a work published by the former of those gentlemen in 1754; and that at the close of the same year Mr. Hanway published his "First Letter to Mr. Spranger on his excellent Proposals for paving, cleansing, lighting, &c. the Streets of Westminster." The first act of parliament was passed in 1762, and was hastened by an accident that happened to the Speaker's carriage in passing through a narrow street. After experiment had been tried, by Commissioners, several parishes obtained acts for the same purpose, and managed the business to greater advantage.

This may stand as an instance of our author's want of particularity in the information he communicates. From the writer who could omit honourable mention of the early promoters of an improvement that has contributed to render the Metropolis the first of European cities, we can expect only general and superficial accounts, on whatever other subjects engage his pen.

We are, nevertheless, disposed to accept Mr. M.'s endeavours favourably; what he has done will be of use to succeeding historians, though he has not done all that we could have desired from him. His first chapter describes the Persons of the Aborigines of London.—He thinks their descendants degenerated, but recovered their pristine beauty. He gives a history of the treatment of parish children, of the Foundling Hospital—the Welsh charity school, and other charities. We could have wished that the numerous hospitals, which do so much honour to the metropolis, had been, at least, enumerated; and if some account had been added of those half-public institutions which assist greatly in alleviating the miseries of human life, within the extent of their influence, under various names of benevolent associations and societies, it would not only have thrown additional weight into the scale intended as a counterpoise to the depravity of our city, but it might have afforded valuable suggestions to some future philanthropist, who may wish to enlarge the sphere of their activity. Mr. M.'s second chapter relates anecdotes of depravity; to this succeeds a chapter on folly, then one on eccentricity; lotteries and benefit societies, follow; then taverns, amusements, dress, architecture, ecclesiastical architecture, sculpture and painting, and the work concludes with a general sketch of the state of society in London.

We should be glad if truth permitted to deny the accuracy of Mr. M.'s delineation of the latter subject; but we must affirm, that he has seen it in the least favourable light. To suppose that all journeymen are drunken, idle and disobedient, that all tradesmen are careless, affected and fashionable, that all noblemen are extravagant, idle and debauched, may suit a satirist, but not an impartial writer. We are, happily, acquainted with some of all ranks, who are truly honourable in their station; and perfect contrasts to Mr. M.'s description. We desire to correct the unfavourable sketch, which our author presents, by avowing our persuasion that it stands in need of being revised by persons of a better view of hu-

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fer people, and a more masterly delineation by a superior artist.

A few extracts from the work will enable our readers, to appreciate this writer's labours.

The following should be had in everlasting remembrance.

The unfavourable weather which occurred in July 1764, did infinite damage to the grain near London; and a hail-storm that fell on the 23d injured the inferior farmers' property to the amount of £4,864 in Middlesex only; the benevolent inhabitants of the metropolis, touched with their misfortunes, opened a subscription, and restored their losses.

A second scene of wretchedness and distress attracted commiseration in the above year, for certain Germans; who, deceived by splendid offers of prosperity provided they emigrated to America, were left by their inhuman deceivers to perish in the neighbourhood of London, because they found some deficiencies in their own calculations of profit. Such was the miserable situation of those poor Palatines that they actually lay in the fields near Bow, where, it is asserted, they had not eaten for two days previous to the following generous act recorded of a baker, who should have been a prince. This worthy man (whose name is unfortunately not mentioned) passing along the road near the Germans with his basket on his shoulder, containing 28 two-penny loaves, perceiving their forlorn situation, threw it down, and observed, that his customers must fast a little longer that day, and immediately distributed the bread, for no other return than signs of gratitude and tears of joy.

This affecting circumstance is the first intimation the public received of their situation; but Mr. Wachsel, Minister of the German Lutheran church, in little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, addressed the public on their behalf immediately afterwards.

A subscription was opened at Batson's coffee-house, where eight hundred pounds was instantly subscribed; and government, fully impressed with the urgency of the case, immediately sent 100 tents and other necessaries from the Tower. On the following Sunday £120 was collected at Whitechapel church, and several other parishes followed this most urgent example; but one unknown good Samaritan sent Mr. Wachsel an £100 bank note. The king sent £300. .....

On Saturday, October 6, the Germans left their tents, to embark on board of lighters which were to convey them to Blackwall, attended by the treasurer and several gentlemen of the committee.

The parting between those poor people and their guardian Wachsel was exceedingly affecting; nor were their expressions of gratitude to the inhabitants of London less fervent, who accompanied them in crowds in boats, admiring the devotion with which they sung various hymns on their way.

We remember these poor Palatines: and remember too, with pleasure, that most if not all of the tents we visited, had bibles; and that their owners were reading in them attentively.

Our fashionable *crops* are secure against the following mode of *putting in requisition*.

From the Weekly Journal of March 30, 1717. "The thieves have got such a villainous way now of robbing gentlemen, that they cut holes through the backs of hackney coaches, and take away their wigs, or fine head dresses of gentlewomen; so a gentleman was served last Sunday in Tooley street, and another but last Tuesday in Fenchurch street; wherefore, this may serve for a caution to gentleman or gentlewomen that ride single in the night time, to sit on the fore seat, which will prevent that way of robbing."

In 1718, the Leet Jury for Westminster presented 35 houses for prosecution as gaming houses; the number detected in one night's search, p. 61. In 1725, the number of *known* gin shops, was 6187.

The Society for the Reformation of Manners published a statement, by which it appears, they had prosecuted from December 1, 1724, to December 1, 1725, 2506 persons for keeping lewd and disorderly houses, swearing, drunkenness, gaming, and proceeding in their usual occupations on Sundays. The total amount of their prosecutions for 34 years amounted to the amazing number of 91,899. .....

To the House of Commons an eminent physician to one of our hospitals gave the following information: "That the increase of patients in all the hospitals, from 1704 to 1718, being 14 years, the total increase was from 5612 to 8189, which was somewhat above one-fourth; that from 1718 to 1734, being 16 years, the total increase was from 8189 to 12,710, or perhaps 13,000, which was above one-third; but that from 1734 to 1749, being 15 years, the total increase was from 12,710 to 38,147, which was near three times the number." Being asked his opinion, whence he apprehended so great an increase could arise? he answered, from the melancholy consequences of gin drinking, principally; which opinion he enforced with such strong reasons (in which he was supported by another eminent physician to one of the hospitals) as gave full conviction to the house.

"It appeared by the evidence of the high

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constable of Holborn, that there were in his division 7066 houses of which 1350 licenced and unlicenced, being about one house in 5½. That in St. Giles's there were about 2000 houses and 506 gin shops, being above one house in four; besides about 82 twopenny houses of the greatest infamy, where gin was the principal liquor drank."

An evil of almost equal magnitude was the multiplicity of quacks. Mr. M. has mentioned several. How the facetious Dr. Rock, who cured *one* disorder; and the wonderful Dr. Sibley, who cured *all* disorders, could escape him, we cannot tell: but we can tell, that Dr. Sibley's English style and *orthography* in his private letters, before he came to town, was altogether *sui generis*. Mr. M. in a very illiberal paragraph, says he believes that only *one* hall of those belonging to the city companies is used for public worship: we believe we are correct in enumerating, Founder's hall, Salter's hall, Haberdasher's hall, and *perhaps* Pinner's hall.

The following demi-official account of the dresses worn on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1736, is *somewhat* different from what would be necessary to describe the present costume.

The ladies were variously dressed, though with all the richness and grandeur imaginable: many of them had their heads dressed English of fine Brussels lace, of exceeding rich patterns, made upon narrow wires, and small round rolls, and the hair pinned to large puff caps, and but a few without powder; some few had their hair curled down on the sides: pink and silver, white and gold, were the general knots worc. There were a vast number in Dutch heads, their hair curled down in short curls on the sides and behind; and some had their hair in large ringlets behind, all very much powdered, with ribbands frilled on their heads variously disposed, and some had diamonds set on ribbands on their heads; laced tippets were pretty general, and some had ribbands between the frills; treble laced ruffles were universally worn, though abundance had them not tacked up. The gowns were gold stuffs, or rich silks with gold or silver flowers, or pink or white silks, with either gold or silver netts, or trimmings; the sleeves to the gowns were middling (not so short as formerly) and wide, and their facings and robings broad; several had flounced sleeves and petticoats, and gold or silver fringe set on the flounces; some had stomachers of the same sort as the gown, others had large bunches of made flowers at their breasts; the gowns were variously pinned, but in general flat, the hoops French, and the petticoats of a moderate length, and little sloped behind. The ladies were exceeding brilliant likewise in jewels, some had them in their necklaces and ear rings, others with diamond solitaires to pearl necklaces of three or four rows; some had necklaces of diamonds and pearls intermixed, but made up very broad; several had their gown sleeves buttoned with diamonds, others had diamond sprigs in their hair, &c. The ladies' shoes were exceeding rich, being either pink, white, or green silk, with gold or silver lace and braid all over, with low heeels, and low hind quarters, and low flaps, and abundance had large diamond shoe buckles.

The gentlemen's cloths were generally gold stuffs, flowered velvets, embroidered or trimmed with gold, or cloth trimmed, the colours various. Their waistcoats were also exceeding rich silks flowered with gold, of a large pattern, all open sleeves, and longer than formerly, and the cuff broader; the cloths were longer waisted than of late, and the plaits of the coat were made to stick out very much (in imitation of the ladies hoops) and long. The wigs were of various sorts; the tyes, higher foretops than formerly, and tied behind with a large flat tye; the bag wigs, &c. as usual. White stockings were universally worn by the gentlemen as well as the ladies.

This hint at *white stockings* will be understood by but few of our readers: the fact is, that *coloured* stockings, pink, blue, &c. were worn by ladies of character; while *white* stockings were one of the marks adopted by ladies who did not pique themselves on being inaccesible. Green stockings, being dyed with verdigris, were supposed to occasion the cramp: blue stockings were esteemed salutary against the rheumatism.

If we recollect rightly, the British nation is under obligation to Voltaire for being the cause of abolishing the custom of giving *vales* to servants—what little merit that man had, we would not deny him. Mr. M. does not mention his name on this subject, neither does he tell us that the servants constantly locked the door, and took the key into the kitchen, till their own dinner was over; to prevent the guests from *escaping*.

Mr. M. hints at the mischiefs arising from the number of fairs, formerly held in and near London. He mentions *Horn* fair at Charlton; and Edmonton fair: he might have added Bow Fair, Peckham fair, and others still subsisting; besides Southwark fair, May fair, and several

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now abolished. Bartholomew fair is happily reduced from three *weeks* to three *days*: were it totally suppressed the city would lose nothing of its respectability.

By means of the abstract of his indictment Mr. M. has made a passable article of Jonathan Wild. It is probable that, he did not know, that a succeeding tenant of his house on Ludgate hill, being engaged in repairing it, happened to be on the spot, overlooking the workmen when they were taking down the cieling of the privy. Suddenly he observed something fall, which proved to be a gold watch:—He instantly sent the workmen to their dinner;—and when they returned, the cieling was completely demolished. This tenant afterwards *found his trade very profitable*, and *left off with a fortune*.

Dawks's Newsletter of April 2, 1713, has the following article: "Yesterday a trial of skill was fought at the Bear garden between Henry Clements and Parks of Coventry, *where there was good sport, hacking and hewing*. It is thought they got £50 apiece, the French ambassador being there, *and giving them money very liberally*." Soon after three bouts "at threshing flail" were announced; and a flourish of "no cut no bout."

The proprietors of the Boarded House Soho advertised a savage entertainment for the 21st of May, 1717. They had, during the period between the baiting of the leopard and May 21, refined upon cruelty to the very acme, and were ready to exhibit an African tiger on a stage four feet high, worried by six bull and bear dogs, *for £100*; a mad bull, and a bear, both covered with fire works; and, lest these pleasant spectacles should fail to amuse, six young men were to play *at bumts*, or in other words he that broke most heads obtained a hat.

One of the follies of 1728, was the performance of the Beggar's Opera, at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields by *children*, and that the childish exhibition might be supported in all its branches, the managers contrived to send a book of the songs across the stage by flying cupid to Frederic Prince of Wales.

Farinelli engaged to perform fifty nights during the season of 1734-5, for a salary of 1,500 guineas and a benefit. At this benefit the theatre was so contrived as to accommodate 2,000 spectators, whose admission money, added to the following sums, giving by the nobility, amounted to more than £2,000. The Prince of Wales, 200 guineas; the Spanish Ambassador, £100; the Imperial, £50; the Duke of Leeds, the Countess of Portmore, Lord Burlington, and the Duke of Richmond, £50 each; Colonel Pulteney, £30; and Lady Rich, £20, &c. &c. The pit was filled at four o'clock; and at the stage was crowded with beauty and fashion, no scenes were used during the performance, all beautiful hangings were substituted, which usually adorned that part of the theatre at Ridotto. Many of the songs in the Opera were new; that which preceded the chorus was composed by Farinelli, and so vehemently applauded, that he sung it a second time at the request of the audience, though the chorus was over, and the musicians had retired from the orchestra.

The Prince of Wales soon after presented this favourite singer, with a richly wrought gold snuff box set with rubies and diamonds, containing a pair of diamond knee buckles, and a purse of 100 guineas.

The ridiculous custom of placing two centinels on the stage, during the performance of plays, was not discontinued in the above year, as a soldier employed for that purpose highly entertained an audience in October by laughing at the character of Sir Andrew Ague-cheek in Twelfth Night, till he actually fell convulsed upon the floor.

Mr. M. might have added that in a prologue spoken by her, in the character of a soldier, Mrs. Woffington, had occasion to shake one of the centinels by the hand, to the infinite amusement of the *loyal* audience.

Mr. M.'s article on dress is amusing: but it is not all it might have been. He does not insert any explanation of the names of dresses, or of their parts, most of which were derived from the French. Should a future Strutt, desire to know the meaning of *Negligée, Pet en l'air, Brunswick*, or *Teresa*, he will derive no assistance from this volume. What an *English Night gown*, as a *full* dress was, Mr. M. does not say: we doubt whether he knows the distinction between a *Sacque* and a *Manteau*: at least his prints do not mark his knowledge. He does not even hint at row over row of gold lace, worn by the ladies on their petticoats, the under one being the longest. *Chignons* and *Toupees* he passes over, also, unnoticed. Had he described the Head Dress *à la Tete de Mouton*, or that *en Papillon*; had he explained what was intended by half the *crape (Crepée)—en Avocat*, &c. he might have laid readers for ages to come under obligations to him. Had he stated the conflict of the *Carlo Khan* colours and cut of the clothes, *versus* the *Prince*

Uniform, he might have edified deep Politicians, and deeper *Macaronies*, as yet unborn. Had he availed himself of some of those indisputable representations which every tolerable collection of prints published during the last century, would furnish, we should have been better pleased with his industry. A few outlines from subjects to be depended on, will at all times impart to a connoisseur greater satisfaction, than *non-authentic labours* of the graver.

But, though we do not find in Mr. M. that precision of description, and that intimate acquaintance with the parts of his subject, which we think necessary to form a perfect whole, yet we know no volume for which the present may be exchanged with advantage: and as the author has presented it under the modest title of "Anecdotes," it is unjust to expect from him more than such a title is understood to include.

Belisaire: Belisarius, by Madame de Genlis. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 8s. Dulau and Co. London, 1808.

Novels, like fleeting meteors, generally cross our Panoramic horizon unnoticed, but the name of Madame de Genlis, at least, may be allowed to attract attention. We own, at the same time, that we opened these volumes with no highly favourable impression: we recollected Marmontel's philosophical rhapsody, on the same subject, written for the purpose of inculcating those baneful political doctrines, so terribly illustrated by the devastation of Europe. We recollected too, some of this lady's former productions, in which sanctified effusions of visionary romantic devotion were blended by main force with disgusting scenes of profligacy and vice.

Our apprehensions, however, as to the moral tendency of this publication were soon happily relieved. Belisarius, the famous general, the saviour of the empire, reduced, by the ingratitude of a capricious sovereign, to the last degree of human wretchedness, bereft of sight, is exposed, chained on a rock, in the wilds of the Thebaid: in this situation he is relieved by a hermit of the desert; at first, he vents his rage in bitter imprecations against an insensate court, his haughty soul breathes nothing but revenge; the hermit listens to his tale of woe, sooths his sufferings by commiseration, calms his irritated feelings by religious considerations, and to give a greater weight to his exhortations, discovers to the wonder-struck hero, that his liberator is Gelimer, king of the Vandals, formerly dethroned and led in chains by Belisarius himself, but now his protector and his guide. It being admitted that Belisarius is deeply impressed with the divine doctrine of returning good for evil, every deed of heroism becomes credible in him, and we are not astonished at seeing the Christian hero, led by his holy guide, forgiving his enemies, and again delivering his ungrateful country.

Such was not the character of the dogmatizing Belisarius of Marmontel: for who can believe, or who will trust in the forgiveness of a philosopher? But, as Madame de Genlis observes, in the historical notice affixed to this novel, "Religious sentiments are an inexhaustible source of the pathetic and sublime. Religious belief being once admitted, the beautiful in morals ceases to be ideal; the most exalted, the most heroic conceptions of imagination have already been realized, beyond the possibility of doubt. Virtue knows no bounds, and perfection is no longer a chimera." (p. 168, vol. II.)

It is but justice to the writer, to observe, that notwithstanding her errors, she has constantly professed those doctrines, and zealously defended the cause of religion against the unbelieving party of her countrymen. In this she has been powerfully assisted by the best French writers of the present day: such as Bonnald, Chateaubriand, Fiévée, &c. This kind of warfare has been carrying on for some time, attended with much personal rancour; and the French tyrant, so suspicious in politics, kept, at first, the balance pretty even between the two parties, as might be expected from his total indifference to religion. But, on his return from Poland, he affected to fear, that those disputes would occasion dangerous animosities. In fact, he was conscious that many applications, not very favourable to his blood-thirsty ambition, might be made, and really had been made, from the publications of the religious party. All *Christians* were, in consequence, turned out of their employments, whether profitable or honourable, in the various literary departments, to make room for unbelievers, whose compli-

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ance was perfectly unreserved and complaisant.

But, from this digression, which we hope may be forgiven, we return to Madame de Genlis's Belisarius. In praising her intentions we have conscientiously allowed her all the merit she is fairly entitled to. As a literary production, this work is hardly worth notice; now and then, some brilliant passages remind us of the author's known talents; but the whole bears evident marks of haste and negligence. It is a wanton abuse of her facility in the knack of writing. The characters are faintly drawn; the situations are indicated rather than expressed, and the natural consequence is, a total deficiency of interest, although a very good novel might certainly be made on the plan suggested by Madame de Genlis.

We shall say nothing on the merit or demerit of historical novels in general. We leave this *grand* question to the learned frivolity of our neighbours; convinced, that provided a production of this kind be harmless in its moral tendency, it matters but little, whether fictitious adventures are attributed to imaginary heroes, or to historical personages; keeping, however, in mind, the precept of Horace, *notandi sunt tibi mores*. Yet, when the real manners, sentiments, and actions of the persons introduced are correctly represented, and the opinions of their age and country are also set before us, truly, we are of opinion that this attention to costume and character enhances the consideration at all times due to the labours of genius. As to the events of real history, to seek them in works of imagination is illusory, and generally dangerous.

We shall conclude this article by a curious observation of Madame de Genlis; after remarking that the cruel punishment of Belisarius is by no means an authenticated fact, she thinks, that the only authority which sanctions the popular notion of his blindness, is a beautiful picture by Vandyck, now in the possession of the duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. In this picture the Grecian hero is represented sitting, while the boy who serves him as a guide tends the casque of the warrior to receive the alms of a soldier heart-struck by the misery of his general:

Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

Gonzalve de Cordoue, ou Grenade Reconquise. Précédé du Précis Historique sur les Maures. Par Florian. Nouvelle Edition, augmentée de Notes Historiques et Géographiques, par M. Gros. *Gonsalvez of Cordova*, or Grenada Reconquered, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 456, price 6s. Dulau et Co. London, 1808.

The principal merit of this new edition consists in its being comprised in one volume, and in the geographical and historical notes which have been added by Mr. Gros; it is enriched with a chronological table of the Arabian and Moorish Sovereigns who reigned in Spain.—The work is of established reputation, and is, in the present state of affairs, very interesting. We cannot better submit an opinion of this work than by quoting the high character given of it by M. de la Harpe:

The plan of Gonzalve de Cordoue is regularly conceived; and the action is gradually conducted, the hero is interesting under every idea, whether warrior, friend, or lover; the other personages are so disposed as to strengthen the general effect; the episodes are well arranged with the action, which they occasionally suspend, without retarding it too much; the dangers of Gonzalve and his mistress Zulema are so contrived as to interest the reader to the end of the history; the style is elegant and noble. These qualifications are certainly sufficient to convince every one that the work is estimable, considered with regard to the principles which the author followed, and the efforts to which he was restricted.—It is preceded by an excellent historical sketch of the Moors, wherein we discover method, choice, and judgement; wherein the author has known how to expand or contract, sufficiently to shew that he perfectly understood the style of history, in writing, narrating, and reflecting. This sketch* makes us better acquainted with the Moors than any other book written on that interesting nation, and

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* It is divided into four epochs; the first extends from the conquest of the Arabs to the establishment of the Ommiades at Cordova; the second contains the reigns of these kalifs of the west; the third relates all that could be collected of the small kingdoms raised on the ruins of the kalifs of Cordova; and the fourth comprehends the history of the sovereigns of Grenada until the entire expulsion of the Mussulmans.

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would be a sufficient motive to desire the acquisition of M. de Florian's work to all those who wish to unite pleasure with instruction.

It is interspersed with some of those poetical romances, pastorals, and legendary tales, for the simplicity of which Florian has been so justly admired. The following is extracted as a specimen; its subject is a fact well remembered in the province where it happened. The rock from whence the two lovers precipitated themselves still bears the name of *la Pena de los Enamorados*, and is in the neighbourhood of Archidona, a small town in the fertile province of Andalusia, about twelve leagues south of Cordova.

LE ROCHER DES DEUX AMANS.

Romance.

Le beau Fernand, prisonnier d'un roi Maure,
Osoit aimer la fille du vainqueur;
La belle Elaire est celle qu'il adore;
Elaire sent pour lui la même ardeur:
Filles de roi n'ont-elles pas un cœur?

Tous deux long-temps ont gardé le silence;
Mais un amour un regard est compris.
Ceux de Fernand promettoient la constance,
Et ceux d'Elaire en promettoient le prix:
Sans se rien dire, ils s'étoient tout appris.

Un jour, hélas! ce coup d'œil trop sensible
S'étoit rendu sur d'arides côteaux,
Sous un rocher, près d'un abîme horrible
Où deux torrens précipitent leurs eaux:
Pour les amans tous les déserts sont beaux.

Ils s'y jurèrent une amour éternelle,
Quand le roi Maure, en secret informé,
Accourt, suivi d'une troupe cruelle;
Par ses soldats tout chemin est fermé;
Point de pardon, ce roi n'a point aimé.

Vers le sommet de la roche effrayante
Les deux amans ont déjà pris l'essor;
Le roi les suit: Elaire palpitante
Vole au torrent, se place sur le bord:
Cœur bien épris n'a jamais craint la mort.

"Arrête, arrête, ou je suis ta victime,"
Dit-elle au roi, "si tu fais un seul pas,
"Au même instant je tombe en cet abîme
"Avec l'époux que je tiens dans mes bras;
"Mourir ensemble est un si doux trépas!"

Le roi se trouble, il s'arrête, il balance;
Mais un barbare, un soldat furieux,
Court vers Elaire.... O ciel! elle s'élance;
L'onde engloutit ces amans malheureux:
Les flots sont morts en s'embrassant tous deux.

Agriculture, the Source of the Wealth of Britain; a Reply to the Objections urged by Mr. Mills, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and others, against the Doctrines of the Pamphlet, entitled "Britain independent of Commerce." By William Spence, F. L. S. pp. 110. Price 3s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1808.

MR. SPENCE has seen cause, since the first edition of his "Britain independent of Commerce" was published, to qualify some of those expressions which were probably the effect of haste in composition. We feel more inclined to agree with his main principles, as now guarded and limited, than as they stood formerly. Certainly his mode of illustrating and enforcing them, did not present them in the form most likely to procure them friends.

Mr. S. insists, that man derives all his real wealth from the soil. Had this affirmation been offered in a theological sense, with an exhortation to admire and adore the bounty of Providence, we must have admitted it as an undeniable truth; had it been offered in a philosophical sense, we could not have denied that Nature had made abundant provision for the support of her children; but, so many considerations intermingle themselves with political inquiries, which imply a departure from the state or provisions of nature, that we hesitate as politicians in admitting as unquestionable, principles, which, as naturalists, we acknowledge without reserve.

The fact is, that the real wants of man are supplied by the earth which he inhabits: but the desires of man, arising from an artificial state of society, are conformable to the exigencies of that state, and things become necessary that have no natural claim to such a character. Even the paper on which we write is a necessary, unless literature should be banished from the world. But, ere it assumed the form of paper, it has undergone various processes of manufacture, and from these it has acquired a fitness for the purposes to which it is applied, that could be little expected by whoever beheld it growing in the field, in the form of a vegetable: yet from this fitness arises its value. Nature then presented this substance; for, as man *creates*

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nothing, unless it had been presented by nature, he could not have obtained it; but convention, ingenuity, and the state of society, fix a relative price on it in return for labour exerted, in preparing it for use

The same may be said of the gold with which it is purchased: should mankind be suddenly disposed to disregard this metal, a lump of clay would be of greater value, than an ingot of gold.

If, instead of hypothetical inferences, Mr. S. had presented us with the actual state of a people, a tribe, or a village, wholly dependent on the earth for supplies, he would have furnished a fair opportunity for the question, whether the state of that people, or the present state of Britain, be most desirable for our island? His supposition of the product of the land (corn) being divided by intermediate stages among the proprietor of the soil, the builder, the tailor, the physician, &c. is realized in India; and he might have found, in Dr. Buchanan's "Travels in Mysore," several accounts of the proportions legally allotted to various handicrafts:—to the smith, for repairs of iron implements used in husbandry; to the washerman for the luxury of clean clothes: to the barber for value received in care and attention bestowed on the smug and attractive decoration of the countenance, &c. That those people may be as *happy* as Britons, we do not deny; neither do we suppose that their morals, or real worth would improve or increase in proportion to an influx of wealth. That *some* advantages might be obtained by means of a greater portion of metallic riches, we think ourselves justified in affirming, and whoever could show mankind the way of deriving only advantages from such a medium, would go far to reconcile us to the worship of Plutus.

But we cannot enlarge on this subject. Mr. Spence supposed himself to be misunderstood by Mr. Mills, who wrote against his former work, and by the Edinburgh Reviewer, who answered, instead of reviewing it. He adds some severe remarks on the account of his pamphlet, which appeared in the Monthly Review, the origin and cause of which we *must* hope, for the honour of the corps, he has not justly traced.

Mr. S. has done right in vindicating his principles, and submitting further explanations to the public. After this verdict, we shall avail ourselves of some of the information which sets our author's diligence and ability in a favourable point of view. So often have the following sentiments been repeated, that we have been half persuaded to believe them: but we have waited so long without seeing them realized, that we have become unbelievers again. The proper "improvement" of them, as divines speak, has appeared in the Panorama repeatedly, in the shape of exhortations to our workmen to integrity, diligence and skill.

Because our trade has increased for the last 20 years, we fancy that it must continue to increase: but in this we shall probably find ourselves mistaken. The constant scenes of warfare which the Continent has exhibited since the French revolution, have destroyed its manufactures, and given us the monopoly nearly, both of its market, and the American market. But now the ascendancy of Buonaparte promises to the manufactures of the rest of Europe, the continuance of tranquillity for many years to come, we cannot doubt that they will speedily regain their former eminence: and if we compare the price of labour among them, with its price in this country, we shall see grounds for believing, that their rivalship will, before long, materially diminish our trade. It is a vulgar error to imagine that we can manufacture the principal articles of our export so much cheaper than the continental manufacturers can. When Mr. Adams was in Silesia in 1800, he tells us that at that time, in the town of Grünberg, 25,000 pieces of broad cloth were annually made, the finest equal to English broad cloth, and 50 per cent cheaper; and that they were accustomed to send cloth to Poland, Russia, Hamburgh, and Berlin. If, then, the Silesians could, in 1800, sell broad cloth 50 per cent. cheaper than we could, when the present tranquil state of the Continent, and the monopoly of that market which Buonaparte has now conferred upon them, shall have reinstated their manufactures in their former prosperity, what should hinder them, in a very few years, from attracting a large portion of the demand of America for woollens? So with respect to the other main articles of our export. The manufacturers of the Continent can obtain the raw materials of hardware, cotton, leather, pottery, as cheap as we: they can and do adopt all our improved machinery: they will soon acquire capital; and they will not have to pay above half the wages of labour that we pay. It seems impossible, then, but that the Continent, in the lapse of no protracted period, will become a

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very formidable rival to us, in many of our most important branches of trade.

We beg leave to think that the Continent will not "soon acquire capital," while military ideas pervade it: and nature would rather justify the considering of Britain as a rival to the Continent, than *vice versa*.

The following notes speak for themselves:

An historical fact is worthy the attention of those who talk of the unexampled amount of our taxes. William the Conqueror, 700 years ago, when scarcely a manufacture, much less commerce existed, from his 1200 manors, and other internal sources, derived a revenue of £1060 a day; which, as the pound sterling then contained thrice as much silver as it now does, and was besides at least twenty times more valuable, makes his annual revenue amount to upwards of £25,000,000 of the present day. (See Masere's *Hist. Anglic. Selecta Monumenta*, p. 258). Now if England, 700 years ago, with a population of two or three millions, using a wretched mode of agriculture, and without manufactures and commerce, could afford to the government a revenue of £25,000,000; in what respect is it so very marvellous that Great Britain, with a population of eleven millions, and under a system of agriculture the most productive in the world, should now be able to supply the state with £60,000,000 yearly; which, in proportion, is not half so much as was then paid? And what need is there to give to her commerce and manufactures any share of the merit of bearing this burthen, when the ability of her agriculture alone, to bear a much greater load, has been *proved*?

The mode of estimating our taxes—not by the nominal money amount, but by the commodities which they will purchase, and the men they will subsist—would help us to avoid the very common error of supposing that our real wealth has doubled within these 20 years, because we can now pay 60 millions in taxes, with as much ease as we could then pay 30 millions. The fact is, that within the last 20 years, the price of every thing has more than doubled. When, therefore, we pay 60 millions in taxes at present, we do not really pay more than 30 millions would have been 20 years ago; and we can now as easily pay the former sum, as we could then have paid the latter. This consideration, too, will shew us the error of estimating the relative power of the continental states and our own, by the *nominal* amount of the revenues of each. Thus, some would suppose that France, with a revenue equal to 40 millions sterling, is much poorer than Britain with one of 60 millions. But, in truth, she is much richer; for 40 millions in France are equal to 80 millions in Britain. The cost of keeping up naval and military establishments being there only half as much as in this country, 40 millions in France are equal to 80 millions here. —There is one view of the effect which the augmentation in the price of every thing in this country has had, which, though it is but distantly connected with this subject, deserves to be pointed out. I mean; *That this augmentation of price has virtually extinguished a large portion of the national debt.* Thus, for the 100 millions of that debt contracted in the American war, we now *really* pay only half as much interest as was agreed to be paid when it was borrowed; which is the same thing as if 50 millions of the debt were wiped off. That this is true, must be allowed, if we leave a circulating medium out of question. The holder of £10,000 stock, bought during the American war, could at that time have purchased twice as much with the interest of it, as he now can. He has virtually, therefore, lost half of his capital; and the nation in reality only pays him half the sum it agreed to pay. This view of the national debt, which, as far as I know, is new, will enable us to concieve how such a debt may be increased to a vast extent without inducing national ruin, or even absorbing all the revenue of the land proprietors. By increasing the price of commodities in proportion as it increases, (for to this cause principally, I am persuaded, should be attributed our rise of prices, and not, as the Edinburgh Reviewer has contended, to any influx of the precious metals or augmentation of paper money), it virtually in a great measure extinguishes itself in its progress. If the original lenders to the state had had the wisdom to stipulate for a *corn* interest, the nation would be burthened with the payment of an interest to them, nearly twice as great as it now pays.

In our opinion 40 millions in France are *not* equal to 80 millions here: the cost of her naval establishment, supposing the magnitude equal, probably equals the British. About 20 years ago, a French writer in a Treatise "on the Mechanism of Society:" explained the effect of the rise of the prices of commodities, as a diminution of the interest paid by the nation for its debt: Mr. S.'s thought therefore is *not* new; but it does not follow, that it is not original in him, as he certainly has not seen that treatise. The want of capital equal to extensive establishments, or of a briskly moving medium of payment, is much greater on the Continent than Mr. S. has formed any conception of.

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Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury. pp. 557. Price 7s. Shrewsbury, Sandford, 1808.

The first thing we looked for, on opening this volume, was a plan of the town; we could find none:—nor any general view of the town, nor of the principal churches, nor of the town hall. To be sure, it is not the first time we have looked into a book for what it *ought* to contain, without finding it; but such disappointments, be it known, add very little to the good humour of a corps of reviewers. We found indeed, a plate or two of seals, and with these ended our findings, in the illustrative department.

Nevertheless, this volume is creditable to the diligence and perseverance of its author. That we could have willingly exchanged some parts of it, which we think rather long, for information on others which are little more than mentioned by the writer, is true: but if he could not obtain satisfactory accounts of these, he has incurred no blame by his conciseness.

During the length of time which this work has been in the press (as the author himself acknowledges) Shrewsbury has rapidly increased in population; and notwithstanding the war, in commerce, also. We learn, that there are at this time many more applicants, for houses, than can be accommodated: and that the committee of inhabitants are so conscious of the present defective state of the pavement, lighting, watching, &c. of their town, that they intend applying to parliament for an act to authorise intended improvements. The same protraction at the press, we presume, accounts for the omission of several commercial concerns: as that of the cotton manufactory in Coleham, by Messrs. Hulberts, in 1803: the very extensive linen manufactory of Messrs. Benyons and Bage, who separated from Mr. Marshall in 1805; and the Salopian brewery of Sir John Heathcote and Co. in 1806.

Our author is a churchman; his account of the dissenting places of worship is contained in a few lines, for each: he does not mention the names of the present ministers; nor hint at any eminent men known among them, whether protestant, or catholic; he forms no estimate of their numbers, congregations, &c. That which he calls "a Moravian meeting held in Cole Hall," is a society of Sandemanian baptists: and he has omitted a small chapel in Hill's Lane, occupied by Welsh methodists: it was originally in the Wesleyan interest. The baptist congregation in Shrewsbury is supposed to be the oldest in the kingdom: the principals of that persuasion believe that it was established in the reign of Elizabeth. The first minister is supposed to have been a Mr. Penry, who died for his principles in 1578. A Mr. Thompson was their minister in 1618; in 1628 they built their meeting-house in Golden Cross Street.

We return to the work before us. "Shrewsbury was by the Saxons called *Scrobbesbyrig*, or *Scrobbesbyri*, and by the Britons *Pen-gwerne*; both signify nearly the same; "*the head* [-land, or knoll,] *of the Alder Groves*." The Britons built here a city, which became the capital of that division of Wales called Powis; the palace stood on the spot lately occupied by St. Chad's church. The Saxons after their conquest, changed its name. Ethelred kept his Christmas here, in 1006. In the time of Edward the Confessor it contained 252 houses: a mint had been established by Edward the Elder: it was under the direction of three officers, who were obliged to pay the king twenty shillings at the end of fifteen days, while the money was current. The fortune of Shrewsbury followed the vicissitudes of war or peace, with the Welsh its neighbours, till the union of the principality to the English crown. In p. 35. we meet with a very proper correction of a point of English history. The greater part of our writers make *Salisbury* the scene of the Duke of Buckingham's execution by order of Richard III. The Duke was taken in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury; Richard was at Coventry: *Shrewsbury* therefore was the place of the Duke's punishment: since there was but a week between his apprehension and death."

The external appearance of Shrewsbury is highly prepossessing: its interior is a specimen of an ancient English town: the streets are narrow, irregular, badly paved, the gable ends of the houses turned toward the street; and "the close wooden-built alley, called "a Shut". [shoot, or branching off] in the provincial dialect of

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the place, is everywhere seen connecting the principal streets with each other." The population in 1695 was about 7,383 persons; in 1750 about 8,141; in 1801, it was 18,479. The trade of the town was formerly very great in Welsh flannels: they were thirty years ago sold for 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard; they now produce 4s. 6d. to 5s. The following is an instance of very commendable precaution against conflagration.

In the year 1796, a considerable manufactory of linen yarn was established at the end of the suburb called Castle-Foregate, by Messrs. Benyons and Bage, of this place, and Mr. Marshall of Leeds. This has already attained to great perfection under the spirited and skilful management of those gentlemen, who are entitled to just praise for their humane and judicious attentions to the health and morals of the numerous young persons whom they employ. The buildings are very extensive, and are secured from the ravages of fire by the exclusion of timber from almost every part of their construction, the roofs and floors are supported on brick vaults, the window frames, and all other parts where wood is used in buildings, are here of cast-iron The machinery, which is of wonderful contrivance, is worked by two steam engines.

We cannot introduce our author's account of the festivals, still maintained by the corporation, the companies, &c.; they are gaudy and amusing; but their spirit declines. The castle, the walls, the gates, the abbey, the churches, the bridge, &c. are attended to in their order: and the eminent men of the town are duly commemorated. It is fit the present inhabitants of Shrewsbury should know, that,

In the yeare 1533, uppon twelffe daye in Shrowsbury, the dyvyll appearyd in saint Alkmond's churche there, when the preest was at highe masse, with greate tempeste and darkeness, so that as he passyd through the churche, he mountyd up the steeple in the sayde churche, teringe the wyers of the sayde clock, and put the prynt of hys clawes uppon the 4th bell, and tooke one of the pynnacles awaye with hym, and for the tyme stayed all the bells in the churches within the sayde towne that they could neyther toll nor rynge. *Taylor's MSS.*

To attribute this infernal devastation to the electric fluid, would be to deprive the Salopians of the honour due to the exemplariness of that devotion, which could excite such a prodigious gust of Satanic wrath in opposition to it. However, that some of the citizens have formerly mistaken *marvellously*, may be inferred from their misnomers on natural history: a *whale* and a *dolphin* at Shrewsbury! A sturgeon is extraordinary enough! What a prodigy would this furnish to the Chronicle of some future Baker!

In a small museum is the dried body of a sturgeon, which was caught September 12th, 1802, in a wear adjoining the island a quarter of a mile below the castle. When alive, it weighed 192 pounds, and was nine feet long, and three feet four inches round. It was healthy and full of spawn; and although in struggling, the bones of the head, which were very thick, were fractured, it lived on a bench a day and a night after it was taken from the water. When the great distance from the sea is considered, perhaps not less than 300 miles, and the various barriers it had to surmount, especially the formidable wear near Gloucester, it is really wonderful how a fish of such a size could have forced his way in safety so very far up the stream, or what could have been the stimulus to so great an exertion. Similar instances, however, occur in former years. We learn that in 1637, a small *whale* was taken near the town, and in 1748, a *dolphin*, in a wear below the castle; both probably were sturgeons, the latter measured three feet four inches in length. Two enormous turtle shells remain as monuments of the good living of Salopians in former days.

By way of specimen of the author's manner, we select his account of the domestic habitations of our forefathers; as they are drawn from extant authorities, that abound in the town of Shrewsbury, which has not for many centuries suffered extensively by fire, they are entitled to peculiar confidence.

The town houses of our forefathers, as far as they relate to the present subject, may be divided into the *kernelled* or embattled mansion, the *hall* or unembattled gentleman's house, and the tradesman's habitation. The embattled mansion partook both of the castellated and collegiate forms. Like the former, it was crowned with embrasures, and surrounded always in the country, and sometimes even in towns, with a moat,* but had seldom more than one tower, placed at the point of most strength, which consisted of three or four stories, containing on each floor a single room. These were doubtless built on the principles of the keeps of castles. Like col-

* The bishop's palace at Wells, a magnificent specimen of this kind of house, has a moat.

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leges, the embattled houses were uniformly constructed round a quadrangle with a turreted gate-house of entrance, though not fortified with the massive round towers and portcullis of the castle gate. The principal apartments were the hall, the great chamber, kitchen, and chapel. The hall was a copy of those in colleges, which in their turn were of conventual origin. Here the master, with his family and superior guests, dined every day at a long oak table, elevated on two or three steps, called the *highdees*, at the upper end, whilst the tenants and those of inferior rank, were seated at a table below, at right angles with the former. The hall was lighted by one or more gothic windows and a long bow window, forming a recess, near the high table. It had no fire-place, but was warmed by a brazier of live coals in the middle, the smoke escaping from a hole at the top, this apartment being anciently always open to the roof, the timbers of which were formed into a pointed arch, carved and adorned with arms, rebusses, and quaterfoils. At the lower end was a wooden screen of latticed work, which supported a gallery for the minstrelsy, on great days. Under it ran a narrow lobby with a passage through, which communicated with a buttery hatch, where the butler attended to administer ale to the numerous applicants at all times of the day; and beyond these were the offices. The great chamber adjoined the hall at the upper end. In this apartment was the luxury of a fire-place, if the wide open chimney-pieces of our ancestors deserve to be called luxuries, and it was the usual resort of the family when not at their meals: it is conceived also, that, as in the combination room of colleges, and the *locutorium* or parlour of monasteries, the master with his chief guests often retired soon after dinner, from the cold atmosphere of the hall, to the social comfort of its hearth; while the inferior visitors were left to carouse by the dying embers of the brazier they had left.

The chapel was a small room often over the gateway, and sometimes adjoining it, and was rather an oratory for private devotion than for the assembling of a congregation. Our town does not now possess one perfect mansion of this early kind, but the ruins of Charlton Hall will give some idea of them.*

To these ancient fortified houses, succeeded the embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth or James I. This was of two kinds, the greater and the less; one an improvement upon the rude quadrangle, the other an expansion of the ancient castlet; one luminous magnificent, with deep projecting bow windows, and the other lofty, square, and compact. Of the great square windows in such houses, it is a well-known complaint of Lord Bacon, "that one knows not where to become to be out of the sun." The characteristic accompaniments of these houses within, were huge arched fire-places in their halls, and kitchens; chimney-pieces in their chambers of state, richly carved and adorned with armorial bearings mixed with grotesque figures in wood, stone, or alabaster; raised hearths, long and massy tables of oak, from their bulk calculated to last for centuries. One apartment seldom omitted in houses of this rank and date, but never found in those of higher antiquity, was a long gallery for music and dancing, sometimes 150 feet long, a proof that the hall was now beginning to be deserted; at all events, the practice of dining in these great apartments at different tables, according to the rank of the guests was scarcely continued below the restoration.

The unembattled gentleman's house in towns partook of the general features of the above but was of smaller dimensions, and without any fortifications. These were in general retired from the street, by a small court two or three sides of which were inclosed by the house and offices, the rest with walls, and shut up with a gate, usually without any lodge or apartment over it. The most ancient of such houses consisted of a thorough lobby with a parlour beyond it on one side, with a stone floor, the kitchens and offices, on the other. The partitions were of rude oak, the chimnies wide and open, and the rooms, except the hall and great parlour, low and small. Vaughan's Place was originally a fine house of this sort. These comfortless habitations were succeeded by the houses of Queen Elizabeth's days. In them the original form was retained, though with considerable improvement. The entrance was by an inclosed projecting porch, which led to the hall. This was lighted generally by one great square window with cross mullions, a massy oak table beneath, at the lower end a gallery for music, or to connect the apartments above, and a fire-place embracing in its ample space almost all the width of the room, the Christmas scene of rude and boisterous festivity; beyond was uniformly a parlour, and on the other side, the great chamber, or withdrawing room, sometimes up three or four steps. In the windows of such houses and those of a rank above them, are found the remains of painted glass in a style which seems to have been fashionable in the seventeenth century; they consist of arms, cyphers, figures of animals, and scripture histories, or others, in small round and oval pieces. Of these the drawing is extremely correct, but the colours feint and dingy, very unlike the deep and glowing tints of the foregoing cen-

* Stoke castle near Ludlow, improperly called a castle, is a very curious and entire specimen of the castellated mansion of early days.

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turies. These were probably of Flemish manufacture. Of this kind of mansion, the White Hall and Bell Stone are good specimens.

The tradesman's house was one or sometimes two long ranges united, terminating with gables in the street. The shop occupied the whole breadth next the street, and was entirely without glass, like our present unsightly butchers' shops. Behind was a kitchen, and beyond a small open yard round which were the warehouses and offices. The pride of the owners were their signs, which denoted the trade or craft by some animal or device: these either projected far into the street from the house, or were stuck upon high timbers opposite the door. In former days our towns must have exhibited the appearance of the streets of Pekin, rather than of the open and lively air of a modern European city. The barber's solitary pole, and here and there a heavy gilt sign projecting from an inn in an old town, are the only remains of these clumsy and inconvenient ornaments. Messrs. Stanier and Meire's house in the market-place, and some of the butcher's houses, are good specimens of these ancient dwellings.

We understand that the author is the Rev. Hugh Owen, of Shrewsbury. His townsmen are obliged to him for his labours; and the public for his illustrations of various interesting particulars in our national manners and history.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808. By George Owen Cambridge, A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of Middlesex; and Prebendary of Ely. Cadell and Davies. London, 1808.

THIS tract forms no improper companion to the statements of the venerable diocesan, given in p. 540. The observations contained in it, are highly important, and cannot be too generally disseminated in our country. We are sorry to be obliged to present them in a contracted form. They are the result of personal visitation, throughout the parishes of the archdeaconry. The parish officers are commended generally for their ready assistance. The worthy author directs to the choice of such officers, especially churchwardens, from among the most respectable inhabitants. He proceeds to say,

After completing the inspection of the whole of this archdeaconry, including the city of Westminster, the county of Middlesex, and four deaneries in Hertfordshire and Essex, containing nearly one hundred and sixty parishes, exclusive of the peculiars,—I have met with very few churches in such an advanced state of decay as to occasion a charge upon the parish for their restoration that can be thought in any degree burthensome; whilst in numberless instances this seasonable exercise of my authority has awakened attention, and opened a way to the knowledge of some important particulars and latent defects, which, had they been suffered to remain much longer unattended to, would have proved highly injurious, and even hazardous to the existence of many neglected and decaying structures.

My jurisdiction, whilst it includes some of the largest, the most populous, and wealthy parishes in the kingdom, also comprehends many others of very limited income, and small extent.

When we consider the state of the large parishes in the western part of the metropolis, I have no hesitation in pronouncing, that great and important benefits would follow,—if better accommodation could be provided, and more effectual encouragement given, to the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants to frequent the worship of the established church, by the erection of free churches, or by allotting to them a larger share of accommodation in the churches and chapels already established.

The archdeacon proceeds to notice the most prominent causes of premature injury and decay—such as burying within the walls of the church—this has proved fatal to many churches;—why not render it exceedingly difficult, if not forbid it altogether? The injuries occasioned by injudicious repairs and *improvements*, are strongly and justly pointed out. To obtain more light, better glass in the windows is recommended. Casements that will open to permit a thorough draught of air;—why not *sashes?* The churchyard receives a share of the visitor's notice—the fence—the grave-stones, &c.

The state of the Parish Registers was a subject of too much consequence to be overlooked. As these are records of high legal authority, which are always open to be resorted to for the determination of questions of great moment to the parties interested, a suitable attention should be paid to them, and they are to be regarded by the incumbent as an important document, placed under his immediate care, for the accuracy of which he is personally responsible; and from whence he should always be able to furnish a satisfactory and authentic extract; but how can this be

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done, or how can he answer for the fidelity of this record, unless the entries are correctly and faithfully made with his own hand, and the books preserved in his own custody? Such personal attention is the only sure method effectually to secure them from that disorder and confusion which has sometimes been severely animadverted upon in the courts of law, when unsuccessfully resorted to for the establishment of doubtful and litigated claims. Instances of this, I am reluctantly compelled to remark, have recently occurred within this archdeaconry; and my late examination of the register-books obliges me, in truth, to acknowledge, that if further proofs of similar neglect are not brought to light, it would be more owing to good fortune than to the care of some of the clergy, who appear to leave the performance of this duty to their parish clerk.

Duplicates should be *regularly* transmitted to the bishop's registry. Many excellent parsonage houses have been recently built, while others have undergone extensive repairs and improvements.

Means are taking for rearing such a growth of timber upon the glebes [in some instances] as cannot fail to prove a valuable appendage to the benefice, and an acceptable legacy to succession.

In the course of my parochial visits more than one or two instances occurred of applications from the parish clerk for my interference to obtain an augmentation of his salary. The very small pittance they now in general receive from the parish was probably sufficient, when it was first granted, to engage the service of persons in respectable situations, and of competent abilities; but from the alteration in the value of money the profits of the appointment are so much reduced as to be hardly worth the acceptance of a day-labourer; whilst the additional fees which he receives as the sexton, being fixed at a time when the price of labour was so much lower than it is at present, are but a bare equivalent for the interruption of his ordinary occupation. It would be attended with very beneficial effects, if the respect due to this very useful, though subordinate office, were maintained beyond what it is, at present, by the appointment of men of rather a superior description to those who now generally fill it; and that their acceptance of the office were insured by a liberal addition to the salary, which the parish would not fail to find their account in granting to persons of worthy characters and suitable attainments; whilst the parochial minister, with whom the appointment absolutely rests, would receive much accommodation; and even the solemnity of divine worship be materially promoted by having an intelligent and decorous person to fill that situation.

We add the expression of our conviction that a competent parish clerk, in respect to the comfort of public worship, approaches more nearly than is usually thought, to the importance of a competent incumbent.

The Propriety of the Time of Christ's Appearance in the World; a Sermon, preached May 23, 1808, at the Opening of the New General-Baptist Meeting House, Cranbrook in Kent, by John Evans, A. M. Price 1s.

An Address, delivered at Worship Street, October 2, 1808, on the Baptism by Immersion of Mr. Isaac Littleter of the Israelitish Nation, on his Profession of Christianity, &c. By John Evans, A. M. Price 1s. Sherwood and Co. London.

We place these articles together, because we learn, from an account prefixed to the latter, that Mr. Littleter being struck with Mr. Evans's explanation of the *seventy weeks* of Daniel, in the first of these discourses, requested an interview with the author, and after sundry conversations, publicly professed his faith in Jesus as the Messiah, and was baptized. Mr. E. considers the "doctrine of the Divine Unity," as having produced the most beneficial effects on this occasion. As we fully agree with this converted Jew that "the unity of God is as much a doctrine of the New, as it is of the Old Testament," we abandon to his censure all who explain the doctrine of *three* distinctions, (of some kind) in the Deity, in such a manner as to impeach his unity. They are "workmen who need to be ashamed of their work." Whether the principal impediments to the conversion of the Jews do not arise from the doctrine of the resurrection, deserves Mr. E.'s further consideration. In former days, the Jews certainly were "grieved that the resurrection from the dead was taught in the instance of Jesus:" and when the gentiles heard of the resurrection, "some mocked," and others deferred the investigation of the matter. It may be said with great truth, "the assertion of the

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Resurrection always has been, and always will be, an insurmountable obstacle to the general conversion of the Jews:" it does not, therefore, follow, that we are to abandon the doctrine of the resurrection.

Mr. E. is a gentleman of well known abilities, and arduous professional duties; that these discourses were composed in haste is evident, as we think, from several trips of the pen. The Jewish *phylacteries* were not "large pieces of parchment *sewed on the borders of their garments*:" they were square envelopes worn on the forehead, and the left arm.

"The *Essenes* were a kind of hermits, renouncing the common enjoyments of life, and dwelling *in the caves and desarts* of the earth." No: they dwelt in communities, or convents.

"*Every thing* that Jesus did possessed publicity." No: the Evangelists describe some things he did as private.

Mr. E.'s remarks on the importance of public worship are just; and he censures the late Mr. Wakefield for his attack of so beneficial an institution. In our opinion that attack did a great deal of good; as it *startled* a number of half-unsettled well-intending minds.

In the preface to his second discourse Mr. E. speaking of the transactions of the *Grand Sanhedrim* at Paris,* observes "that the sacrifices made by the Jews on the continent, for the extension of their civil rights, ill accord with the unbending strictness of the Mosiac ritual, and *have given considerable offence to their brethren in this country*." His preface closes with sentiments which every rational mind will approve, whoever be their author.

"Let us avoid putting stumbling blocks in the way of the Jews. Let us propose *Christianity* to them as Jesus proposed it to them. Instead of the modern magic of scholastic divinity, let us lay before them their own prophecies. Let us shew them their accomplishment in Jesus. Let us applaud their hatred of idolatry. Let us shew them the morality of Jesus in our lives and tempers. Let us never abridge their civil liberty, nor ever try to force their consciences. Let us remind them, that as Jews they are bound to make the law of Moses the rule of their actions. Let us try to inspire them with suspicion of rabbinical and received traditions, and a generous love of investigating religious truth for themselves. Let us avoid all rash judging, and leave their future state to God."

The text of the address is Rom. xi. i. The same inadverteancies as in the former discourse mark the same want of time for revision. The writer describes the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus as the *casting away* intended by the Apostle, p. 19, yet says, in p. 20, the Jews were *cast away* at the time of their being carried away captive by the heathen nations, *though they were afterwards restored*." He has ill expressed his meaning.

We give no opinion on the question whether the Jews shall return to their own land, though our private feeling inclines to the affirmative. Neither do we so much as attempt a calculation as to the time when. The following remarks are judicious.

If the dispersion of the Jews was thought long in the time of Julian [about 300 years after the destruction of the temple], and means were taken for their restoration, what must *now* be the opinion of all thinking persons, when nearly *fifteen hundred years* [additional] have elapsed, and these people are still in a state of ignominy and depression? We may be assured, that some valuable purpose is to be answered. The Jews are the depositaries of the Old Testament records, and these records describe the Messiah with every token of triumph and glory! Received by them, and read in their synagogues, they are permanent and energetic attestations of the *truth* of Christianity. Besides, their existence as a distinct people, in every nation under heaven, is an irrefragable proof of the authenticity of the sacred records. It is a species of protracted miracle. Go where you will, into Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, you meet the descendants of Abraham; you instantly recognize them by their features, and find them scrupulously attached to the religion of their forefathers! They are, notwithstanding the lapse of *eighteen centuries*, the same as they were in the time of our Saviour—tenacious and superstitious—perverse and obstinate to a proverb. All this is an argument for the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ. They are reserved to the glorious æra, when *the fullness of the Gentiles* shall come in, and ALL ISRAEL shall be saved.

The Jews are now so scattered and divided on the earth, that the most powerful potentate, however outrageous and intent on their destruction, could not destroy the whole nation. Nor could even the coalescing of several governments insure the complete execution of such a design. In some place there would still be Jews.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 912.

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Thoughts upon the present Condition of the Stage, and upon the Construction of the new Theatre. pp. 43. Price 1s. 6d. London, 1808.

It does not become a corps of reviewers to maintain opposite sentiments, in the same number of their work: scenes in different kingdoms are prohibited from appearing in the same act, on the theatre; —how then can we, who have gloried in the morality of our age, a few pages before, coincide with this *ancient* gentleman (and we believe ancient writer too,) who boasts of the decorum of times past, and lays very serious misbehaviour to the charge of time present?

Yet we have not the choice of postponing this subject; as we conjecture, from the rapid movements of the bricklayers and their labourers, that the new theatre will be roofed in before our next is put to press, unless our printer bestir himself "quick! quick!" In this dilemma, the writer shall tell his own tale: nobody is bound to suppose that we believe it.

He complains, in the first place, of the "outrageous size of our theatres," in which an actor can neither be heard nor seen.

This accounts (says he) for what appears to be a most vitiated taste of the public in the endurance of those childish pantomimes, Blue Beard, &c. on the very boards where Shakespeare and Otway once stormed the human heart. But this, in fact, is not such a sign of perverted taste as it is of a prudent toleration of Blue Beards, kettle-drums, or the distant view of big-bellied virgins of the sun; for if the manager did not provide these, he could give the audience nothing.

A graver evil also is caused by the outrageous size of the playhouse. With nothing to fix the attention or touch the feelings of the generality of those who frequent the theatre, the constant and indecent interruptions from ladies of easy virtue, and their paramours, are not resented as they ought to be, or as they would be, could we suppose Garrick and Mrs. Cibber arising from the dead, again to charm us, and treading a stage of reasonable dimensions, and on which their powers could be understood and appretiated. Should the internal part of the theatre have attractions to keep those who pay at the door, in their places, the lobbies would not be filled with profligates of every description, familiarising the yet uncorrupted and modest to scenes of such meretricious impudence; hardly exaggerated by Hogarth in the supper in his Rake's Progress. What parent can conduct his wife and daughters through this sty without trembling with the fear, that, though those sights are to them shocking and horrible to-day, they may not be so to-morrow? An audience, that went to the play to hear and see, would quickly interfere with these orgies.———

The scene was hardly ever disconcerted by noisy quarrels, blows, or such indecencies as we now witness. ———

Women of the town were never permitted in the boxes below stairs, with the single exception of the beautiful Kitty Fisher, whose appearance occasioned great dismay among all the frequenters, male and female, of the hitherto unpolluted front boxes.

As the subject is of great importance, we could have wished that some professional man of eminence had favoured this writer with assistance, on that part of his pamphlet which proposes to insure the safety of an audience, under an apprehension of danger. Mr. Sanders, who published a Treatise on the Construction of Theatres, would have been an acceptable coadjutor. The only proposition made by our author is the following: the public to pay the extra expence.

To the two galleries, and the lowest tier of boxes, *three distinct rooms* or *corridors* should be joined; these should be arched, and the floors stuccoed. An additional solid staircase to each tier should be flung open to facilitate the escape of the multitude, on the appearance or apprehension of danger. Under the conviction that the moment such places were reached, all peril would cease, a fair hope might be entertained, that these staircases would be descended with little dangerous precipitation, whereby some of the worst calamities might be avoided, the terrible accidents that happen from pressure, and one unfortunate being falling over the other.

We have on former occasions stated our opinion on further facilities for exit to a disturbed audience: we insist, that a substantial wall should separate the theatre from the corridors; that the doors for egress should, some or more of them, be opened to the audience *every night*: many parts also, that are now made of wood, as pillars, and other supports, and even window and door frames, should be of iron; as they are in the linen manufactory at Shrewsbury, described in a preceding article, page 489. The building itself should also be insulated, and situated where the crowds issuing from it, could stop a few minutes, on occasion, in safety and at ease.

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LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Alexander Walker, Lecturer on Physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work to be called The Archives of Universal Science; the grand object of this work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other journals embrace, and by involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day making throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point its influence upon the Sciences, and its application to the Arts.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish the first volume of their Records. It will contain some very valuable contributions from practitioners of first rate eminence in the metropolis.

Mr. G. Burnett has in forwardness for publication, in two duodecimo volumes, The Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary remarks and criticisms. It is the prime object of these volumes, to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces as deserve to have a permanent influence on public opinion; thus connecting the prose writings also of our great poet into a popular classic.

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their design of completing the County Reports; Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are in the press and are expected to appear before Christmas.

A novel from the pen of Mrs. Hanway is in the press and will make its appearance before Christmas; it will be entitled, Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian Language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

Mr. Carmichael has in the press a second edition much enlarged, of his Essay on the Effects of Carbonate and other Preparations of Iron on Cancer; with an inquiry into that disease. Among the additions are a number of interesting cases, a disquisition on the uses of the oxide of iron in the blood, and remarks on such diseases as depend on its excess or deficiency, or in any way bear a relation to Cancer; with an attempt to answer the queries of the Medical Society in London, for investigating the nature and cure of that complaint.

Mr. John Murdoch, of Hart-street, has nearly completed a work which he intends to publish by subscription, to be entitled, The Dictionary of Distinction, which is to consist of three alphabets; containing, 1st. Words the same in sound but of different spelling and signification, including such as have any similarity of sound; 2d. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected; 3d The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter *e*: the shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Walker's Dictionary.

The author of the Military Mentor is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War, and on Modern Military Tactics.

A new edition with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. Joyce, is nearly ready for publication.

The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Percival Stockdale will make their appearance early in next year. They will include many anecdotes of the illustrious men with whom he has been connected; the work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers, at each of which places he had resided.

Mr. George Montague's Supplement to his History of British Shells is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. R. Nares will shortly put to press a Dictionary of the Middle Language of England, or the Age of Shakespeare, on the plan of Johnson's Dictionary.

Dr. C. Burney has nearly completed, at the Cambridge press, his very learned work on the Choruses of Æschylus, and it will soon be published.

Mr. Plumtre, of Clare-hall, has in the press Four Discourses on the Stage, preached lately at Cambridge.

A new edition is in the press of Quarle's Meditations, called Judgement and Mercy for Afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarle, by his widow Ursula; testimonials of his character and talents; with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume, to which there will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head from the original by Marshall.

Messrs. Mathison and Mason of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, will publish the third of December a new edition of their East-India Directory, with great additions and alterations, corrected up to November 20, 1808, by permission of the Hon. East-India Company.

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On Monday evening, January 2, 1809, will be published the first number, price ninepence, of a new weekly paper, entitled The Family Gazette. This paper will be adapted for families and seminaries, by a strict regard to decorum, utility, and sound principles; and for general readers, by the quantity, variety, and arrangement of its contents. It will be printed in imperial octavo, in thirty-two columns, on good paper, and the press-work executed with particular care. Supplements will be occasionally published, so as to present the reader with all important public papers at full length, and with a satisfactory digest and abridgment of parliamentary proceedings. An index will be given at the end of each year; and the whole will constitute a complete annual register of public affairs. All persons interested in the education of youth will find a special regard paid in this paper to the rising generation: sound principles, in morals and in politics, will be invariably inculcated. The arrangement will be superior to that of any other paper, as every particular subject will be found under its appropriate head, and not in the disjointed manner in which they usually appear. Agriculturists, and persons connected with trade, will find fully detailed the latest accounts of the price of corn and the state of the markets, from the Saturday's London Gazette and from intelligence received by post on Monday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

We understand that our reviewer of Dr. Jameson's Dictionary, has expressed himself too generally on the subject of the appellation *hog* being given to a young sheep. In Wiltshire, and on Salisbury plain, for instance, the shepherds call a sheep of *one year* old, by no other name.

The common people in that county use the word *hog* also, as a verb, implying, to cut *hair* or *wool* short.—What can be the etymology of the word in both these senses?

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

DISTRESSED AND INDIGENT WOMEN.

Particulars of a proposed Institution, for relieving distressed and indigent Women, by supplying them with suitable Employment.

It is intended that a house shall be taken in a respectable and populous neighbourhood, for the sale of various articles of wearing apparel, and ornamented works. A warehouse shall also be taken, in a more retired situation, where goods shall be cut out, and delivered to women applying for work.

The public, (particularly ladies,) is invited to subscribe annually a sum not less than 10s. 6d. A list of subscribers will be printed, or written in large characters, and pasted up in the warehouse.

Women wanting employ shall apply to one of these ladies for a recommendation to the society. The lady recommending will be answerable to the amount of 20s. that the goods entrusted to the workwoman shall be returned.—Ladies will be careful to recommend those only whose characters are good.

The ladies will choose from themselves a committee, who shall by rotation attend daily at the warehouse, inspect the work cut out, and that returned when made up and fit for sale. It will be their province to inquire into the ability of the women, and to see that they are qualified to execute the works entrusted to them. They will also take care the society be not injured by the employment of unskilful, or unprincipled servants.

It will be the object of the society to avoid as much as possible taking in, or selling those articles on which the industry of women is *now* engaged. They will also strive to avoid any interference with those shops in which women usually work or serve.

The society will neither give extravagant prices to the workwomen, nor undersell the regular trader; the grand design being to provide suitable employment for the poor, but industrious and respectable females, and to prevent the temptations to vice.

It is hoped that those distinguished persons, who can insure to it the public attention, will patronise a design which is likely to be so extensively beneficial, and which, it is evident, can have been formed from no motive of self interest, and is also free from suspicion of being the work of a party.—In a political point of view, also, it is highly important; for industry will be promoted in whatever way the talents of the individual inclines her to exercise it.

It is not too much to expect, that persons of humanity and intelligence will come forward, and aid the formation of the institution by their personal exertions, and advice.

Nor can it fail of meeting with the best wishes of every female heart: and it is hoped that the ladies, who must feel that their suggestions and co-operations are necessary to ensure its success, and promote its benefit in the most delicate way, will not suffer it to languish for want of their assistance; but that they will consider it as the cause of humanity, and eminently theirs, and will exert themselves to make it deserving of universal patronage.

Letters, post paid, addressed to the Panorama Office, 108, Hatton Garden, will be forwarded to the promoters of the institution.

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DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE

On Thursday, Nov. 10, was performed at this theatre for the first time, a new drama, in three Acts, called *The Siege of St. Quintin; or Spanish Heroism.*

Spaniards.

Emanuel Philip (Duke of Savoy)	Mr. Putnam.
Count Egmont (the General)	Mr. Elliston.
Theodore (his Son,)	Master Wallack.
Everard (the Military Minstrel)	Mr. Braham.
Bertrand	Mr. De Camp.
Alvarez	Mr. Ray.
Miguel	Mr. Miller.
Adriana (Wife of Egmont)	Mrs. H. Siddons.

English.

Sir Leinster Kildare	Mr. Johnstone.
Captain	Mr. Maddocks.
Jack	Mr. Penley.

French.

De Courcy (Governor of the Castle)	Mr. Raymond.
Lorocke	Mr. Smith.
Rosa De Valmont	Miss Ray.
Margaret	Miss Tidswell.

Fable.—Egmont and his Countess, Adriana, fall into the hands of De Courcy, the governor of St. Quintin, by whom they are immured in separate prisons: Egmont, in a cold subterraneous cave, the entrance into which is covered with a ponderous iron grating. De Courcy is enamoured of the charms of Adriana: and endeavours to win her affections from her husband, and fix them on himself. His stratagems are, however, frustrated by Adriana, who gains to her interest her keepers, Bertrand and Rosa de Valmont, from whom she contrives to procure the key of Egmont's prison; extricates him from his confinement, and shuts up De Courcy in his stead. Egmont, by the help of his son, who is also a prisoner, obtains the pass-word, deludes the guards, returns to his commander-in-chief, and afterwards executes the attack and expulsion of the enemy from St. Quintin.

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It is distressing to our feelings that we cannot praise this first essay made by our theatrical caterers to honour the Spaniards, and their noble cause; but to attempt to speak of the merit of this piece would be to subject ourselves to write what we could not believe, and at once to insult our own understanding, and that of our readers, by recording the history of a mere abortion. It is the production (if we are right, by-the-bye, a translation from the French) of Mr. Hook, jun. and certainly will rank him as a tolerable adept in preparing clumsy tricks for pantomimes; it was said, by the previous puffs in the newspapers, to have been *touched* by Mr. Sheridan. If so, he must have performed the operation when he was either in a galvanized state, or fast asleep. The music is by Mr. Hook, sen.—the less that is said of it the better.

Although we cannot praise either the author, the toucher, or the composer, yet we will not refuse our commendations to a trio equally important, since the decline of dramatic literature; we mean the scene-painter, the machinist, and the tailor; whose splendid labours we hope to behold in some other piece rather more marked by common sense, as we can have no doubt that the drama of the Siege of St. Quintin will ere long give up the ghost, and as their respective performances will do quite as well for any other piece, when, to express ourselves *à la militaire*, the siege has been raised!

A duet taken from *The English Fleet* was admirably sung by two boys, Masters Durousset and Huckle, pupils of Corri.

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KING'S THEATRE.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 10, a new melo-dramatic opera, called *The Exile*, was performed for the first time at this theatre, of which the following is the Dramatis Personæ.

Count Ulrick	Mr. Pope.
Count Calmar	Mr. Incledon.
The Governor	Mr. Munden.
Baron Altradoff	Mr. Liston.
Servitz	Mr. Fawcett.
Daran	Mr. Young.
Patriarch	Mr. Cresswell.
Rimski	Mr. Murray.
Yermack	Mr. Chapman.
Welzien	Mr. Jefferies.
Empress Elizabeth	Mrs. St. Leger.
Catherine	Mrs. Dickons.
Alexina	Mrs. H. Johnston.
Sedona	Mrs. Gibbs.
Anna	Mrs. Liston.

Fable.—Count Ulrick is banished to Siberia, by the Prince Lowenstern. He is followed thither by Sedona, his wife, and his daughter, Alexina.—Romanoff, the nephew of the governor of Tobolskow, frequently visiting the wretched family at their retreat, a mutual attachment takes place between him and Alexina, which his uncle suspecting, with a view of compelling him to marry the niece of Prince Lowenstern, banishes him beyond the frontiers, and endeavours to force Alexina into a marriage with Welzien. Romanoff assumes the name of Daran, goes to St. Petersburgh, and, in the disguise of an

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Indian, gets into the service of Baron Altradoff, nephew of Prince Lowenstern, and accompanies him to Tobolskow, whither the Baron is journeying to claim the hand of Catherine, the governor's niece, whose affections were already devoted to Count Calmar, by whom she is beloved. Romanoff assumes a ferocious aspect, and a deadly hate to the Exile and his family, and completely blinds the governor as to his intentions, and, jointly with Welzien, is entrusted with the execution of the Empress's orders; in pursuance of which Ulrick is dragged from his retreat, and imprisoned in Tobolskow, and they are sent in pursuit of Alexina, who has set out, accompanied by Yermach, a faithful domestic, to St. Petersburgh, to solicit her father's pardon. He completely frustrates the vindictive designs of Welzien, and Alexina reaches the neighbourhood of Moscow in safety. The rejoicings of the inhabitants announced the succession of Elizabeth to the throne of Russia. Alexina rushes into the presence of her new sovereign, and procures, through the means of the disguised Romanoff, her father's pardon, and immediately departs for Siberia, without waiting for the deed of pardon to be completed: by which means she is again subjected to all the bitterness of sorrow, and is compelled to marry the supposed Daran. The governor at length receives the royal mandate from his court for the liberation of Count Ulrick, and by it becomes acquainted with the villainy and disgrace of Prince Lowenstern, which reconciles him to the union of his daughter with Count Calmar Daran throws off his disguise, appears as Romanoff, claims Alexina for his bride, and the Exile is restored to his former honours. .....

This piece is the production of Mr. Reynolds, and has been described by the paid for puffs in the newspapers, as "of the first order." We therefore hope such of our readers as have witnessed its performance, have improved the opportunity of judging for themselves, what a modern piece "of the first order" consists of. For our part we found it, in point of literary merit, like Gratiano's reasons, not worth the looking after.* But we were not much disappointed, as from a mere opera we do not expect any thing like sense or reason—no, not even from a *new grand melo dramatic opera*, interspersed with comic-tragic-buffoon-pantomime; all which ingredients may be here discovered, with the usual characteristics of spectacle, processions, dancing, &c. intended to supply the want of originality of character, and probability of incident; a mere holiday shew, interlarded with nonsensical songs and bad jokes. "But," says the author,* "*beef* and *mutton* are the objects "of my ambition; and perhaps I would as "soon gain them by bad jokes as by good "jokes; because, if, BY ACCIDENT, I "were to write one STERLING comedy, "I know to a certainty I could never write "another; and therefore I should be *damned* "by comparison." Thus it appears, from this beef and mutton logic, that the author will "cudgel his brains no longer," being determined to write very bad pieces, for fear he should, by accident, write a good one.—We are afraid this accident will not befal either Mr. R. or any other of the present fashionable play-makers; not having *any sterling* about them, they are in no danger of being *damned* by such comparison.

The character of baron Altradoff, seems to have been drawn for the purpose of delineating and ridiculing the prevailing taste for publishing books of travels, tours, &c.—but from the author's not supplying him with a spark of wit, or discriminating satire, he proved a mere non-entity, and had nothing to recommend him to cut a figure withal but what the taylor and the whisker-manufacturer had furnished him.—He is called a *peeping traveller*, and the military governor of Tobolskow is represented to be a *dancing governor*.

The performers did no injustice to the author; they powerfully supported his pantomime and buffoonery, from the dancing governor to the filial Alexina. But the principal attraction was the first appearance of Mr. Young, who seems to be possessed of talents that, with industry and attention, bid well to place him advantageously in the public favour; and we shall be much disappointed, if, in process of time, he does not become a first-rate actor; provided he has fair play. But let him beware of flattery, nor ever lose himself by applying to the vile usage of newspaper puffs, as the managers do, to make their trash pass current. If he is determined to be respectable in his profession, he must, upon due consideration, abhor the stipendiated parasites of the players as much as if they were bespattering him with calumny and degradation, because he did not pay up to their price—a practice we know to have been often used by reptiles about the press, to the disgrace of its freedom, and fair and manly criticism.

The music is the production of Mr. Mazzinghi, some of which is very pleasing, particularly the pantomime part.—For a specimen of the songs our readers will recur to our article POETRY, p. 674.

* Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice: his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. SHAKESPARE.

* Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 89, for Mr. Reynolds' *Defence of Bad Writing!*

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The story of *The Exile* is taken from the *Elizabeth* of Mme. Cottin, reviewed in Panorama, Vol. I. p. 990. That it should have attracted dramatic notice is not a matter of surprize, we wish it had been more rationally performed.—The Russian history affords variety of interesting subjects fit for the theatre, and we have frequently wondered that no accomplished English author has dramatized the fate of Prince Menzicoff; particularly as M. de la Harpe not only set the example by his tragedy of Menzicoff, but also by his admired Historical Memoir of that Prince, which it is our pride to have given at full length, in p. 321, *et seq.* of our first volume. How peculiarly affecting is his description of the death of Menzicoff! and what a contrast does the following simple recital offer to the pantomimic mummery of *The Exile!*

"Religion," says M. de la Harpe, even in the height of his philosophical career, "religion, which is the last asylum of fallen grandeur and a disturbed mind, appeared to be the principal support and occupation of Menzikoff. He had constructed an oratory; and his house, in its religious offices, resembled a cloister. The whole family assembled daily for public worship; in the morning and at noon; in the evening and at midnight.—He had not been six months in the desert when his eldest daughter was attacked by the small pox; he was her nurse and her physician, but all his care was in vain; he saw her die as he had seen her mother;* and he recited over her lifeless form, the prayers which the Greek ritual prescribes for the dead. She was buried in his oratory, and he marked the place where he wished to be interred near her remains, and which it was appointed by the being who measures out our days and years, that he should shortly occupy. The disease which had carried off his eldest daughter, was communicated to his other children; he had, however, the happiness to see them recover, but it was for a short time that he enjoyed it. Paternal solicitude more painful and afflicting than the fatigue he underwent and the privations he suffered, exhausted his strength; its decay he endeavoured in vain to conceal. A slow fever brought him to his end. "How happy should I be," said he, at his last hour, "if I had only to "render an account to God, of the period of "my exile." He died in the month of November, 1729, in the arms of his children, exhorting them, while the power of utterance remained to him, to remember his errors and to avoid them."

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* The Princess Menzicoff, smitten as she was by such rapid and multiplied misfortunes, could not support the horrid and fatiguing journey: she had lost her sight from continual weeping, and expired near Casan, in the arms of her husband. She was a woman of pre-eminent merit, distinguished by her birth and by her beauty, and whose virtues never relaxed in the brilliancy of her youth and the height of her fortune. Her memory was long held in veneration at the court of Russia, for the sweetness of her disposition, her sincere piety, and her charity to the poor and wretched. Menzikoff dug the grave with his own hands in which he interred her, and he scarce had time allowed him to shed a few tears over it, when he was obliged to proceed on his journey to the deserts of Siberia, 800 leagues from Petersburgh.

ACTORS VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir;—In your Panorama of October last (Vol. V. pp. 87, 88.) you seem to treat the players rather roughly on account of certain obnoxious performances; now, in justice to them, I hope you will have the candour to acknowledge that they are not to blame, since the performances are chosen by the managers, under whom they act as servants. I can inform you that the plays you have so properly noticed have been strongly reprobated by many of the performers—they have condemned as much as you can do, the pertinacity and obstinacy of certain imperious managers, who have had the individual effrontery to oppose at their respective theatres the *vox populi* of England, when raised either for the Spaniards, or our military defenders. Nor should it, Sir, escape your notice, that all the minor theatres in town and country have been performing pieces entirely in coincidence with the national spirit; while Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and the suffocating Haymarket,*

* You have properly distinguished this theatre by the appellation *suffocating*. Some years ago, a number of unfortunate people were suffocated at this theatre, owing to the pit entrance being so inconvenient; notwithstanding this dreadful example, the inconvenience still continues, and thirteen steep stairs, are obliged to be descended, leading into a *cavern*, before admission can be obtained. Should not the magistrates be empowered to remedy such evils? are they not bound to refuse a licence for this theatre; until they see the safety of the public fully provided for?—If a fire were to happen during the performance, scarcely any of the audience could escape; the passages are all so very

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to their eternal shame be it spoken, have been the only theatres performing those pieces you have so decidedly condemned. Nay, so persevering has been the self-willed controuler of the second, that Pizarro was again advertised in the bills for Tuesday the 25th of October; and I am confidently told was only withdrawn by the express command of ONE whom the manager dare not offend. Although, Sir, I do not wish to overload my good Lord Chamberlain with the ungracious management of the play-houses, yet somebody should take care to prevent the ambassadors to our court from being insulted; and I am glad to recognize the authority here used.

In pure justice to other theatrical managers I beg leave to inform your readers that Mr. Wroughton is manager of Drury-Lane theatre; Mr. John Philip Kemble, of Covent-Garden, (and not *Don* Philip, or *Don* John, as ill-naturedly said in a morning print, who certainly did not mean to compliment the Spaniards thereby).

I am truly pleased at the attention you pay to the theatre, and hope you will not relax in your laudable observations; for it is disgusting to read the fulsome panegyricks of our diurnal prints; scarcely any of them have had the hardihood to condemn the thrusting forward Pizarro at the present crisis; none of them in the manly manner you have so ardently expressed yourself.

En passant, Mr. Editor, allow me to remark how very different the noble Spaniards were treating us at the time the Covent-Garden manager, by the aid of Kotzebue-Sheridan's Pizarro, was consigning them to execration. The following is an extract of a letter from Corunna, dated October 16th.

"Generals Sir D. Baird, Manningham, Warde and Crauford went last night to the theatre; a new entertainment was repeated, entitled THE PARLIAMENT OF PLUTUS, OR FERNANDO AND GEORGE TRIUMPHANT; in which Kings Ferdinand VII. and George III. embraced each other several times; this was received with enthusiastic applause, as also GOD SAVE THE KING, *which was introduced frequently, and performed with the whole house standing.* The British officers were invited into the private boxes, and every Spaniard seems to recognize an old friend in every Englishman he meets.—Indeed we now see verifying their old proverb, "*Con todo el mundo guerra, y paz con Yuglattera.*—Peace with England and war with all the world."

Now, Mr. Editor, if our London managers continue so intent in performing pieces whose history is against the spirit of patriotism, why not at once dramatize the *Norman Conquest, à la Corse?* They may find one ready for them at Paris, entitled *Guillaume le Conquérant*, in which "Harold is represented as a great coward, in order that he may be like the English;" for though it must be acknowledged they allow us some bravery on the sea, yet the soldiers and the people are taught to believe that we cannot possibly encounter them on land. As this piece was written by order of Buonaparte, at the time of his so much boasted of invasion, I have no doubt it would be soon noticed in the *Moniteur* as a proof of the English people's returning to reason through those *virtuous* organs the play-houses of the capital!—It would delight the Thuilleries more than the spectacle of Caractacus, though that is written by an *Englishman*, and set off by the splendid decorations of the genius of a *French* dancer;—it would please our enemy perhaps as much as the representation of the Mayor of Garrat, which is *now* exhibiting at Drury-Lane theatre, to ridicule our militia.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

November, 1808. DRAMATICUS.

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COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

A new theatre will be erected with all possible expedition, by Robert Smirk, jun. esq. architect, on the site of the late theatre-royal, Covent-garden, and that of the houses adjoining. In order to defray, in part, the great expence attached to this undertaking, the sum of 50,000l. we are informed has been already subscribed for, in shares of 500l. each, under the immediate patronage of his majesty. Each of the subscribers to receive, clear of the property tax, and all other charges and outgoings whatsoever, an annuity of 25l. to commence from the opening of the said new theatre, and to continue for the term of eighty-five years (being the remaining term of the lease, and of all the premises), with the addition of an annual transferrable free-admission to any part of the theatre before the curtain, (private boxes excepted), for which the subscribers will be secured by the patent, and the new theatre, with the scenery, machinery, and all other property therein contained.—The subscription to be paid by instalments.—The amount of the insurance money is 44,000l.

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narrow as to preclude every possibility of even a chance of preservation.—Your observations very justly tend to censure the proprietors for not having (since that melancholy event at which I was present) rendered that theatre more commodious and convenient; it is still a disgrace to them, and to the metropolis, so far as concerns egress and regress, and should be speedily remedied.—In fact, every theatre ought to be completely insulated.

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VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VII.

We are desirous, in the present number, of accomplishing two purposes; the first is, that of enabling our readers to judge on the exercise of the duties and authorities of government, as at present established by the Spaniards, in this extraordinary crisis of their nation; and, as we conceive that Catalonia is likely to be before long the scene of important military events, we should, also, be happy to prepare our readers for judging on them with discrimination and correctness. We might have introduced these subjects in succession, as they are distinct in their nature; but according to the best intelligence that has reached us, time presses the consideration of them upon us.

The council of Castile *was* the highest authority in Spain, and was treated as such by Joseph Buonaparte. It was in some degree analogous to our Privy Council, the Orders of which are regarded as entitled to general obedience, when they are the consequences of regulations authorised by parliament; or when they look forward to speedy support by parliamentary authority. It was also in some degree analogous to our upper house of parliament, as a tribunal of *dernier resort*, and competent to the decision of cases of intricacy and importance. The following account of this council is the most satisfactory with which we are acquainted.

The council of Castile holds the first rank among the councils and tribunals of the kingdom; it is at once a council of administration, which has the inspection of all the interior operations of government, and a sovereign tribunal that has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes, and in certain cases receives appeals from the other tribunals.

The council of Castile is composed of five chambers. The first, the *Sala de Govierno*, which is confined to the affairs of administration; it also receives references accompanied with necessary forms, brought to the council in extraordinary cases; but it is only to send them to the second *Sala de Govierno*, or to the *Sala de Justicia*, according to circumstances.

The second *Sala de Govierno* judges some of the causes brought before the council of Castile by extraordinary reference, but its chief occupation is in matters relative to the manufactures, bridges, banks, and causeways, of the kingdom.

The chamber of *Mil y Quinientos* or of *one thousand five hundred*, thus called because those who appeal to it from the sentences and judgments of the sovereign tribunals are obliged to deposit *fifteen hundred ducats*, which they forfeit in case of losing the appeal.

The *Sala de Justicia* has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes, the particulars of which would be uninteresting, and perhaps unintelligible, to most of our readers; and for the judgment of capital causes of a certain description this chamber is united to the others.

The *Sala de Provincia* judges appeals in all important cases, and receives those from the judgments of the two lieutenants civil of Madrid *(Tenientes de Villa)* and from those of the *Alcaldes de Corte* in civil affairs. These form a sixth chamber.

The chamber of the *Alcaldes de Casa y Corte* was formerly the tribunal which always accompanied the court of Spain. Since this is understood to be fixed at Madrid, the tribunal has been fixed there also; and as it formerly had a provincial jurisdiction near the residence of the Sovereign, it has still preserved such a jurisdiction to a certain distance from the capital.

The council of Castile is the only one acknowledged by the grandees of Spain, and all its members have the right of *committimus*.

The head of the council of Castile has the title of president or governor: these two dignities differ but little, except in honorary distinctions. The president of the council of Castile must always be a grandee of Spain. When he appears in public, he has particular privileges.

The office of president of the council of Castile had been revived, after a long interruption, in the person of the count d'Aranda, in one of those critical moments when men of genius become necessary. He discharged the duties of it during seven years, with energy and wisdom.

The oldest members of this council, form what is called in Spain the *Camara*, properly the privy council of the monarch, and at the same time a sovereign tribunal for certain causes, such as all which have relation to the right of patronage, the successions of persons of the royal family, and all contests relative to the rights of cities *(Ciudades)* which differ from *Villas*, the former having a particular jurisdiction, and being represented in the Cortes of the kingdom. Madrid is only a *Villa*, yet is represented in the Cortes like the *Ciudades*. But this is the only exception.

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The *Camara* is also the council which issues all acts or patents of royal favour. All places in the magistracy, and all consistorial benefices are conferred by its means. It recommends to his majesty, through the medium of his minister of favour and justice, three persons to fill them, and the king chuses one of the three.

All the members of the *Camara* are ancient counsellors of Castile; these seldom obtain their places without having been presidents of a chancery or an audience, or at least ancient counsellors of one of these tribunals, or Alcade de Corte.

Under the circumstances that have lately happened in Spain, the council of Castile was placed in a very delicate and difficult situation. Ferdinand had appointed his uncle Antonio, president of a junta for governing the state. The old council naturally continued to be the channel of communication between the government and the nation, as before. While the French troops were in Madrid the council was under French powers, and was obliged to yield obedience to the peremptory tone of Murat, in his demand for the delivery of the Prince of Peace from his prison. The council however interfered with *some* effect in saving several of the Spaniards who were taken by the French in the affair of the second of May; and it received *verbal* and confidential communications from Ferdinand by means of Don J. J. Navarro. In consequence of these, it debated on the propriety of ordering a general increase of the Spanish military, throughout the provinces; but, this, on account of the augmented risque to which it would subject their Princes taken in the toils at Bayonne, was abandoned, as a *formal* act, or act of the council, and the measure was entrusted to the president the Infant Antonio, who "transmitted instructions privately to the captains general of the provinces, to take every measure consistent with prudence to increase their military force." In the meanwhile the council *publicly* commanded the most cordial intercourse to be maintained with the French troops, and was under the necessity of appearing to countenance the acts of Murat, and the assumption of Joseph Buonaparte, who, when he arrived at Madrid, lost no time in canvassing this council for its good opinion, and inducing it to lend a sanction by its authority and weight in the state to his ulterior projects. When that usurper quitted Madrid, the whole weight of government rested for a time, on the council of Castile: but the institution of a SUPREME *Junta of the Kingdom* deprived it of the precedence which it had enjoyed, and it has publicly professed obedience, in the present extraordinary circumstances to this new depository of the sovereign power.

We confess, that we *had* dreaded the effect of Spanish pride and inflexibility on the question of precedence in the arrangement of the powers destined to exercise authority; but, it affords us infinite pleasure to learn that an uniformity of action is likely to be established, and we shall not think the worse of Ferdinand, or his advisers, if measures appear to have been taken *by his suggestion*, or at his instance, for this purpose.

For the present, the government of Spain is in the Supreme Junta of the kingdom: and as the members which compose it perform no common part on the theatre of events, but are destined either to an enviable immortality, if successful, or to a pitiful distinction among the unfortunate, if unsuccessful, we shall record their installation into office and their names, and close the subject with our best wishes in behalf of their honest and patriotic endeavours to save and serve their country.

List of the Members assembled, at the Junta of Aranjuez, Sept. 23, 1808.

President, *ad interim*, The most excellent Senor the Conde Florida Blanca.—Arragon: Don Francisco Palafox, Don Lorenzo Calce.—Asturias; The Most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos, the Marquis de Campo Segrado.—Old Castile; Don Lorenzo Bonifaes de Quintan.—Valdes, absent.—Catalonia; The Marquis de Villel, the Marquis de Sabazona.—Cordova; The Marquis de la Puebla, Don Juan de Dios Raber.—Estremadura; Don Martin de Garoy, Don Felix de Oualle. Grenada;—Don Rodrigo Requeliude, Don Luis Gines de Gines y Salido.—Jaen; Don Sebastian de Tocano, Don Francisco Paula Ossorio.—For Majorca, and the adjacent Islands; Don Thomas de Vizi, Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.—Murcia; The Most Excellent Senor the President, *ad interim*, the Senor Marquis de Villar.—Seville; The Senor Archbishop of Laodicea, the Conde de Tilli.—Toledo: Don Pedro de Ribero, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.—Valencia; The Conde de Contamina, El Principe de Pio.

In consequence of the agreement of yesterday, the 24th inst. made in a preparatory conference, and by which it was resolved, that at half past nine o'clock this morning, the Supreme Central Junta of government of the kingdom should be installed, to which effect all the most serene deputies present in this royal residence, amounting to more than two-thirds of the number which should compose the junta of government, who are mentioned alphabetically in the margin, were summoned, the ceremony was observed in the following manner:—The said most serene deputies assembled in the sacristy of the chapel belonging to the palace of the

royal residence, and when formed, seated themselves on the benches placed on both sides for that purpose. They then heard mass, which was celebrated by the most excellent the archbishop of Laodicea, coadjutor of the archbishop of Seville, and deputy of that kingdom: after which the following oath, which had been previously taken by that prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the holy Evangelists, to all the most serene deputies:

"You swear by God and his Holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that in the employment and functions of a member of the Central Supreme Junta of government of the kingdom, you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his rights and sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our rights and privileges, our laws and usages, and especially those relative to the succession to the reigning family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies even at the hazard of your life, safety, and property?—So I swear."

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you, as one who has taken his holy name in vain. Amen."

A solemn Te Deum was sung by the community of barefooted monks of St. Pascual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the fine battalion of light troops of Valentia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the chapel to the staircase of the royal palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the juntas. The opening of the gates of the royal palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of our kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which, they were shut up, drew tears even from the firmest of the spectators. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most serene deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which the actual president *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often expressing by lively acclamations their joy, and the affections with which they were inspired by a body who were to fulfil such great hopes, which were the more properly conceived, in proportion to the dignified sincerity with which the most august proceeding which the nation has ever witnessed has been celebrated.

The most serene deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees, who, according to the agreement of yesterday, are to compose the Junta of government, in absence of our king and master Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certification of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the president of the council, for his information, and that of the tribunal. In the meantime communications are made to him of the last orders agreed on.

MARTIN DE GAROY,
General Secretary *ad interim*.

Royal Palace of Aranjuez, Sept. 27, 1808.

. . . . . .

Buonaparte has deceived himself and us very greatly if he do not make Catalonia the scene of tremendous exploits before long. His main effort will certainly be made in the province of Biscay, and in the North West of the Peninsula; but the Eastern coast must expect its share of the convulsions attendant on the atrocities of the times. We have already [Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1146] suggested some particulars relating to this province; in the present paper we shall endeavour to complete them by original communications from another quarter.

We begin our account with Lerida; A city, the walls of which are bathed by the Segra: this river, which forced Cæsar to display the whole of those vast resources which distinguished his genius, presents the soldier who follows his course with an extensive field for meditation and study. From Siuda the first city in Catalonia on the side of Arragon, you next reach Cervera; a city which overlooks a spacious and fruitful plain. Not far from Cervera, is the mountain of Cardonna, covered on the top with a forest of pines, and containing within its bulky sides an inexhaustible salt mine, on which the rays of the sun play with such curious effect as to make it appear a quarry of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. This salt is hard enough even to admit of vases, urns, boxes, and various other utensils being formed of it.

Having passed Igualada, a city which offers nothing that can fix a traveller's attention, you reach Molin del Rey, a remarkable town for its picturesque situation, its numerous paper mills, and the beautiful bridge five hundred and fifty paces in length across the Lobregat, a rivulet which swells into a dangerous tor-

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rent after a day's rain, although you might wade across it in fine weather.

Between Iqualda and Molin del Rey, you have on your left the prospect of Mont-Serrat, celebrated for its monastery, and the sixty friars whose virtues obtained praise even from a philosopher of the day. The archbishop of Auch, the bishops of Tarbes and Castres passed part of the season of persecution in that retreat, and through their piety and resignation in adversity, acquired the esteem and veneration of their hospitable protectors.

Like all churches in Spain, the convent of Mont-Serrat possesses immense property, accumulated by the piety of the faithful. But who can explore that part of the mountain called the *desert*, without experiencing a sentiment of respect and admiration for those anchorets, who inhabit thirteen hermitages, built on the points of sharp rocks like so many pyramids, which give the mountain an aspect both hideous and picturesque? Those hermits are for the most part old officers or gentlemen, who having long been tossed on the stormy sea of the passions, seek and find true felicity in meditation and silence. These impending rocks, these delightful vallies, covered with cool shades and carpeted with rich verdure; these streams of limpid waters precipitating themselves down the sharp edges of the rocks; the doleful croaking of birds of prey that keep slowly hovering over the black points of rocks that seem to reach the clouds; the soft melody of the nightingale, that breaks on the astonished ear; these hermits you meet prostrate before a cross placed at the entrance of some grotto; those contrasts plunge the soul in a delightful reverie, and sensations little short of divine.

From Molin del Rey the distance is only four leagues to Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia. The road follows the banks of the Lobregat for some time, and afterwards leaves it meandring across a fruitful plain on the right. After having passed through several well built and opulent villages, we come to the *covered cross*; thus called from a lofty cross, placed under an arch supported by columns. It is difficult to imagine a more pleasant landscape and a more majestic prospect, than that which is discovered from this hill. To the right and left the sight loses itself on a plain covered with orange, lemon, olive, fig, and almond trees, set in rows, parting the different estates, or scattered about in the fields. Some pretty country houses and manufactories, the white walls of which reflect the rays of the sun, offer an agreeable contrast with the deep green of the trees. At the distance of a league, and directly opposite, stands the city of Barcelona. It seems as if fresh from the hands of the workmen: the houses painted white on the outside, give it an appearance of great neatness. Fortified on the land-side, this city is protected on the west by Mount Jouy, a lofty mountain crowned with a fortress, from the centre of which rises a signal tower. Between the fortress and the foot of the mountain are vineyards and houses which decorate its sides. On the eastern side the city is overlooked by a citadel built by Philip V. the purpose of which seems rather to awe the inhabitants than to protect them: though it might answer this last intention if absolutely necessary. The sea on the south terminates the picture by a vast semicircular horizon. If, while going down the soft declivity that leads from the covered cross to Barcelona, we look behind us, the eye is agreeably engaged by a chain of mountains that border the plain on the north. The summit of those mountains is covered with groves of pine trees; the sides with vineyards in a high state of cultivation; the foot with villages and country houses farther than the eye can reach, vieing with each other in beauty and elegance. On Sundays and other festivals the inhabitants of Barcelona visit these country houses for diversion and pleasure.

Whoever desires to meet with an instance of commercial activity and industry, let him visit Barcelona. Men think of, talk about, and concern themselves in, nothing but speculations; the merchants and manufacturers are crowded together. The city of Barcelona may easily be walked around in an hour, yet it contains 180,000 souls, and the churches, convents, and palaces are numerous, and cover much ground.

The trade of this city consists principally in wine and brandy with the north, in cotton, stuffs and paper with America. Holland alone draws, on an average, 80,000 pipes of wine or brandy yearly from Barcelona. Corn from the coasts of Africa, and flour from the United States of America form other branches of trade; but that with Turkey is abandoned. The Barcelonians supplied the Turks formerly with the caps they use instead of hats. The king invited them some years ago to resume that lucrative branch of trade, but they do not seem inclined to it.

If the Barcelonians neglect much longer the cleansing of their port, before fifty years have elapsed, merchant ships will not be able to enter it. The river Lobregat at the west, and that of Besos at the east, bring down sands which the currents drift into the bay, where they form a bar which vessels of 400 tons burthen can scarcely get over. It is easy to perceive that the sea retires gradually: the little town of Barcelonette, built by the Marquis de la Mina, and separated from Barcelona by a bastion, the walls of which the sea bathed formerly, now appears to be land which the sea has abandoned. In the

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gale of the 22d Dec. 1802, the sea recovered on the N. N. E. of Barcelonette a space of about thirty fathom of the ground it had quitted during the ten preceding years. Three houses were demolished by the waves. Had this retrograde movement of the sea any connection with the earthquake which was felt at that time from St. Petersburgh to Algiers? I leave this problem to the determination of the learned.

The Dutch, feeling the advantage of preserving the port of Barcelona, proposed to the Spanish government to dig a new port in the plain between Mount Jouy and the city of Barcelona; this plain is now occupied by gardens which supply the inhabitants with vegetables. They offered to defray the expence, to build the quays, and in compensation for the funds they destined to it, they requested an exclusive privilege of exportation for thirty years. His catholic majesty did not think proper to accede to their proposal. Various plans have been presented since; but till this day they content themselves with the placing some *(mauves salopes)* in the port, vessels employed to cleanse the ports, that do not take up in six months so much sand as an easterly or S. westerly gale brings in a few hours. At the time of their majesties' journey to Barcelona in 1802, the king, in return for the testimonies of affection shewn him by the Barcelonians, gave up some duties on merchandize, on condition that their produce should be applied to the necessary works for the preservation of the port.

The most remarkable public buildings are:—The custom-house, the front of which is built in marble. The great room of this edifice is allotted to the meeting of merchants at exchange hours, and serves as a ball-room during the carnival. Also the barracks, a very beautiful building, which may be considered as a sort of fortification to the city. These barracks, of an immense extent overlook the city walls, and one of the largest squares or places in Barcelona: they can only be entered by two gates, which are open on the sides and placed under two batteries that command the sea. Turn the guns and they would destroy the city. One of the gates opens toward the road leading to the fortress on Mount Jouy.

The sovereigns of Spain are known to have employed every means to intimidate the Catalonians, whose restless and turbulent spirit has caused them to revolt several times. The courage and energy they displayed in the defence of Barcelona would have reflected credit on them, had they been legally employed. But that spirit of insurrection is quelled, and in the war of 1793 the Catalonians gave proofs of their loyalty and zeal.

The situation, the walks, and the very air which is breathed at Barcelona, concur to make it one of the most pleasant residences. It might be wished that the word *dines* (money) were a little less frequent. That word it is said is the second that children are taught to pronounce; and *Dios* (God) the first. The wags go so far as to say, that these two words make but one in the Catalonian language.

Those who love to admire Roman monuments, ought not to quit Catalonia without going to Tarragona, where the Scipios dwelt. It is distant 25 leagues from Barcelona.

Before reaching Villa Franca, about half way between Barcelona and Tarragona, the traveller should stop at the bridge of Llodanet: this bridge, of a stupendous and bold construction, joins two lofty mountains over the top of which the road passes. An impetuous torrent rolls along between the two rocks with a dreadful noise.

Two leagues before we reach Tarragona, we pass under a triumphal arch, admirably preserved to this day. The construction of this monument dates as far back as the reign of Trajan.

Still following the high road, coasting the sea, appears a little wood of pine trees; where, on the right hand, in a semi-circular open place, we contemplate a tomb which the hand of time has not spared: two small shrubs which have taken root, and grown through the crevices, overshade this monument: the moss that covers it does not totally conceal two slaves in the attitude of grief. It is not known whose loss they are supposed to deplore. To this monument is attached the name of Scipio's Tomb.

On reaching the top of the high mountain on which the city of Tarragona is built, after admiring the boundless prospect of the ocean, we may examine the walls of a palace of Augustus, which partly serve to enclose the building wherein the governor of the city lodges; we may also explore the remains of an amphitheatre, and read several inscriptions of a more modern date, on stones which the Emperor Charles V. placed in the bastions; and trace an aqueduct which supplied the inhabitants of the Roman Tarragona with water from a distance of seven leagues.

We have already spoken of the port which the citizens of Tarragona had undertaken. It required no less than the constancy and perseverance of Spaniards to surmount the natural obstacles to this work: but they are in a great measure overcome, and the inhabitants begin to enjoy the reward due to their labours. This city must necessarily deprive Barcelona in time of that trade which occasions its present prosperity.

The port of Salon receives at present only the ships that come to take in the 40,000 pipes of wine or brandy which the city of Reus, about a league in land, exports annual-

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ly. It is in this small but commercial city that the most extensive glass houses of Catalonia are established.

Switzerland and Italy are visited in quest of picturesque and striking prospects; but I think it difficult to find in those countries any thing more curious and variegated than the road from Barcelona to the Pyrenees, to which route we now return. A painter would stop at every step, and always find some new landscape to delineate.

Having travelled for the space of four leagues in the plain where Barcelona is built, we reach Mataro, a very pretty little town, surrounded with orchards, filled with orange, lemon, almond, and granate trees. Mataro carries on a considerable wine trade, and has several silk, cotton, and lace manufactories, which supply Spanish America with these articles.

On leaving Mataro, we quit the plain; the prospects now lose the monotony of their former regularity, and become truly romantic. Ascending and descending hills covered with vineyards and country houses; crossing vallies filled with olive, orange, and fig trees; sometimes reaching the point of a rock we behold the sea several hundred fathoms below, and fear to be precipitated into it; but a winding in the road discovers a village, the houses of which are of a dazzling whiteness; with its fisheries in front and gardens behind. Having reached the bottom of the hill, and crossed this village, we are delighted with the neatness and industry every house exhibits. At the doors we see children, and young girls, for the most part remarkably healthy and handsome, employed in making lace for the supply of the West Indies, and beguiling their labour with innocent songs. Happiness beams on their features, and simplicity and candour in their deportment. The carriages and travellers that are for ever passing before them do not divert their attention for an instant. Such are the towns of Arend de Mar, Canet (this has a port and carries on trade with America), St. Pol, Calella and Pineda. At the distance of about half a league from the last we bid adieu to the sea, and enter a mountainous country, covered with green oaks, cork-trees (*alcornoques*), and furze. This gloomy prospect is often diversified by pleasant and fruitful vallies, and after having forded the river Tudara, we enter a plain, overlooked by the city of Girone, built on the declivity of hills, covered with forts and entrenchments. From Girone to Figueras is about four hours travelling across a well cultivated country; the military traveller may observe the position of *Col de Riols*, occupied by the Spanish army that defended the passage of the Fluvia, a river that meanders through a narrow valley at the foot of the hills, which the Spaniards had crowned with redoubts. It was on the Fluvia that Don Joseph Urrutia stopped the progress of the invading army, and from the position of Col de Riols that he wished to undertake the plan he had conceived to drive back the French beyond the mountains: which project peace prevented. We ford the Fluvia and reach Figueras, after two hours march. When we visit the castle of San Fernando, that masterpiece of fortification, the walls and all external works of which are built in free stone; and the barracks, infirmary, stables, storehouses, ramparts and even burying ground are casemated; when we see that castle, which was defended by 8,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, furnished with a numerous artillery, and supplied with plenty of provisions and ammunition, we ask how it could be possible that such a place should have capitulated without firing a shot? When peace with France had been signed, the king of Spain ordered a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the officer who commanded in San Fernando. He was sentenced to die, but instead of having his head placed on the gates of the place where he had disgraced himself, his Catholic majesty commuted the sentence into perpetual banishment.

On quitting Figueras we cross a grove of olive trees. The royal carabineers evinced there several times that the whole army was not composed of such men as the governor of San Fernando. After passing the bridge of Molins, we perceive a cross on the left; it marks the place where the count of La Union fell, as he was storming a battery which he had very nearly reached. That general was always true and brave, but his success was not constant.

Following the high road constantly overlooked by batteries which were erected either for the attack or defence of the two armies; the mind is led to inquire what benefits remain to compensate for all that blood spilt for the good of the present and future generations? Some few more names inscribed on the registers of human immortality. After indulging a few melancholy reflections, La Jonquieras, the last Spanish habitation, presents itself.

Two hours are sufficient to pass from hence to Perthus, the first French village. Perthus lies at the foot of the fortress of Bellegarde, the bastions and walls of which still bear the marks of Spanish valour, and the talents of Don Antonio Ricardos.

Catalonia, which we have just quitted, was inhabited by the Goths and Alans, who named it *Gothalonia*. It measures seventy leagues in length from east to west, and forty and forty-eight in its least and greatest breadth; it has upwards of eighty leagues of coast along the Mediterranean.

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The climate is very healthy, and near the coast delightfully temperate in consequence of the sea breeze, which springs up at ten o'clock every morning, and ceases soon after sunset. The heat of the summer is very supportable; and the winter is scarcely felt on the sea shore; the mountains contiguous to the Pyrenees are covered with snow during the winter, and the cool breeze that blows from that part of the north contributes to the salubrity of the plains.

The population of this principality amounts to about 1,400,000 souls, according to the calculation made some years ago.

This province is generally mountainous. Pine, chesnut, beech, and green oak trees are found on the mountains; corn is cultivated in the plains, but not in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants. Catalonia abounds in marble, jasper, and alabaster quarries. Mines of silver, lead, iron, tin, plum and vitriol, are found there likewise.

MOUNTAIN ASH-TREE BEARING PEARS.

We have already given the history of several unique or remarkable trees: the following may certainly be added to them.

Report speaks of *a mountain ash-tree* in the forest near Bewdly *bearing pears*. This identical tree was described by Alderman Pitts of Worcester, in the Philosophical Transactions as long ago as the year 1678: it still flourishes in the forest of Wyre, near Bewdley, in full strength and beauty. A few years ago it was accurately and scientifically described by Mr. Sowerby in his *English Botany*, under the name of the *Pyrus Domestica*. The plate 350 of that useful and elegant work represents a branch of the tree bearing fruit and flowers, which was sent to the editor, as a specimen, by Lord Viscount Valentia, who then resided in the neighbourhood at his seat at Over Asley. This tree is, I believe, quite a rarity, and I think likely to remain so, as every endeavour to propagate it has hitherto failed of success. The country people call it the "*Wilty Pear Tree*."

It is probable that the seeds or saplings of this tree, in being out of the common course of nature, may not have prolific power sufficient to propagate their species. We would recommend a trial of the Chinese method of treating the *branches*; [compare article CHINA, in OBSERVANDA EXTERNA, of the present Number] and if some of the most promising could be induced by careful management to take root, by that means, they would, no doubt retain the same powers as they possess while united to the parent tree. This appears to us to be the most probable *mean* of establishing this accidental specimen into a species! *Query*—the *morality* of such a violation of the permanent laws of nature?

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—As every thing relating to this dreadful malady may be interesting to the public, and though it has escaped your notice in your review of Mr. Barrow's voyage to Cochin China (Vol. I. p. 44.), yet the following excerpt seems to claim attention;—it shews that hydrophobia in the east is produced by the bite of various animals.

"The Dutch doctors in Java," says Mr. B. "are of opinion that certain cases of hydrophobia which have occurred, notwithstanding no instance of canine madness was ever known on the island, may be attributed to climate, and the state of the constitution as affected by it. The bite of the large Indian rat, commonly called the Bandicoot, is supposed to occasion hydrophobia and certain death. The bite of an enraged man is said to be as certain of producing hydrophobia as that of a mad dog; two cases of which had happened not long before our arrival.

"A man, in a moment of rage which originated in a furious scuffle, bit another in the arm. Three days after the patient was attacked with fever, but no particular regard was had to the wound. The surgeon observed that he was in a state of continued delirium; and that he had a strong aversion to water. On the fourth day the surgeon, on entering the apartment, found him stabbing himself repeatedly with a knife. When a glass of water was presented to him, the most ghastly spasmodic convulsions were observable in his face, and over his whole body, accompanied with such a degree of terror that he exclaimed: "Water! Oh Jesus, have mercy on me!" This terror increased on wiping his bloody hands with a wet napkin, when, in convulsive agonies, he called out, "Oh God, water!" Perceiving clearly that hydrophobia had supervened from the bite received in anger, the surgeons resolved to treat him accordingly, but he died in the afternoon of the same day.

"Pliny classes the bite of a man among the very worst of wounds given in this manner. Dr. Le Dulx mentions, in the "Transactions of the Batavian Society," several instances of hydrophobia succeeding to the bite of enraged animals, as the case of a boy bit by a duck; and of a feeder of cocks, who, being pecked in the hand by one of these animals in separating it from its antagonist, died under every symptom of hydrophobia and madness. The bite of the common domestic cat, rendered furious by provocation, is well known to produce hydrophobia."—

Yours, &c. LECTOR.

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

In p. 287 of the present volume, we gave a History of the Foundation and Progress of this National Institution; we now insert a Synopsis of the Contents of this magnificent and interesting Repository, 1808.

On entering the gate of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building on the north; the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the officers. This building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height. The Architect, Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of the first eminence in his time, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the purpose of constructing this Mansion.

GROUND FLOOR.

The Library of Printed Books

Is on the first floor of this grand Edifice, consisting of twelve rooms. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement. They are arranged under *fourteen* general heads. The room containing Ecclesiastical History is at present the Reading Room.

An Alphabetical Catalogue of the Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; but as great accessions have been obtained of late, this Catalogue is now under revision, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, is almost ready for press.

The companies, on being admitted, are conducted up the great staircase, the decorations of which have been lately restored. The paintings on the ceiling, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, are by Charles de la Fosse, who was deemed one of the best colourists of the French school, and who was chosen to execute a part of the paintings on the cupola of the dome of the Invalids, which are ranked among the *admiranda* of Paris. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau, whose particular skill in perspective has at all times been held in high estimation.

UPPER FLOOR.

1st Room: Modern Works of Art.

This Room contains a miscellaneous collection, from all parts of the world, arranged as near as possible in geographical order, viz.: Europe, 4 cases; Asia, 3; Africa, 1; South America, 1; E. Coast of N. America, 1; W Coast of N. America, 4; Otaheite, 4; Sandwich Islands and Marquesas, 4; Friendly Islands, 2; New Zealand, 2; and various small articles in a table.

The cieling, representing the fall of Phaeton, was painted by La Fosse.

2d Room empty at present.

Department of Manuscripts.

3d Room. Lansdown Library of Manuscripts.

4th Room. The Collections of MSS. by Sir H. Sloane—Dr. Birch—Mr. Halhed—Mr. Hasted, &c. A Catalogue was published by Rev. S. Ayscough, in 1772.

5th Room. Part of the Harleian Library of MSS.

6th Room. First Part of Harleian MSS; and Additions since the establishment of the Museum.

Additions by gift, bequest, and purchase, among which are particularly remarkable: 57 volumes of public acts relating to the history of England, from 1115 to 1608, collected by Rymer, but not printed in his Foedera; and 64 volumes of rolls of Parliament; deposited in the Museum by the House of Lords.—47 volumes, relating to the history of Ireland, presented by Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.—43 volumes of Icelandic manuscripts, presented by Sir Joseph Banks.—41 volumes, decisions of the commissioners for settling the City estates after the fire of London, presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.—44 volumes relating to the history of music, bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.—47 volumes of music, chiefly church music, by old composers, bequeathed by James Matthias, Esq.—38 volumes of MSS and 9 of drawings, collections towards a topography of Sussex, bequeathed by Sir Wm. Burrell, Knt. and 44 volumes by Sir Wm. Musgrave, Bart.—A collection of MSS, chiefly relating to the county and University of Cambridge, bequeathed by Rev. W. Cole. M. A.

Two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum, one of considerable antiquity.

An original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of land to a monastery, dated Ravenna, anno 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library; and a large specimen of the reed *(Cyperus Papyrus)* of which that kind of paper is made: also an Italian note to Sir W. Hamilton written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

7th Room. The Royal Library of Manuscripts, deposited in 33 Presses; and the Cottonian Library of Manuscripts, deposited in 31 Presses.

A Catalogue by Mr. Planta, was printed by His Majesty's command, in 1802, fol.

In the Cottonian library are deposited 94 volumes of extracts, chiefly relating to the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Madox, Esq.

In a glazed frame, is the original of Magna Charta belonging to the Cottonian library; and by the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine. The original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the great Charter,

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perfect with the seal, presented by the late Earl Stanhope.

The Saloon.

The dome of this grand apartment was painted by La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris. Walpole, in his Anecdotes of Painting, deviates still farther from the truth, by naming the subject the Apotheosis of *Isis*; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva, that Goddess fully attired being the most prominent figure. Jupiter is immediately above her; and about him are three female figures with stars over their heads, administering to him; one of them pouring nectar, or some healing ointment, upon his head. On one side of Minerva is Vulcan; and close to him Cupid with an axe in his hand: on the other side is Mercury, seemingly starting to announce the happy tidings on earth. The other heathen divinities surround this group in admiration of the event: and in a lower compartment, opposite the chimney, are the Vices expelled from Heaven on the manifestation of Wisdom.

In six medallions near the corners of the room are some of the principal atchievements of Minerva. Between these are groups of winged boys, emblematically alluding in their several employments, to Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and War.

The landscapes and architectural decorations are by J. Rousseau: the garlands of flowers by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time.

Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II. by Shackleton: and in the middle window stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas from Mount Vesuvius, presented by the Earl of Exeter.

Department of Natural History.

8th Room. *Minerals.*—This room contains, besides the local collections in the cases round the room, the valuable donation of Mr Cracherode disposed in two tables, nearly in the Linnæan order; and a much more extensive series arranged according to Werner's system of Mineralogy, in 210 drawers in the imposts round the room.

Also Minerals from Derbyshire—Siberia—The South Seas—Volcanic Productions—Rock Stones, from Germany—and miscellaneous; several Meteoric Stones, that fell in France, in Yorkshire, and in the East-Indies.

9th Room. Petrifactions and Shells: also several fossil bones; as of the N. American Mammoth, &c.—and the Cracherodean Collection of Shells.

Along the bottom of the tables in this and the next room are deposited a great number of volumes and packets, containing collections of dried plants; and as these articles are liable to much injury from sudden and careless handling, it is hoped that no person will attempt to remove them without particular leave.

10th Room. Vegetables. Zoophytes. British corallines, disposed in such a manner as to represent landscapes; they consist of the several species, figured and described by the celebrated Mr. Ellis.

Sir Hans Sloane's collection of insects; somewhat injured by length of time.

In the imposts round this room runs a series of drawers, containing a very numerous collection of seeds, fruits, and other vegetable articles.

Over the chimney are two fern trees.

Over the door next the chimney is a small or young, but very perfect, specimen of a curious fish, that grows to a vast size; is armed with a large horn, and is sometimes known to attack a ship (which it perhaps mistakes for a whale), and that with such force as to drive the horn or sword through the timber. An example of this, from a larger fish of that kind, is preserved in the same frame; and also the tail of a large one over the case.

11th Room. The Birds in this room are disposed, so far as convenience would admit, according to the Linnæan mode of arrangement, viz. into six great divisions or orders, the separations of which are marked by white lines between each. Some birds however, on account of the large size of the cases in which they are contained, could not conveniently be stationed in their proper order, and are therefore disposed on the upper part of the general divisions.

We must not omit a curious picture, executed long ago in Holland, of that extremely rare and curious bird the Dodo, belonging to the tribe Gallinæ, and a native of the island of Bourbon. The picture was taken from a living specimen, brought into Holland soon after the discovery of the passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, by the Portuguese.

12th Room contains a general and extensive collection of fishes, serpents, lizards, frogs, &c. as well as many specimens of quadrupeds, preserved in spirits.

Department of Antiquities.

1st Room. The Terra Cottas belonging to the collection of the late C. Townley, Esq. 79 articles.

2d Room. Greek and Roman Sculptures, 17 articles.

3d Room. Ditto, 46 articles.

4th Room. Ditto, 15 articles.

5th Room. Roman Sepulchral Antiquities, 45 articles: among them a mosaic pavement, lately discovered in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of

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England; presented by the Directors of the Bank.

6th Room. Greek and Roman Sculptures, 100 articles.

7th Room. Roman Antiquities, 8 articles.

8th Room. Egyptian Antiquities. Egyptian mummies with their coffins, also a manuscript taken from a mummy, written on papyrus, in the Egyptian language.

The smaller articles contained in this room, too numerous to be separately described in a succinct account, consist of mummies of the Ibis, and of sacred animals; of idols in wood, stone, porcelain, and bronze; of vases, the lids of which are severally adorned with a head of Isis, a hawk, a wolf, or a baboon: of fragments of statues; of sistrums, amulets, and a great variety of other monuments of art, which serve to illustrate the religious worship of the ancient Egyptians.

9th Room. Egyptian Sculptures. Principally collected by the French in different parts of Egypt: they came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, September, 1801. They were brought to England, in Feb. 1802, under the care of Col. Turner, and were sent, by order of his Majesty, to the British Museum. 39 articles.

No. 1. Is a large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without. —This has had the name of "Alexander's Tomb," conferred on it by some.

No. 2. Is another large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, also covered with hieroglyphics, inside and outside: it was brought from Grand Cairo, where it was used by the Turks as a cistern; they called it, "The Lover's Fountain."

No. 23. Is the Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in Greek. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy V. had rendered his country; and were engraved, after his death, by order of the High Priests, during the minority of his son, Ptolemy VI.

10th Room. Greek and Roman Sculptures, 80 articles.

11th Room. Coins and Medals. 1, Ancient Coins; 2, Modern Coins; 3, Medals. The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins. The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those which are struck with Greek characters, in Greece or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters. The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong; those of each country being kept separate.

The third head comprises a class considerably more modern.

12th Room. Collection of Sir W. Hamilton, 78 cases, containing an extensive variety of antiquities.

13th Room. Prints and Drawings. In this room is deposited the extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.—The contents of this Room, as well as those of the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission.

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From a schedule, which was handed about at the time of the purchase, we collect the following totals of the contents of Sir Hans Sloane's Museum; but as this document is by no means authentic, we must request our readers to consider these numbers rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations.

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints and drawings..... *Vols.*	50,000
Coins and medals.....	23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.....	1,125
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.....	1,500
Vessels, utensils, of agate, jasper, &c.	542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.	756
Quadrupeds and their parts.....	8,186
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests.....	1,172
Fishes and their parts.....	1,555
Amphibia.....	521
Crustacea.....	1,436
Shells, echini, entrochi.....	5,845
Insects.....	5,439
Corals, sponges, zoophytes.....	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.....	9,942
Volumes of dried plants.....	334
Mathematical instruments.....	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities.....	2,098
MS. catalogues of the whole Museum, 38 vols. fol. and 8 quarto.	

We have now given a complete detail of the contents of this noble establishment, and from the augmentations which it is constantly receiving, we indulge the hope that it will ere long become the first repository of its kind, in point of utility and consequence, that the world can boast.

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HEBREW BIBLICAL MSS. IN CHINA.

In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 341, may be seen Dr. Kerr's very interesting account of the extant copies of parts of Holy Scripture among the Syrian Christians at Cochin, and, as every thing tending to further discoveries of a like kind, has its importance either immediate or relative, we take a pleasure in laying before our readers, what information has lately reached us from the Continent, on the subject of copies of parts of the Hebrew Scriptures, extant in China, with the addition of the first and second books of the *Maccabees in Hebrew*. The discovery of this enlargement to our stores of Hebrew philology may prove of considerable consequence to sacred literature; these books may gratify us with phrases hitherto found but once only in what we already possess, (and therefore difficultly elucidated by position or connection; or words, which now, to speak Hebraically, "have neither friend nor brother," may receive their true sense, from their cognates, in these historical documents. If the Greek translations that we already possess are faithful, these novelties will offer but little difficulty; if they present additional facts, that will be so much gain to general history, and to a period of history which we are previously acquainted with, and on which we can judge, by means of the Greek writers.

Our readers will observe for themselves, the alleged deficiencies of books, preserved by these Jews, with the damaged state of the most valuable, but as great obscurity reigns over the whole of the account, that particular may justly be doubted. Not every applicant was likely to be favoured with a confidential communication of *all* the books held sacred by this community. Not every one is master of the Hebrew language sufficiently to command the attention of the *Custos* of such MSS. Not every one is sufficient judge of the probable age of a MS. to venture an opinion on that circumstance; and a person, adequately qualified, would perhaps find great difficulty in obtaining from the jealous government of China, permission to visit and examine Kai-fong-fu, at leisure. We have, however, discharged our duty in reminding the learned world of these remains of antiquity, of biblical antiquity, and must leave to Providence the direction to those means which may be happily instrumental in rendering these long buried documents of use to our Holy Religion, and to Sacred Literature.

Observations on the History of the Jews in China: together with a Description of their Sacred Books in the Synagogue of Kai-fong-fu; with an Appendix respecting the Origin of the Pentateuch; by P. Ignatius Kögler. Published at Halle in 1806, in German.

The very early period at which the Jews had arrived and settled, in China, is a very remarkable circumstance in the history of that people. In the year 73 of the Christian æra; of course, very shortly after the destruction of Jerusalem, according to some writers of strict verasity, seventy Jewish families, taking their route from Persia, through Chorasan and Samarcand, settled in China. That inquisitive writer, Paulus, about 20 years ago (in a letter to Eichhorn) compared this alleged date of the arrival of the Jews in China with a chronological account, discovered among the Jews at Cochin, respecting some of their brethren who had settled in the Mogul territory 187 years before the birth of Christ. By the comparison of these accounts with each other, he has proved the probable authenticity of both. The merits of the Jesuits in modern times in their endeavours to propagate Christianity in that vast empire, is well known. This industrious and indefatigable sect deserve our thanks for their communications respecting the Jews there, the most remarkable of which comprizes an account of the Sacred Writings preserved in the Synagogue of Kai-fong-fu, the metropolis of the province of Honan. The first remarks on this subject are by Murr, in the 7th part of his Journal of Arts and Literature, under the title of *Notitiæ quædam P. Ignati Koeglerî de Bibliis Judæorum in Imperio Sinensi*. The original was published by him with additions in 1805. Of that work the present appears to be a translation, with remarks by the editor, elucidations by de Sacy, and O. G. Tychsen, and a letter of P. Gozani. The remarks are preceded by an account of sundry treatises respecting the Chinese Jews; among which those of Deguignes, Renaudot, and Brotier, certainly are the best. The remarks themselves contain nothing but extracts from the writings mentioned, and consequently nothing new. The German translation of Kögler's original Latin can boast of but slender attractions, and presents no additional researches or information.

Mr. M. the translator, says he undertook this work not merely for the learned, but in hopes he might interest the European Jews on the subject; these are, however, so much occupied in passing events at home, that they cannot be supposed to take any lively interest in what concerns their brethren at such an immense distance.

The account of the Sacred Writings in the possession of the Chinese Jews, may be abridged into the following statement.

They preserve their Hebrew writings in their public Synagogue at Kai-fong-fu, which was built in the year 1163. In the most

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holy place are seen thirteen rolls of parchment, containing the Thorah (the law) placed on tables, like tabernacles; each is provided with a covering; twelve are placed in honour of the twelve tribes, and one in honour of Moses. The latter is the only one now remaining of the old copies. The others were consumed in a great conflagration which happened about 200 years ago. All the books of the Synagogue perished in that disaster, except this one copy, which was saved, though greatly damaged. The twelve mentioned above are copies, afterwards transcribed from that which was saved. The other Hebrew books are preserved in side closets, which are always kept locked. The Jews have some other Hebrew books; but most of these are much damaged, and some of them are totally illegible. The Thorah has but 53 Paraschoth (divisions or sections) the 52d and 53d being reckoned but one. The Biblical books are divided into four classes, 1. The Pentateuch. 2. The Supplement, viz. Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and the Psalms. 3. The Book of Ceremonies, or the Ritual Book; the Prophets, and the Books of Chronicles. 4. The historical books, Esther, Esra, Nehemiah, and the two books of the Maccabees, also in Hebrew. The Proverbs, Job, Solomon's Song, and Ecclesiastes, they have not: however, they may, perhaps, says Koegler, have more books than they acknowledge, or more than they themselves know of, as they are exceedingly ignorant, and do not seem to evince the least inclination for literature or science; neither will they suffer any person to take any books away from their places, and it is impossible to run them over singly in the Synagogue; as they lie there in the greatest confusion.

The pronunciation of the Hebrew language by these Jews, is very different from that of the European Jews:—For example, תורה, they pronounce *Thoulaha* or *Thoulaze*; בראשירת *Pieleshcitze*; שמות *Schmotze*; ויקרא *Vajekelo*; במדבר *Piemizepaul*.; חדבריס, *Tevelim*.

It appears from this account that the information contained in Koegler's description of the books extant among the Chinese Jews will not greatly enrich Hebrew Biblical literature. The most desirable circumstance to be known, if we could discover it, would be the age of these manuscripts; but nothing can be collected from the Jews themselves with any degree of certainty on this point. Eichhorn noticed these MSS. in his preface, but his observations, that the different writers who have mentioned them, had but a dark and imperfect view of them, is very correct, and we are still therefore uncertain whether they may or may not deserve investigation. M. Koegler himself does not appear to have been in Kai-fong-fu, from any hint in his notes; and he certainly would not have omitted that circumstance, had he himself seen these Chinese MSS. According to the history of the Chinese missionaries, his residence was at Pekin; his notes, we may presume, were compiled from the accounts of other Fathers. This however is certain, that Hebrew literature is not the study for which the sons of Loyola have been greatly celebrated, or on which they have most earnestly piqued themselves.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIEST DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL, TOGETHER WITH SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE QUALITY, &c. OF THOSE PRECIOUS STONES, THE LAWS RESPECTING THEM, &c. &c.

There was a time when diamonds were found only in the East Indies, principally in the lower part of Indostan; and during the period when the Portuguese were powerful in the east, the whole of the European commerce in diamonds was carried on through Lisbon. These precious stones were brought from Goa, which is adjacent to Golconda, where the famous diamond mines of the east are situated. The Dutch having obtained the ascendancy in India deprived the Portuguese of a source of wealth, which chance, however, soon restored to them. In 1729, the colonists of Brazil discovered those diamond mines, which at present supply the chief demand of Europe.

Near the town of *Serro do Frio*, says Don Sarmento, in the Government of the Gold Mines, there is a place called by the natives *Cay-The-Meria*, where, as well as in the little river named *do Milho Verde*, they have found gold for several years back. The miners, who dig the gold in these parts, sift the earth, and the sand on the river's bank, for the purpose of separating the ore. In performing this operation, it frequently happened, that they found several stones, of which, at first, they made no account; and it was not till 1728, that a miner bethought himself of working or grinding the stones, the result of which was, that he found them to be diamonds. He thenceforward took care not to let one of them escape his attention, and the other miners, following his example, eagerly sought after these valuable gems. After having carefully searched the earth, they had recourse to the river, where they not only found the diamonds in greater abundance, but procured them with the utmost facility. Experience and a little reflection led them to imagine, that the diamonds came from a distance, that they were

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not the produce of the places wherein they were found, but were brought thither by the current of the river: nevertheless, their source has not hitherto been discovered. Sanguine hopes are however entertained on this subject, as in mining several mountains adjacent to the town, innumerable particles of a hard and beautiful species of crystal have lately been met with.

The weight of the Brazil diamonds is, ordinarily, from a grain to six carats; there are some, however, of greater size, and one has been found which weighs no less than 40 carats.

According to the author above named, in hue, solidity, and every other property the Brazil diamonds are equal to those of the east, but there are few jewellers who hold this opinion. It is observable, he adds, that the diamonds found nearest to the surface of the earth, being consequently exposed to the action of the air and the sun, are more strongly incrusted than the others, and, of course, lose more in the polishing. It is not absolutely certain, says Sarmento, that the diamonds of Brazil are brought down by the torrents; and such too is the decided opinion of the author of "L'Histoire des deux Indes."

From the moment that the Portuguese discovered diamonds in Brazil, they pursued their researches; and with such success that one fleet from Rio Janiero brought home 1146 ounces. This abundant supply lowered the price of the article by three fourths; but the Portuguese minister adopted measures which quickly restored it to its original standard.

A company, with an exclusive privilege to seek for, and to vend, the diamonds of Brazil, was instituted; and in order to limit its cupidity, it was allowed to employ no more than 600 slaves: afterwards, however, this restriction was annulled, and the company was permitted to employ as many slaves as it should think proper, on paying 600 crusadas (about £75 sterling) for every miner. By the two contracts, the court reserves for its own use every diamond which shall be found to exceed a certain weight. A law, which forbad, under pain of death, any infringement on this privilege, did not appear sufficient to ensure compliance with it, but rather tended to depopulate the places adjacent to the spot, and to turn the surrounding country into a vast desert. Within the space of 100 leagues, there is only one village to be seen, and this is inhabited by the agents and slaves of the company!

The agent of this privileged body in Europe, was no other than the government itself. Prior to the emigration of the court of Portugal to the Brazils, whatever the produce of the mines might be, government delivered to one contractor diamonds to the amount of 5,000,000 crusadas or £1,125,000 sterling, and no more, annually, in virtue of an express agreement to that effect, which has ever been held sacred: the price of the diamond was rated advantageously to the contractor. These precious stones are bought in a raw state by us, or by the Dutch, and after being cut, are disseminated throughout Europe, but especially France, where this gem was most eagerly bought up. They are less hard, pellucid, and brilliant, than those of the East Indies, but they are far whiter. Their value is about £10 per cent under that of the former. The law, which insures to the king of Portugal the exclusive possession of the largest diamonds found in Brazil, ordains that the slaves who find them shall be granted their freedom, and that the king shall pay their master 400,000 *reis*. If a free-man be the finder, he is to have a similar sum. These promises are likewise held forth to such slave or free-man as shall discover those who conceal diamonds. If a slave discover his master, the king grants him 200,000 *reis*, besides his liberty. Those who act contrary to this law, not only lose the diamonds which they purloin, and their slaves, but often are put to death. The punishments inflicted on the slaves are, commonly, whipping, condemnation to the gallies for life, or immediate death.

The diamond seekers are obliged to render an exact account to the king's commissary of all such diamonds as they or their slaves discover. The commissary deposits the diamonds in a case covered with iron, and secured by three locks: he has possession of one of the keys, the viceroy has another, and the Provado de Hazienda Real, has the third. This case is put into a second, on which are placed the seals of the three personages already mentioned; the three keys being inclosed within it. The Viceroy is not permitted to view the contents of the cases, but merely consigns the whole to the third strong box, upon the lock of which he places his seal. The opening of the treasure takes place in the presence of the king, who makes choice of such diamonds as he approves of, paying to the finders a price which is regulated by the law already mentioned.

"There never has been found a diamond," says the Abbé Raynal, "which could be put in competition with that sent from Brazil to the king of Portugal; its weight being 1680 carats or 12½ oz. Although there is no mode of ascertaining its value, yet an English writer has been bold enough to compute it at the enormous sum of £224,000,000 sterling!!—If, however, as some lapidaries assert, this reputed diamond be a topaz, the above computation must be egregiously erroneous."

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BELL RINGING.

We are favoured with the following table by a correspondent who professes the pleasure he has received from those articles on the same subject, that have already appeared in our work: but he requests information on the origin and antiquity of the custom of Bell-Ringing in our island, which he supposes to be altogether indigenous. He inquires also, who adopted the names of majors, bob-majors? &c.; how beginners learn, and whether there be any thing like a gamut of the art?—We should be glad of satisfactory information on the subject.

There are 12 peals of 12 bells in England, viz. 7 peals of 12 in London, and 5 peals of 12 at the following places: Harwich, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Cambridge, and Cirencester:—And in Great Britain and Ireland there are—50 peals of 10—300 peals of 8—600 peals of 6—and 500 of 5; besides 700 peals of 4, 3, and 2 bells.

The following table is the full extent of changes that can be produced upon each number of bells:

Peal of	2 bells produces	2 changes
	3.....	6
	4.....	24
	5.....	120
	6.....	720
	7.....	5,040
	8.....	40,320
	9.....	362,880
	10.....	3,628,800
	11.....	39,916,800
	12.....	479,001,600

To ring the whole peal on 12 bells, keeping the bells continually going, will take *forty-four* years, the tenor weighing 40 cwt. or upwards, at the speed of about 12 changes each minute. [Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1077, 1233,—II. p. 1049,—III. p. 338.

STIPENDIARY CURATES.

In addition to the letter of the right hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Dr. Mansell Bishop of Bristol, (inserted at large in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 809 *et seq.*) we present our readers with the following opinion of the venerable Bishop of London, just issued from the press. We presume these respectable documents will be thought sufficiently explanatory on the subject: they will serve for reference when it again comes under the notice of the legislature in the approaching session of parliament.

Substance of a Speech on the Second Reading of the Curate's Bill in the House of Lords, June 27, 1808. By the Right Rev. BEILBY PORTEUS, D.D. *Bishop of London.*

My Lords;—In rising to support this bill, I must first make my acknowledgements to your lordships, for your indulgence to me in allowing it to take the precedence of other most important matters which were fixed for this day. This is a great accommodation to me, in my present very infirm state of health. Indeed, on that account, I should have spared your lordships the trouble of hearing me at all, had I not been so deeply impressed with the great importance of this bill, not only to a large and meritorious class of the English clergy, but to the general interests of religion and the church of England, to the credit of its ministers, and the spiritual welfare of the people, that I thought it my indispensable duty (even incompetent as I feel myself to address this house in the manner I ought, and to present my thoughts to your lordships with that correctness and in that lucid order I could wish) to add my feeble efforts to the more effectual exertions of other noble lords in favour of this bill.

The bill before your lordships has two great objects in view.

The first is, to enforce the residence of curates upon their cures.

The second, to increase their stipends to livings exceeding 400*l.* a year, by giving them a certain proportion of the clear yearly income.

I. With respect to the first, there will, I am persuaded, be no difference of opinion among your lordships.

You will, I am sure, all agree with me, that the first and most important duty of a clergyman, whether curate or incumbent, is RESIDENCE. It is that on which all other duties rest as their foundation; for till he is AMONGST PEOPLE, in his proper station, he cannot act, he can do nothing.

An idea indeed has of late prevailed, that the duties of a parish may be performed *at a distance*; at the distance of four or five miles or more: and several clergymen satisfy themselves with this which they are pleased to call *virtual residence*. But in this they are, I conceive, greatly mistaken.

The duty of a parochial clergyman does not consist merely in preaching and reading prayers on Sundays, but in various other most important functions and branches of the pastoral care; in personal conversation with his parishioners on religious subjects, in visiting the sick, in reforming the vicious, in encouraging the virtuous, in catechising the children, in protecting the poor, in superintending parochial schools, and promoting peace, good will, and harmony among the people.

These kind offices are not the work of a single Sunday, or of a day or two in the week, but they are performed occasionally and gradually, under a general system indeed, but at convenient seasons only and accidental opportunities; and therefore require *constant residence and constant vigilance*.

For this reason, it is most devoutly to be wished that there should be a RESIDENT CLERGYMAN, either incumbent or curate, in every parish throughout the kingdom. The good effects of it would be incalculable, and in one respect more particularly, in checking the growth of schism.

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Great complaints are every day made of the increase of sectaries, and I believe not without reason. And one great cause of it, I am persuaded, is the want of resident clergymen, to counteract their influence. They most commonly invade them only where the flock is without a shepherd living among them. They seldom intrude themselves on a parish where there is a resident minister performing all his sacred functions with zeal, with activity, with assiduity and perseverance.

For all these reasons, your lordships will, I think, be of opinion that this part of the bill which secures and enforces the residence of curates, is not only unobjectionable, but in the highest degree necessary and useful.

II. The other object of the bill is to augment the salaries of curates on benefices which exceed 400l. a year, by assigning to them one-fifth of the clear annual income of the living.

Now this, my lords, I confess, appears to me, after much consideration, a fair and impartial and equitable partition of the revenue between the incumbent and the curate.

At present, no curate is by law entitled to more than 75l. a year, with the use of the parsonage-house and premises, or 15l. a year in lieu of them. Will any of your lordships say that in the present times, when the price of all the common necessaries of life is double and treble of what it was twenty years ago, that this is a sufficient maintenance for a man of a learned and honourable profession, who is expected to support a respectable appearance in his parish, to assist the poor, and to maintain (as it frequently happens) a wife and a large family of children? Your lordships must be sensible that the condition of such a man, with only 75l. a year to maintain himself and his family with food, fuel, and clothing, is a state of absolute beggary. And the fact is, that great numbers of curates, even in this opulent diocese, are in a state of extreme penury and wretchedness. I have good reason to know this to be the case. I know many that are at this moment struggling under the severest difficulties, and I could easily present to your lordships such scenes of distress as would, I am confident, make an impression on your compassionate minds in favour of this suffering class of men, which you could not resist.

That they stand in need of *some* relief, I believe all your lordships will allow; but it is contended at the same time, that a *fifth* of the incumbent's income is too large a proportion to assign them.

But can it be maintained, my lords, that when the value of the benefice is 500l., 1000l., 1500l., 2000l., 3000l. a year (for there are several benefices even of that value) that the curate shall have no more than 75l. a year? Can your lordships think it a hard thing upon an incumbent enjoying a benefice of suppose 1500l. a year, to pay his curate out of that sum 150l. a year (which is putting an extreme case) while he is enjoying *at a distance* the other four parts? For I beg your lordships to observe, and carry it in your minds, that this bill relates solely to *non-resident* incumbents of very *large livings*; and that though the bishop may, if he sees reason, assign the curate a fifth part, he is not *bound* to do so. The clause which gives this power is only permissive, not compulsory. But suppose a fifth is given; will any one contend, that on a living of 1500l. a year, 250l. is too much for the curate, who does the whole duty of perhaps a very populous and laborious parish; but that 1250l. is not at all too much for the incumbent, who does nothing, or next to nothing, during the whole year? Can that be called an unjust and oppressive tax on such a non-resident and non-efficient incumbent?

But, my lords, I have further to observe on this head, that one fifth of the income, which some noble lords think too much, is not near *so large a proportion of the income* as you have already given to curates on livings not exceeding £400. a year, in the act called the *Curate's Act*, which passed in the year 1796.

In that act, the bishop is empowered to assign a salary of 75l. a year to the curate of *any* benefice, wherever he judges it expedient and just so to do. Now, my lords, 75l. is one *fourth* of a living of 300l. a year—it is more than one third of a living of 200l. a year, and it is one half of a living of 150l.

Will now any one assert that it is an enormous thing to give the curate 250l. a year on livings of 500l. 1000l. and 2000l. when only twelve years ago this very house empowered the bishop to give a fourth, a third, and one half on livings of 300l. 200l. and 150l. a year respectively?

I think I may safely rest the whole argument on the answer that will be given to this question, which I humbly beg to leave upon your lordships minds.

2. But it has been further said, that the bill is an unjust invasion of private property.

No one can have a more sacred regard to private property than myself, and if I could be convinced that this bill was a violent and unexampled invasion of private property, I should be as great an enemy to it as any one of your lordships. But, my lords, it is my most decided and conscientious opinion, that this is not the case.

For if an ecclesiastical benefice can with any propriety be called *property* at all, it is without doubt a *peculiar species* of property. It is not a freehold estate liable to no deductions, but parochial and parliamentary taxes. It is, strictly speaking, an *office* having certain duties, certain services, certain functions of religion annexed to it, which the incumbent is bound to perform as the very condition of his possessing that office. This condition is expressly prescribed at the very time when he is invested with that office: I mean at his institution to his benefice. The bishop then says to him—"I do by these presents commit unto you the cure and government of the souls of your parishioners, and do authorize you to preach the word of God in the said parish."

These conditions, then, he is strictly bound to fulfil *in his own person*, for not one word is here said about a substitute. But if he is unavoidably prevented from so doing, then he is bound to procure a competent substitute, with a salary sufficient, not merely to keep him and his family from starving, but sufficient to raise him above contempt, and enable him to support that respectability of character without which he will lose all weight and influence with his parishioners.

When noble lords say that this is an invasion of private property, unprecedented and not to be en-

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dured, they quite forget that in the act of 12th Anne, and the 36th of George III. there is the very same invasion of private property: nay, in the latter much greater; for in this act, which your lordships passed in the year 1796, the bishop, as I have already observed, is empowered to grant a fourth, a third, and even an half of livings under 400l. a year; whereas in the present bill no more than a fifth is given, and that only *on very large livings*, exceeding 400l. a year: yet your lordships agreed to that act with these powers, and no complaint was made at that time nor have any since.

But my lords, there is no necessity for much argument on this subject. This house and the other house of parliament have by their authority sanctioned this very invasion of property, which is now so much complained of; and that not merely for the support of the curate, but for the support of the incumbent himself.

Your lordships will recollect, that no longer ago than the year 1803, the two houses of parliament granted an augmentation of more than 100l. a year upon average to fifty rectors and vicars of the city of London. And how did they do this? Why, by an assessment on every individual in each of those parishes; that is, they took 5000l. a year from the *private property* of the inhabitants of the city of London, and gave it to the clergy of London, and this without any consent signified by these inhabitants to parliament; a circumstance to which the noble lord on the woolsack made strong obsections at the time, but at length gave his assent to the bill; and in so doing the learned lord acted like himself, nobly and wisely, and so did the whole legislature. They gave a striking proof of that regard for the interests of religion, and the decent support of its ministers, by which they have been uniformly distinguished. I trust, therefore, that your lordships will manifest the same spirit on the present occasion; that you will exercise the same equity, the same generosity, the same humanity towards the curates of this kingdom, that you have so recently shewn to that most respectable body of men *the incumbents of the city of London*.—So much, my lords, for the invasion of private property.

3. But it has been alleged further, that this bill gives an enormous discretionary power to the bishops, directly repugnant to the constitution; such as they never possessed before, and ought never to possess; having greatly abused even that inferior degree of power which they already enjoy.

If this charge, my lords, could be made out, it would, I confess, be a solid objection to the bill. But they who have so vehemently urged this objection, have not, I think, looked very carefully into the constitution of the church, and the statutes of the realm; which, if they will have the goodness to examine with due attention, they will find have from the earliest times confided the management of all ecclesiastical matters, and especially the appointment of the curate's salary, to the discretion of the bishops. And this power the bishops have exercised without control, and (as far as I can learn) without blame, from the time of Edward III. to the present hour; that is, for near 500 years.

To convince your lordships that this is not mere gratuitous assertion, unsupported by any evidence, I beg leave to refer you to the following constitutions and statutes.

In a constitution of *archbishop Islip*, in 1350, it is ordered; *that curates serving a cure shall be content with six marks a year.*

In 1362, so far was this constitution of *an archbishop* thought to be the assumption of an enormous and unconstitutional power, that it was confirmed by a statute of the 36th of Edward III. c. 8.

In 1378, the 2d of Richard II. by a constitution of *archbishop Sudbury*, the above salary of six marks is enlarged to *eight marks*, or their board and four marks, by reason (says the constitution) of *the difference of the times.*

Your lordships here see that the bishops not only fixed the curate's salary at one particular period, but increased it from time to time in proportion to the increasing price of all the necessaries of life. This, my lords, is one principal object of the bill now before your lordships.

In 1415, the last-mentioned constitution of archbishop Sudbury was enforced by a statute of the 2d of Henry V. stat. 1. ch. 2; and this expressly recognizes the authority of the bishop, within certain restrictions.

In 1713, the statute of the 12th of Anne, ch. 12. enacts that the bishop shall, before he grants a license to the curate, *assign a sufficient stipend*, not less than 20l. nor more that 50l. a year.

In 1796, by the statute of the 36th of George, III. c. 83. the bishop is empowered to augment the stipend of the curate from 50l. to 75l. a year and to add the house, garden, and stables, or 15l. a year in lieu of them.

But, my lords, there is still another proof of the discretionary power entrusted to the bishop by the constitution, to which I beg your particular attention; it is, *the faculty or form of a dispensation for holding two livings*; a copy of which I have in my hand, and will, with your permission, read the material parts of it to your lordships. It is as follows:

"We, Thomas, by Divine Providence, archbishop of Canterbury, by these presents graciously dispense with you, that, together with the rectory of A. B. which you now possess, you may freely and lawfully accept the rectory of C. D. provided that the cure of the souls of that church front which you shall be most absent, be in the meantime in all respects laudably served by an able minister, capable to explain and interpret the principles of Christian religion, and to declare the word of God unto the people, in case the revenues of the said church can conveniently maintain such minister; and that a competent and sufficient salary be well and truly allowed and paid to the said minister, to *be limited and allotted by the proper ordinary at his discretion*; or by us or our successors, in case the diocesan bishop shall not take due care therein. Provided nevertheless, that these presents do not avail you any thing unless duly confirmed by the king's letters patent. Given under the seal of our Office of Faculties, this ——— day of ——— &c."

From these incontestible authorities and documents, it appears, beyond all doubt and all contradiction, that the power of fixing and regulating the salaries of curates from time to time has been vested in the bishops by the most ancient constitutions of the church, and by a regular succession

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of various acts of parliament, from the year 1350 to the present hour.

4. But it has been, moreover, broadly and positively asserted in this house, that the bishops have *abused* this power. This, my lords, is a very grave and severe charge against a whole body of men who have the honour of a seat in your lordships' house. It requires something more than mere assertion to support it; and I trust that those who have brought the accusation will produce their proofs.

At the same time I must beg leave to say, that I shall not consider a few solitary instances picked up here and there throughout the kingdom, as a sufficient proof of so general, so indiscriminate, and so unqualified a crimination. It is possible that two or three errors of this kind may with great industry be brought to light. But can it be wondered at if, in a country containing near 12,000 parochial benefices, some few instances of apparent harshness may be found; which yet, when they come to be fairly examined, will probably appear to have arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the case, and to be founded on reasons which will perfectly justify the bishop's conduct.

As to my own conduct in this respect, I cannot, on the strictest scrutiny, charge myself with any thing like rigour or severity toward the incumbents in this diocese in fixing the salaries of the curates; which is what I suppose noble lords mean by *abuse of power*.

God forbid that I should ever knowingly take one shilling more than I think necessary from the pockets of the incumbents, to put it into the pockets of the curates. No, my lords, I beg to have it distinctly and clearly understood by this house, and by the whole diocese of London, that whatever zeal I may have shown on this occasion in behalf of the curates, I should show the very same zeal in behalf of the incumbents, if their circumstances required it. Of this good disposition towards them, I have, I hope, given some substantial proofs.—I took a warm and active and zealous part in promoting the act above mentioned, which gave the incumbents of the city of London 5000l. a year; and I have reason to think that my strenuous exertions in favour of that bill contributed not a little to the success of it. The clergy of London were fully sensible of this; and I received their unanimous thanks for what I had done. I must add, too, what nothing but self-defence and the pressure of the present occasion should ever have induced me to mention here, that the fund which I lately established for the relief of the indigent clergy of this diocese comprehends *incumbents* as well as *curates*, and many of the former have been actually benefitted by it.—Indeed, on all occasions I have endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to promote the interests, the welfare, the credit, both of the higher and lower classes of the clergy in this diocese. In every class of them, there are men of very distinguished abilities, of great erudition, of fervent piety, and exemplary attention to all their sacred functions, for whom I entertain the highest regard. With many of them, I have had the happiness to live in habits of intimacy and friendship for many years; and from the whole body of them in general I have had the satisfaction of receiving, on various occasions, the most unequivocal proofs of attachment and esteem.

5. There is still one more objection which I have lately heard made to the bill, viz. that it will tend to destroy all that harmony and good understanding which ought to subsist between the incumbent and curate, and to produce perpetual dissension, animosity, and hostility, between them. Now, my lords, as this is nothing more than mere assertion, and as one assertion is as good as another, I will venture to assert, on the contrary, that no such consequence is at all likely to follow from this bill. It will, I am persuaded, in the event, be found, that this is one of those conjectural and unfounded predictions that are so frequently opposed to solid and substantial benefits, which can no otherwise be controverted but by foretelling evils that will probably prove to be perfectly imaginary and visionary.—The ground on which these prophecies of the dissensions which this bill will create between the incumbent and curate are founded, is, *the proposed augmentation of the curate's salary*; which, it is said, will be the cause of everlasting contention. But if this be so, why did not these dissentions arise from the act of the 36th of the king, in which the salary of the curate (taking in the use of the house) was nearly double of that enacted by the 12th of Queen Anae? Yet I have never heard that any such terrible evils have been produced by that act, nor were any such objections urged against it at the time it passed.—Indeed *that act alone* is in itself a complete answer not only to this, but *to all the other material objections* that have been made to this bill.—If you say that this bill gives too large a proportion of the incumbent's income to the curate, the act of 1796 gives a still larger proportion. It gives, (as I have frequently observed before, and must again and again repeat, as an argument which appears to me unanswerable) it gives a fourth, a third, and one half; and that on *all livings* under 400l. a year; whereas this bill gives only a fifth, and that on a *few livings* (comparatively speaking) of *great value*, where the incumbents can well afford it.—If you say that this bill is an unjust and unexampled invasion of private property, the act of 1796 is equally so, nay, more, for it takes away more, in proportion to the value of the living, from the property of the incumbent.—If you say that this bill gives an exorbitant discretional power to the bishops, the act of 1796 gives the same, nay, a still greater, for it gives them the power of fixing the salary of all the curates in the kingdom.—If you say that this augmentation of the curate's stipend will create divisions, contentions, animosities, between the incumbents and curates, there is the very same ground for it in the act of 1796; namely, *a great augmentation of income*, which yet has never produced any such effects. And though that act was liable to all those objections, yet your lordships and the other house of parliament gave your entire assent to it, and no such objections ever presented themselves to your minds.—But even if some dissensions *should* arise from this bill, is an act of such great importance and such extensive benevolence, as that of giving relief to two or three thousand deserving and indigent English clergymen, to be stopped because a few warm men on each side of the question chuse

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to quarrel about the partition of their income? If this be so, and if this argument be pushed to its utmost extent, the curates ought to have no salary at all; for as long as there is *any* salary, *any* pecuniary transaction between the incumbent and curate, *be it ever so small*, they may still quarrel about it. For it is not the *quantum*, it is simply the *augmentation itself*, which is the ground of dissension, if there be any; and it is well known, that the sharpest contentions sometimes arise from the slightest causes.

Having now, as I conceive, answered what seem to be the chief objections that have been made to the principle of the bill, your lordships will, I trust, allow it to be read now a second time. In the meanwhile, allow me, my lords, before I sit down, to recommend most earnestly the curates of this kingdom to your favour and protection*.—There is no class of men in this country that want it, or deserve it more. I know, my lords, and have very good reason to know, that even in this opulent diocese there are many of them at this very moment struggling under the severest difficulties; and that, with families of six, eight, or ten children, they are plunged in the deepest distress. It has indeed been asserted by a noble lord, that the distressed state of the curates of this kingdom (which was stated as the ground of the bill before your lordships) was not sufficiently proved; that the case was not made out; that the curates, as a body, had presented no petition, nor had any cases of individual distress been laid before the house. It is very true, my lords, the curates have not importuned your lordships with petitions; and in this, I think, they have done right. They could have made out, God knows, too strong a case; but, out of respect to your lordships, they forbore. Their distress is not importunate, clamorous, and obtrusive, but silent, modest, meek, and patient; which is the true and genuine character of real and deep distress. The curates did not feel the misery the less for not expressing it. They felt it, on the contrary, to be so strong and obvious, and so universally acknowledged, that they thought it perfectly needless to trouble your lordships with their complaints. They left their cause to your own humanity and justice. They thought they might safely trust it in your hands. They flattered themselves, that they should have a powerful advocate in your own bosoms, an advocate that would plead more powerfully for them, than they could for themselves; and in this, I trust, they will not be mistaken.

5. But it is said that no individual cases of distress have been produced. My lords, you must be sensible how difficult and how delicate a thing it is to mention names and circumstances, in cases of distress, which the sufferers wish perhaps to conceal from all the world, and shrink from their being exposed to the public eye. Were it not for this, I could cover your lordship's table with cases of distressed curates, known to myself and within the precincts of my own diocese.†—To extricate them from this distress is the object of this bill, and your lordships will, I am sure, think such an object worthy of your most serious consideration. You will not, I am confident, suffer light objections, and merely possible inconveniences; you will not suffer surmises, conjectures, suppositions, forebodings, and groundless apprehensions, to outweigh and overthrow that solid, substantial, extensive, and certain good which this bill is intended, and, in my poor judgement, well calculated to produce. I beg your lordships to recollect, what a multitude of objections were made, and with what extreme violence were urged, against *the abolition of the slave trade*, and what dreadful and alarming evils were confidently predicted as the inevitable consequences of that measure‡. Yet, to your immortal honour, you

* The reader will find a still more effectual answer to almost all the objections here stated, in Mr. Perceval's most masterly letter to Dr. Mansell. (See Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 209.)

† In order to shew that I had very good grounds for speaking in such strong terms as I did, of the extremely distressed state of the curates, I will produce here one case, among many others which have come to my own knowledge.

A memorial has lately been presented to me, in behalf of a curate (not in my diocese) who has been thirty years in orders, and has had no less than five different pieces of preferment: and that the reader may judge of the labour he undergoes, I will give the outline of one Sunday's work in the month of April last.

On that day, he began with marrying a couple at one of his churches, at eight in the morning. At half past nine he walked to a chapel at three miles distance, read prayers and administered the sacrament to about fifty communicants. He returned to his church at two o'clock, and there read and preached. He then attended a lectureship at three o'clock, and came back to his church at four; there he had three funerals. He also baptized eight children, and churched two ladies separately. He returned home for eight minutes to tea. And, lastly, went again to the chapel, and read prayers, and returned home at half past nine o'clock at night. During this day, he was speaking six hours, walked fourteen miles, and had no refreshment from nine in the morning (his duty allowing no time for it) till five in the afternoon, and then could take eight minutes only for tea.

These are his general official occupations on Sunday, beside a constant attendance on the charity schools the rest of the week.

For all these occupations, he has only 79*l.* 17*s.* a year. He has a wife and six children, and is now old and infirm. *June* 28, 1808.

‡ The opponents of the abolition, among other things, foretold that it would be the loss of four or five millions a year to this country; that it would be the utter ruin of the British West India islands; that it would impoverish ourselves and enrich our enemies; that it would excite perpetual insurrections of the negroes against their masters; and, lastly, that it would occasion a general revolt of the British West India islands. These are a few of the terrible consequences which it was predicted in the house would *infallibly* follow the abolition of the slave trade. How far these predictions have been fulfilled, I need not inform your lordships; and I am persuaded that the mischievous effects, predicted of this bill, will prove just as visionary and as vain as those respecting the abolition.

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paid no regard to those false prophecies; you abolished that opprobrious traffic; and no such consequences have yet followed, nor is it probable that they ever will. I beg your lordships also once more to consider, that every objection which has been or can possibly be urged against this bill might have been urged against the curates' bill of 1796; for there is in that, as I have already proved, the same violation of private property, the same discretionary power given to the bishops, the same proportion, (nay, even a larger) given to the curate, as in the present bill. Yet at that time no one ever thought of these objections. The bill was passed with little or no opposition, and none of the bad consequences now predicted have followed from it.

Upon the whole, my lords, when I reflect on the many instances of regard which this house has shown to the interests and welfare of the English clergy; when I reflect on the many declarations I have heard in this house, from several noble lords of the highest distinction, *that the revenues of the inferior clergy ought to be increased*; when I reflect, more particularly, on that signal act of your liberality before mentioned, *which gave no less than 5000l. a year to the clergy of London*; I never can persuade myself that you will on this occasion shut your hands and your hearts against the poor curates of this kingdom; and that they, who stand most in need of compassion and relief, shall be the only class of clergymen in this kingdom to which your humanity and liberality are not extended.

I never can bring myself to think that your lordships will say, by the vote of this night, that two or three thousand clergymen of the church of England shall be doomed to pine in helpless penury; that although they may be performing the whole duty of large, laborious, and populous parishes of very great value, although they may have large families of young children to support; although the price of all the necessaries of life is doubled and even trebled within the last thirty years; yet, under all these circumstances, the stipend of an English curate *shall never exceed* 75l. *a year*.

No, my lords, such a decision never *can*, I am confident, come from an English house of peers, from the supreme court of justice in this kingdom. Under this conviction, I sit down with the most sanguine hope of a favourable issue to this bill, and shall give my most cordial assent to its being now read a second time*.

* It was matter of extreme concern to me, that in the discussion of this bill I found myself under the necessity of differing from many noble lords and learned prelates (some of them in the highest stations and of most distinguished characters) for whom I entertain the highest respect and esteem. But I beg to have it understood, that if any strong expressions escaped me in the warmth of debate, I did not mean to cast the slightest reflection on those who opposed the bill, and who, I well know, opposed it on principle, and from a conscientious conviction that it would not answer the end proposed. I give them the fullest credit for the purity of their motives and the rectitude of their intentions; and all I have to ask in return is, the same candid interpretation of the part I have taken, and of the motives by which I have been actuated on this occasion.

I can with the most perfect truth declare, that I had not any other objects in view than those I openly avowed and professed in the outset of the debate; namely the general interests of religion, the credit of the church of England, the spiritual welfare of the people, and the relief of a large, laborious, deserving, indigent, and suffering class of the inferior clergy; all which important ends I did, and do still most sincerely think, this bill was well calculated to obtain. I had not, and could not possibly have any other objects in view than these. Indeed no considerations of less moment than these could have had weight enough to draw me from my retreat, or to set in motion those springs of active exertion which age and indisposition had so much weakened and impaired;—for I can with but too much truth apply to myself, with a small variation, those affecting words of old Evander:

"——Mihi tarda gelu saeculisque effœta senectus
"Invidet eloquium ætasque ad fortia vires."

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ROBIN HOOD.

The true name of this personage was Robin Fitzooth. The addition of Fitz, common to many Norman names, was afterwards often omitted, or dropped. The *th* being turned into *d*, he was called by the common people *Ood* or *Hood*. This famous outlaw and deer-stealer, who robbed the rich and spared the poor, was a man of quality: grandson to Ralph Fitz-ooth, Earl of Kyme, a Norman, whose name is in a roll of Battle Abbey. He came into England with W. Rufus. His maternal grandfather was Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln; his grandmother was the Lady Roisia de Bere, sister to the Earl of Oxford, and Countess of Essex, from whom the town of Royston, where she was buried, takes its name. His father was under the guardianship of Robert Earl of Oxford, who, by the king's order, gave to him in marriage the third daughter of L. Roisia.

At Kirklees in Yorkshire, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, R. Hood lies buried. The inscription at present is not legible; but Thoresby, from the papers of Dr. Gale, gives the following epitaph.

Hear, undernead dis laith stearn,
Laiz Robert Earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arcir ver az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud,
Sick utlawz az hi, an iz men,
Vil England nivr si agen.
Obiit 24 Kal. Dekembris. 1247.

Rev. R. Lambe.

On this communication we wish to make a remark or two. 1. That the name given to this famous outlaw by our best writers is Fitz-*Hugh*. This name is near enough to

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Fitz-*Hood*, to justify inquiry whether it be the same;—whether succeeding times called that *Hugh* which was originally *Hood*, or *vice versa*? Hugh, or Hugues, was no doubt a name of French origin, witness the celebrated Hugh Capet, the founder of the French dynasty: after whose time, probably, the name became popular.

Our second remark is, that spoken language is not always to be judged of by written language: neither does it vary with the different characters adopted to express its sounds. The fact is, that ð represents in Welch orthography to this day, the Saxon *thieta*, TH: and the Saxon *theta* (ð) more resembles our *d*, than any other letter.—The Saxons wrote Noꝛð, north; Suð, south. This appears also in the epitaph annexed: for *underneað*, if properly pronounced, is *underneaTH*: and *ðis*, is THIS. Our inference is, that, the "common people" were perfectly correct in their pronunciation; we add, that, if we wish to discover any remains of the real Saxon dialect in our island, it must be sought among that class of inhabitants which has preserved in the greatest degree of purity the traditional modes of their ancestors: and this, most certainly, is not the higher class, which has been exposed to liberal and corruptive intercourse with foreigners.

DISCOVERY OF A PAINTING BY RAPHAEL.

Report has lately convulsed the Cognoscenti, by affirming the discovery of twelve pictures of Titian, the Cæsars, which, after having been laid aside as mere lumber, in the garret of an ancient mansion, were sold for less than twenty shillings to a country watch-maker, and by him for about £25 to a London dealer. The dealer, however, demands as many hundreds. We have not seen these pictures, nor is the name of the present owner mentioned; we therefore can neither vouch for their authenticity, their merit, nor the accuracy of the history stated to the public. Whether they be originals or copies, we cannot tell. But as such discoveries really do occur from time to time, we deem it not improper to caution those who are in possession of old pictures, not to destroy them, without first taking the opinion of some competent judge on their worth. The following incident, which, on account of the wonderful changes attendant on the French revolution, we think very credible, may add weight to our caution.

A painter in Paris discovered, some months ago, in a tinker's shop, an oaken panel about two feet high, and twenty inches wide, covered with dirt and smoke. Thinking that it might have been originally a picture, he inquired of the tinker what he would take for it. He replied that it had lain more than ten years in his shop, and that he thought of converting it into a table; but if the painter wished for it, he should have it for three livres. The painter paid the money and took it home. On cleaning it he discovered an inscription, with two tickets of printed paper, and at last could read very legibly the following lines:

"This portrait of the Holy Family of our Lord Jesus Christ was painted at Rome in 1514, by Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino, for our glorious sovereign; the wife of our good king Francis I. by name, who afterwards presented it to the chancellor Duprat in 1516. In the same year the fellow portrait was painted by the same Raffaello for the cardinal Julius de Medicis."

The printed tickets represent the arms of Duprat cut in wood, with the following Latin inscription:

"Ex supellectibus Ant. Duprat domini Nantralieti, cancel. Fran. Brittan. Mediol. et ordinis regis, regina conjux Francisci primi Francorum regis, istam tabulam SS. Familiæ Christi, à Raphaele Sanzio, pictore Romano depictam, Ant. Duprat cancellario, dedit, anno MDXVI."

"Hæc tabula facta fuit à Raphaele Sanzio, pro Reginâ Franc. primi uxore anno MDXIV. Patente D. Arthur 'a Gouffiero —Boissi, olim principis F. institutore altera tabula, ipsi similis, picta fuit ab eodem Raphaele, pro de cardinal. Julio Medicis. Anno MDXVI."

The above resolves an important question,—"Whether great masters copied their works?" They did copy them, it is true, (but very seldom) at the instigation of some distinguished personage, and almost always with some difference.—The above picture is in high preservation, and is evidently the original of the "Virgin asleep;" from which the one in the museum Napoleon, formerly belonging to the Medici, was copied by Raphael himself. The most striking difference between the two paintings is, that the nudity of the child is veiled in that painted for the queen, while in that painted for the cardinal the child is quite naked.

This painting was engraved in 1625 by M. de Poilly in a superior style, and after inspecting the print we find that the picture in question was his original, and not that of the museum. A good impression costs from 40 to 50 livres: it is known to printsellers by the name of *La Vierge au Linge*.

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OBSERVATIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER OF CASSIO.

Should a person be described as "well-bred, easy, sociable, good-natured; with abilities enough to make him agreeable, and useful, but not enough to excite the envy of his equals, or to alarm the jealousy of his superiors" (for so Mr. Tyrwhitt describes Cassio) one might rationally conclude such a character to be respectable. If to these qualities we add honour and fidelity, that his friend and general esteems him worthy of personal confidence as well as of official trust, that his enemy, who plots his ruin, allows him to possess a cultivated understanding, and theoretical, if not experimental, knowledge in his profession—which he is far from obtruding on public notice, but possesses with much modesty,—our respect for him rises considerably. Superficial observation might be tempted to conclude such a character complete; for wherein is it defective? But Shakespere knew, that certain virtues, to an eminent degree, are not inconsistent with failings that render them of little avail to the possessor. The imperfection attendant on the good qualities of Cassio, is his inability to say, "*No!*" His want of the power of refusal. He knows sufficiently well his infirmity, is conscious of his weakness; yet is not proof against seduction. He yields to artifice, although his better powers of reason remonstrate against deviation from strict propriety. He is not naturally addicted to vice; but—he suffers it,—he hesitates,—then endures it,—then adopts it,—till fascinated by its delusions, he sustains injury beyond remedy. He does not solicit vice, *(ex mero motu)* but he cannot resist intreaty: alone, he meditates no evil, but his company is his bane. Whoever has seen mankind, generally, has seen many who might stand as counterparts to Cassio; many who never originated harm themselves, but yielded to suggestions from others; many whom one false step has degraded below others really much worse than themselves; whose virtues, however excellent and amiable, were reduced to mere imbecility by their deficiency in the FORTITUDE OF REFUSAL necessary to sustain them.

Fortitude of mind is not a quality to be used merely on great occasions; when the fate of empires and kingdoms, of armies and communities, is at stake. It is a quality to be exerted not merely after the loss (or the gain) of a battle, after the ruin consequent on an earthquake, a conflagration, or a shipwreck. Occurrences so calamitous demand its noblest exertions; but the most useful station of this virtue is in the humbler walks of life, in casual events, in hourly occurrences, those lesser circumstances which are almost deprived of notice by the frequency of their return, we might say by their familiarity, and their constancy. Every man cannot be a chief, a general, or a king; but, every man may be called to exercise the same kind of talent in his private concerns, as may be required in kings, or generals, or chiefs, in public matters. Though the object it respects be small, the sentiment of his mind may ennoble it; though the occasion be not extraordinary, the principle is no less beneficial or distinguishing.

May it not be deemed an exception against the usual course of education, that a kind of fortitude adapted to meet the daily exigencies of human life, is not sufficiently instilled into youthful minds? A graceful manner of presenting, of accepting, of entreating, is taught; but who lays adequate stress on the very necessary art of denial? Who takes care to separate the harshness of the act, from the manner of it, and to inculcate the necessary *suaviter in modo*, with the indispensable *fortiter in re*? It has been said of some, that "they made enemies even in conferring favours; whereas others made friends, while denying requests." Fortitude is neither churlishness nor severity; neither superciliousness nor insociability, neither haughtiness nor obstinacy. Perseverance, firmness, decision, vigour, promptitude, and frankness (principles of this virtue), are perfectly consistent with kindness, liberality, mildness, benevolence, dexterity, and address.

The balance of virtues and defects in the human mind was well understood by our immortal bard. Not one of his characters is free from human failings, not one of them is wholly absorbed in iniquity. The grossness of crime may excite execration, but it cannot create interest: there must be a something to attract admiration, or the punishment of the criminal becomes an object of public jurisprudence rather than of poetical justice. The character of Cassio is a remarkable instance of the combination of opposite qualities, and Shakespeare has drawn it in a manner that may well repay our investigation.

Iago, who gives nobody a good word, and whose villainous devices produce the perplexities of this drama, describes Cassio, in a mixture of scoffing and defamation, in conversation with his deluded associate Roderigo:

> "One Michael Cassio, a Florentine:
> Forsooth, a great arithmetician,
> A fellow almost damn'd in a fair life,
> That never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle knows
> More than a spinster: unless the bookish theories."

Notwithstanding these invidious insinuations, when Iago is alone, he acknowledges other sentiments, and these are the more impressive, as homage paid to integrity by knavery, and to courage by ferocity.

"For I fear Cassio with my night-cap too:"

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Nor is any part of Cassio's behaviour tinctured with cowardice, or ignorance; so that Desdemona does him but justice when intreating for him to her Lord, she says.....

" .....Come, come,
You'll never meet a more sufficient man."

It appears by the story that Cassio had been entrusted by Othello with the secret of his courtship: and " came a wooing with him, and many a time and oft had ta'en his part;" that he should therefore, at this period, possess a full share of the general's confidence and esteem is but natural: yet the confidence was dangerous, in proportion as Othello was susceptible of jealousy, and capable of revenge: in proportion as excess of affection, or of any other passion, is most likely to change to its contrary.

We learn, also, from Iago, that Cassio possesses a handsome person, and pleasing address:

" Cassio's a proper man:.....
He hath a person, and a smooth dispose
To be suspected; fram'd to make women
false.....

Iago persuades himself that these advantages are open to perversion: he affects to believe that Cassio loves Desdemona; he excites this " proper man" (though very covertly) to attempt that lady's honour, yet Cassio's integrity preserves him in happy and honest ignorance of the nature of the wiles employed by the iniquitous seducer. That he has his failings in this passion is true: but we learn from the reproaches of his mistress that he does not suffer an unworthy connection to domineer without controul over his mind, or to influence his conduct, in absolute opposition to his duty.

There is an uniformity in virtue, which manifests itself in several instances: it is the same virtue in each, though placed in different conjunctures, and seen in different lights. The same defect of virtue, too, usually runs through the whole deportment of an individual, and it is but rarely, that a simple, solitary failure, marks the conduct of a man otherwise perfect. Cassio's fortitude fails in several instances: first, in respect to his mistress Bianca, a connection which his heart confesses is unfit to be avowed, an intimacy which he despises, when Iago challenges him respecting reports of his marriage to her; he owns that it rendered him ridiculous " when in company with certain Venetians," he acknowledges the vexations he suffers from her " haunting him;" yet he endures this thraldom in spite of his consciousness of its impropriety; he continues to wear the yoke although he feels the severity with which it galls him. He cannot exert sufficient strength to escape—from the bondage of iron fetters?—no: from the captivity of the spider's web.

The second, and eventually the most important, instance of Cassio's failure in fortitude, appears in his yielding to the temptation of Iago to indulge in drink. This scene is treated by our unequalled dramatist, with uncommon powers: it is capital throughout. The refusal of Cassio to the first proposal, his sense of his own weakness, his former craft " in qualifying his cup," and his ultimate assent—" I'll do't—but it dislikes me," are all extremely natural:—nor is it less natural, that having transgressed the rules of temperance, he should proceed to excess, and from excess to unrestrained indulgence of " To the health of our general." But perhaps nothing in this drama, or in all Shakespeare, is more exquisitely natural, than that Cassio when drunk should intrude discourse on subjects from which sober reason shrinks, conscious of her incapability to investigate and treat them in a manner adequate to their depth and importance. Of the final appointments of Providence, and of the ultimate disposal of " souls," no man in his senses ever supposed himself competent to the determination: no man in his senses ever dreamed of rank and quality as bestowing pre-eminence on occasions so awful. It is truly remarkable, that this propensity to introduce subjects certainly not of their level, is but too frequent among those whose weakness it is to be vanquished by liquor. Combined with this propensity, the idea of the soldier, though drunk, retaining sentiments of place and priority, the effect of discipline and habit, is among our poet's most happy touches; he contrives too to preserve an esteem mingled with pity for Cassio, by his half-consciousness, half self-condemnation, in spite of his intoxication; " I hold him unworthy of his place, who does these things." Such is the force of habit! such are the struggling alternations of vice and conscience, in minds not abandoned to guilt, though occasionally guilty; not totally depraved, though occasionally overcome by temptation

That Cassio when drunk should quarrel, that in his broil he should distinguish neither friend or foe, but fight against his late companion Montano as readily as against the impertinent Roderigo, is but too correct a picture of man and manners: whether it be equally correct, that " the devil Drunkenness should give place to the devil Wrath," may be doubted. Cassio's reflections on his drunkenness are, perhaps, too good to be so suddenly expressed. His scheme for restoration to his office, by means of Desdemona, is extremely plausible, and success by means of it appears to be almost infallible.

Whether we may not reckon as a third instance of deficient fortitude in Cassio, his sudden retiring from Desdemona when Othello visits her, I will not determine. It seems, however, to be strictly analogous to the re-

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neral conformation of his mind. Had he sustained at this time in private the weight of the general's reprimand and displeasure, he had softened his severity against succeeding interviews.

The poet has contrived with admirable address, that Cassio should be assaulted, and wounded, while returning from the house of Bianca; and at no great distance from it; it serves at once as a pretence to Iago to transfer his guilt to Bianca, and to increase his hypocrisy, by artful reflections, "this is the fruit of whoring!" beside which, the very narrow escape of Cassio with his life, and his actual sufferings, are calculated to invigorate his most vigilant resolution in future.

Cassio's explanation of circumstances before Othello, is well conducted; and his concluding sentiment, as respectful to his friend, is conformable to his general manners. Far from reflecting on Othello as deserving of death, he regrets his suicide:

"This did I fear—but thought he had no weapon,—
For he was great of heart."

We are not therefore disposed to arraign the choice of the senate in their deputing Cassio to succeed Othello, as governor; nor do we with reluctance hear that "Cassio rules in Cyprus;" for after such severe chastisement, in punishment of inebriety, we may well presume that as the future governor he will be more wary, and as the future man more circumspect. He will be extremely cautious of transgressing by inebriety, who when last in that condition was tempted to sudden wrath,—to wrath equally vented on friend and foe;—whose misconduct was punished by the loss of his place and office, by the necessity of humble solicitation to be restored, and by conscious guilt, which forbad him from looking his superior in the face;—whose indiscretion contributed to promote the purposes of villainy; of villainy, which fathered upon him designs he never imagined, and rendered him the fatal occasion of depriving those he loved of peace, of happiness, and of life. The man thus punished, must be inexcusable, if he suffer his weakness to vanquish him again, even had he not had that narrow escape for his life, which Cassio had experienced so lately.

In another of his plays Shakespeare has the exclamation, "Is it possible he should know what he is, yet be what he is?" The character of Cassio is a proof that much self-knowledge (the effect of mental strength) may consist with much wavering of resolution (the effect of mental weakness). We learn also, that to act in contradiction to the free feelings of the mind is not likely to be advantageous or fortunate: that enjoyments, which in moderation are innocent, are rendered injurious by excess; and that, however it may be comparatively easy to maintain a good character,—to regain it when lost, or to re-establish it when impaired, is extremely difficult. But chiefly, we learn the necessity of that steady fortitude of mind, that close adherence to principles, that determined attachment to what is right and becoming (may we not also say of that inflexibility toward what is hazardous?), which, like an anchor to the mind, preserves it against the turbulence of tempest, against the dangers of quicksands and rocks. Good-nature is a quality amiable in the highest degree; but when indulged at the expence of rectitude, good-nature becomes an occasion of misery. Sociality is congenial to a liberal mind; convivial intercourse and mirth too have their time and place; yet these must submit to the dictates of propriety, and be regulated by the duties of character and station:

"..... What! in a town of war,
Yet wild, the people's hearts brimful of fear,
To manage private and domestic quarrel,
In night, and on the court of guard and safety!
'Tis monstrous."....

F.

TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Whatever may be the fate of the Expedition projected by France and Russia through Persia, against British India, (vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 5) the question, as to the *natural* connection of Russia with its neighbour kingdom, is not void of interest. Whatever agreements and treaties may stipulate, the alliances formed by their means are often little more than nominal, and the intercourse they establish has no solidity. But, if the inhabitants of two adjacent states have extensive dealings together, their mutual advantages maintain and encourage a much stronger and more effectual intimacy, than can be effected by politicians or diplomatists. The interest which commercial dealings creates is *natural*, and it is capable of being directed to answer the purposes of sway and dominion over the minds of the parties concerned. If the revenues drawn by the Shah of Persia from the trade with Russia be of importance to his coffers, and contribute essentially to replenish them, the mind of this sovereign is of course ready to receive, with a prejudice in their favour, all overtures made by the court of St. Petersburgh. If the Persian merchants have found the Russian trade a source of wealth, if the Shah's officers have found it

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beneficial, to the same degree may the Russian influence in Persia be considered as efficient. It is therefore well to obtain some knowledge on this subject; and we think ourselves much obliged by a Correspondent who has favoured us with the following communication.

The most important of all the Russian acquisitions in Persia was, doubtless, the province of Gilan. Its capital, Rescht, maintained its priority among the commercial cities on the Caspian. The numerous and rich caravans from Turkey, all parts of Persia, Bocharia, and even from India, rendered that city the grand emporium of Europe and Asia. Raw silk was the principal article, but it could be purchased only by silver specie. As the object of Peter the Great, however, in taking possession of the Persian provinces on the Caspian, was confined to commercial speculations, other advantages appeared indifferent to him. But he found that the revenue was not equal to the expences of the military and civil departments.

In 1729 the emperor concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Persia, by which the conquered provinces of Masanderan and Astrabat were to be restored, and the Russian acquisitions on the western and southern coasts of the Caspian were to be guaranteed to Russia, together with a free trade in and throughout Persia. In 1732 another treaty was signed at Reschi, by which Russia was to hold only the provinces of Daghestan and Shirvan lying on the north side of the Kur. Thus Russia became possessed of a tract of coast of about two hundred and sixty miles. But in 1736 they were given up again. In 1740 the Shah Nadir, to prove his attachment to the court of Russia, sent an embassy to Petersburgh consisting of 3000 persons and twenty pieces of artillery. In 1749 the entry at Petersburgh of transit goods from Persia, amounted to about 88,000 roubles, and of silk to 130,000 roubles.

Russia at present has only two ports on the Caspian, namely Astrachan and Gurjew. The Armenians carry on the major part of the trade in Astrachan, and Russian vessels only are employed. In 1794 their number amounted to fifty-five, together with one hundred and thirty-eight flat-bottomed boats employed in the fisheries. We shall briefly state the amount of the trade carried on between Astrachan and the different points, and the various articles which compose it.

The commerce with Derbend is inconsiderable, as the neighbouring Caucasian nations are mostly poor; and except a small quantity of saffron, wine, silk, cotton, and rice, Derbend has nothing to export. The whole does not amount to 150,000 roubles.

Baku presents the safest port on the western coast. It exports saffron, cotton, rice, silk, wine, naphtha, opium, and fruits. It imports annually from Astrachan to the amount of between 3 and 400,000 roubles.

Although Tusili has only a road-stead, yet, on account of its vicinity to Rescht, it carries on a great trade. Persian articles, particularly, the Gilan silk, are in abundance; as well as fine European cloths. A Russian consul resides there.

Medshetisar, at the southernmost end of the Caspian, serves as the depôt for the produce of the province of Masanderan, particularly cotton and rice.

The Bay of Astrabat is covered with villages; but those only which lie nearest to Astrachan partake of the trade. The neighbourhood abounds with all kinds of southern fruits: and its position is well adapted to a transit trade with Balk, Candahar, and even India.

The eastern coast of the Caspian, however, offers the most secure bays and anchorage; but as it is inhabited solely by the Nomadic Truchmeners and Kirgises, there is no regular trade. Within these few years two ships proceed annually from Astrachan to the Bay of Mangishlak. If they do not meet there with any caravans from China and Bukara, they hire some of the Kirgises to announce their arrival throughout the country; and the neighbouring nations soon bring down their hides, lambskins, cotton, rhubarb, &c. to exchange for ironmongery, cloth, drugs, dyes, &c.

Astrachan imports annually, for the Russian manufactures, 8000 pouds of silk; and as it sells somewhat cheaper for ready money, great quantities of specie are sent out of the kingdom. Raw cotton, 1180 pouds; spun do. 4718 pouds. From 10 to 15,000 pouds of dyer's red which come by sea, besides 10,000 do. from Kisljaer; Gall-nuts about 3000 pouds. The other import articles from Persia may amount to about 100,000 roubles annually.

The most important articles of the export trade are cochineal to the amount of 300,000; cloths, 150,000; velvet, 20,000 roubles: Russia leather, 15,000; plush linen, &c. 40,000; sugar, 20,000 roubles.

According to the books of the Custom-house the imports from 1793-97 amounted to 362,315 roubles; exports, 381,795 roubles.

Sketch of the Asiatic Trade.

Exports to the Caucasian frontiers consist of cloths, dyes, linen, furniture, porcelain, &c. Kisljaer receives transit goods and provisions from Astrachan. From 1795-97 the imports and exports amounted to 144,525 roubles. Those of Mosdok on the Terek to 3,932 roubles. Orenburg is the emporium of the Kirgisian and Bukarian commerce,

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and lies on the right bank of the Ural. It contains 2061 merchants. The export trade consists of scarlet cloths, velvet, linen, copper and iron utensils, needles and thimbles, glass, coral, indigo, wood, cochineal, allum, peltry, sugar, castor oil, &c. Orenburg receives from Bukaria, Persian coins and gold-dust, precious stones, raw and spun cotton, tiger and lamb skins, and Indian stuffs. The Kirgises also bring to market the golden eagle, which sells very dear; but the main branch of their trade consists of cattle: they sell annually from 40 to 60,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses. From 1793-97 the imports of Orenburg amounted to 1,257,268 roubles and the exports to 1,286,985 roubles.

Troizk on the river Ui. The trade here is mostly carried on by the Taschkenters and Kirgises, and the articles are nearly the same as those of Orenburg. From 1795-97 the imports were valued at 118,585 rs. and the exports at 150,654 rs.—At Jamesceschewsk, on the Irtysch, during the same period, imports 9,744 rs. exports 8,259 rs. Semipalatnoi, on the same river, barters European trifles for Kirgisian cattle. Imports 69,936 rs. exports 68,957 rs.—Presnogorkow, a small fort on the Ischimschian lines, lies between the two last places; total of import and export 3,707.—Petropawlowsk, on the same lines; total of import and export 97,990 rs.—Shebeesensk, on the Irtysch; total import and export 2,642 rs.—Ustkamenogorsk, on the same river; total of import and export 50,893.—Sum total of the collective trade on the Kirgisian frontiers from 1793-97, imports 1,547,069 rs. exports 1,579,445 rs.—Do. on the Chinese frontiers, import 2,647,157 rs. export 3,544,177 rs.—Total of the Russian Asiatic trade, during the same period; export 4,560,170 roubles, import 4,550,245 roubles.

ON SLEEP, AND TORPIDITY, IN MAN AND ANIMALS.

Among the most ordinary, yet the most perplexing, operations of nature is sleep; a state which returns upon us perpetually, yet the principles and causes of which are far from being generally, or satisfactorily understood. Does nature make a preparation for our repose, when she draws around us the curtains of the evening?—Or, are the seclusions effected by the absence of light, by the silence, and the coolness of the close of day, predisposing causes to the state of sleep? Light, undoubtedly is a cause of vigilance; and warmth, as a main principle of life, appears to counteract sleep, which is certainly in some sense, an approach or resemblance of death. Virgil calls it *mortis imago*: and we are fond of describing that change which all await, as a state of repose.

But this, like all operations of nature, has degrees: man sleeps for a few hours, and then resumes his activity, and his functions: he rises to renewed life, and every day, though it reminds him of his mortality, is a proof, an instance, and an earnest, of his resurrection. The season of winter may be termed the annual night for sleep. Near the poles it is so, strictly speaking; but in our own climate it is so, as to abundance of natural productions.

Vegetables manifest this, in various degrees. Our trees lose their leaves; but their stems remain unhurt. Many herbaceous plants, lose their leaves, and their stems; but their roots preserve the principle of life. Some, after their roots have been frozen in the ground, to the remotest extremities, almost, yet shew that in those retreats they maintained a vigorous defence against the power of their invader, and they triumph, when the milder season permits their activity.

Among insects, the ant, and the common fly, seek shelter in repose, against a small degree of cold. The snail and the toad, suffer the same stupefaction. Among the serpent tribe, many are rendered so completely torpid, by high degrees of cold, that they become brittle, and in this state they may easily be broken, but they die, if the breach take place near a vital part. Among animals, the dormouse, the marmotte, and others, shew that the more perfect animals, as we affect to call them, are subject to the same torpidity, from the same cause.

Among animals this occurs at different seasons: those which live on fruits, have eaten sufficient during the season of abundance, and when their food becomes scarce, they retire to sleep. Is the fat which they have collected a cause of sleep? Has it narcotic properties? It supports life, by suffering a slow resumption, whereby it supplies the vital organs; does it not also forbid a transpiration of particles, by which the substance of the body might be diminished?

It is certain, that those animals, of which the retreats are beneath the snow, sleep till that is fully melted; and rather exceed that period. The white bear, which lives by fishing on the shores during summer, and on the islands of ice during autumn, does not sink into sleep, till the union of the ice islands takes place, and they become so steep as to be inaccessible to his prey, the seal. The white bear is proof against the same degree of cold that stupefies the black bear, which lives on honey and vegetable food; against that, also, which affects the brown bear, a creature that lives by the chase of animals, all of which, obedient to the impulses of winter, retire to their concealments.

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Sleep is a state of cessation from ordinary functions: it allays hunger; and, though the body does not receive food, yet it is capable of supporting a long interval without it. We cannot say, with strict correctness, "he who sleeps, dines;" as the French express it: but certainly, he who sleeps has less occasion for food than he who wakes. That supreme INTELLIGENCE which has arranged all events with infinite wisdom, by appointing the coincidence of the cessation of hunger with the absence of supplies, has provided against the sufferings of his creatures. If those which now sleep during winter, were alert, and in full energy, they would perish from inanition. They now experience no such wants, they feel no such cravings, they run no such risque. It is probable, that the first approaches, and gradual accession of their winter sleep, is marked by the same gentle placidity and even enjoyment, as precedes our nightly repose. Their somnolency is no disease, implies no pain; but is the refuge of weariness, and the asylum of languor.

Man himself, the most perfect of animals, is subject to the same effects, when the degree of cold is such as to enforce them. In Poland and Russia, nothing is more common than for a person to be told, that one of his members is frozen: observers discover it, but he himself is not aware of it. He feels nothing but an agreeable sensation. On other occasions, oppressed by benumbing cold, he is seduced by a delicious inclination to sleep; he complains of his friends, who rouse him, and torment him, by preventing his enjoyment of that repose of which the first symptoms are so exquisite. "Let me close my eyes,—a moment!" says he: and if his companions let him close his eyes, he sleeps,—to wake no more.

The parts which are frozen may be restored to soundness, by gradual thawings and proper assistance. If these be delayed, the parts which have retained their vitality throw off the dead member;—if they be too rapidly urged, the distension of the vessels on which they act becomes fatal: if gradually employed, all succeeds well. The frozen part should first be subjected to a degree of cold somewhat less than that which has surprised it, such as friction with snow, or immersion into melting ice: as the chill diminishes slowly, the warmth of another member of the same body, contributes essential service, and at length a cautious accession of water, gently increasing in warmth, completes the cure.

There is no setting bounds to the capabilities of art: the bear, a large animal, wakes after having been set to sleep by the influence of cold: if man be set to sleep by the same influence, for an equal length of time, might not art awake him, by stimulating his vital powers, of themselves unable to revive? Haller regretted much, that no endeavours were made to bring this to the test, on the body of a man who appeared to have been surprised by a body of frozen snow, from which, on its thawing, he was taken, without any marks of absolute death on his person.

It is indeed *possible*, that there may be circumstances under which, after a long sleep, a man may revive like a dormouse or a marmotte: he may, for a certain time, *possibly*, derive supplies of nourishment from the fat of his body, like the bear; and the functions of life, which, during every night, are almost suspended, yet revive in the morning, *may*, after a much longer supense, resume their activity.—But, what says Nature, to this?

Professor Mangali, at Pavia, not long ago, made experiments on this subject, by means of monkies recently taken in the Alps. It is true, that the bulk of these animals is not equal to that of a bear or of a man; and bulk is of consequence, where the powers of frigidity are in question. Nevertheless the observations made by the learned professor are curious, and they may form a proper continuation of the speculations we have presented to our readers.

Dec. 1, 1803, there were brought to me at Milan three male monkies, taken in the Alps which separate the territory of Chiavenna from that of the Grisons. One of the three was a little awake; I preserved it two years, in order to study its habits. The other two were in the lethargic state.—The same day I weighed the latter, in order to ascertain how much of their weight they lost in a given time of constant lethargy: one weighed 25 Milanese ounces; the other 22 ounces 3 deniers. At first they seemed as if totally deprived of life; they were rolled up like a ball, with the nose applied to the anus, the eyes closed, the teeth locked, and they felt perfectly cold when handled.—When pinched, however, or shaken, they gave unequivocal signs of irritability; and sometimes, though rarely, I perceived a feeble dilatation and a successive sinking in the flanks, or other signs of a languishing respiration.

The two monkies remained in the most profound lethargy until January 3d, 1804. Reaumur's thermometer, placed in the room where they were, having varied from five to nine degrees above zero, on the evening of this day the largest awoke, and removed from its companion, in order to find a place where it might be more secure from the cold—As soon as I saw that it was awake, I weighed both; and I found that the largest had lost 18 deniers of its weight; the other 17¼. At the end of 24 hours, the monkey which had awoke, again fell into a lethargy, and remained in this state until the 11th; the temperature of the room being from 5 to 8 degrees.

On the 11th in the evening, the external temperature being about 4 degrees, I exposed the same animal to the open air on the frame of my window. In a short time it began to

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tremble and give signs of pain. I also remarked a small indication of breathing; and fearing lest a greater cold should wake it entirely, I replaced it in its bed in about an hour. In spite of my precaution its respiration became more frequent. In fact, two hours afterwards I found it almost entirely awake; but it had not removed from its place, and it soon fell asleep again. Other experiments awoke it again some days afterwards, and it returned for the fourth time to its lethargic state in about 24 hours.

I have said that more than once I saw unequivocal signs of a very slow respiration. I was anxious to ascertain, by experiments and repeated observations, if this respiration was regularly periodical. Consequently, on the 4th of February, at nine o'clock in the evening, I placed the smallest monkey under a bell-glass, the edges of which were in some very clear lime-water. In the midst of the bell-glass was a pedestal, on which was a concave piece of wood where the monkey lay as in a nest. I took care that the water was exactly of a level within and without the bell-glass at the moment of immersion; and on the 5th of February, at nine o'clock in the morning, I found that it had risen about three lines in the inside of the bell-glass, and that a pellicle was formed at its surface. It now remained to examine the state of the air contained under the bell-glass, and the nature of the pellicle.

I tried the air with Volta's celebrated eudiometer, and I found that it had lost a part of its oxygen; some drops of nitric acid, poured upon the pellicle, produced a very brisk effervescence, liberating carbonic acid. These two experiments convinced me, that, during the lethargic sleep, respiration is not suspended: whence it may be presumed that circulation also continues, but with a languor proportioned to that of respiration. I have since been convinced of this, by examining with a good microscope the wings of bats in the lethargic state.

The smallest of my two monkies continuing in the most profound lethargy, on examining it with attention, I perceived a very feeble alternate depression and rising in its flanks. I took my watch, and ascertained that these unequivocal signs of respiration were renewed at intervals of four minutes or four minutes and a half, and that there were 14 in an hour; whereas, when the animal was perfectly awake, they were about 1500.

Such is the law to which these animals are subject in one of the principal organic functions in their natural lethargy, which I call their *preservative* lethargy, in order to distinguish it from that produced by an excessive cold: this is generally followed by gangrene and death, and on that account I think it should be called a *mortal* lethargy.

If it excite surprise that I placed the monkies in a temperature of six or nine degrees, I answer, that in general the mammiferæ subject to periodical lethargy hide themselves in holes where the temperature is mild: without this precaution they would be awakened by the pain which the cold would occasion; and if they were not able to avoid it they would be seized by the *mortal* lethargy, when gangrene and death would succeed.

Indeed, having frequently, during the winter, visited a famous grotto in this department, in which were several hundred torpid bats, I ascertained with a good Reaumur's thermometer, that the temperature of this grotto was constantly above nine degrees. We may be convinced that the temperature of the holes they dig is the same, when we reflect on their depth, on the care with which they close up the entrance, and on their strewing their beds with hay. We must also observe, that their fat contributes much to protect them from cold. It is true they inhabit places covered with snow for several months; but this snow is useful, as it hinders the frost from penetrating to them.

A moderate temperature is necessary for the continuation of the preservative lethargy; animals subject to it feel pain, and are awakened by an increased cold; they tremble, and show the most ardent desire to find a place where they can be secure from it;—of this I have been frequently convinced.

At the end of December, 1799, some spiders in my apartment were awakened by the sharpness of the cold, and they turned to all corners where they might avoid it.

On the morning of Feb. 4th, 1803, I found upon the sole of my window a common bat, dead. This poor animal had been torpid during some months in a hole of an adjoining wall, and had been, no doubt, awakened by the intense cold of the preceding night, which was 11 degrees. It had flown to my chamber window with the hope of getting in; but its wings having been too torpid to enable it to fly further, on being disappointed, it was attacked with the mortal lethargy, and died.

To return to my observations on the monkies:—Feb. 5th, having again weighed them, I found the smallest weighed 21 ounces; the second 22 ounces and 21 deniers. The small one, from the first time I had weighed it until Feb 5th had only awoke once, on Jan. 4th, and continued awake 24 hours. The loss of its weight, therefore, since Jan. 1st, was reduced to about 9 deniers, while the largest, which had awoke several times, had lost 33 deniers in the same interval. This difference of weight proves evidently that the fat of these animals is very useful: not only do they consume a part of it during their lethargic state, but they are also fed by it in the intervals of being awake from a lowered

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or increased temperature. Feb 5th, having placed the largest of the monkies on a pedestal, and covered it with a bell glass, the edges of which rested on a receiver filled with lime-water, I fixed my eyes upon it for an hour, in order to have a better view of the phœnomena of respiration; I was convinced beyond a doubt, that during this time the motions of inspiration and expiration were repeated 15 times distinctly, at three intervals of four or five minutes each. On the same day, at nine o'clock in the evening, I placed the small monkey upon the outside of my window in a bed of hay. It remained for some time immoveable, simply giving those signs of a languishing respiration which always continues during lethargy; but in an hour I perceived that its respiration became more frequent, and that it appeared rather asleep than torpid; so that the external temperature, which was three degrees and a half above zero, instead of diminishing the respiration, had considerably increased it. I would have left it an hour longer in the same situation; but observing that its respiration continued to increase, and perceiving, on touching it, that the heat of its body was greatly increased, I withdrew it, and returned it to its usual place in the room. I flattered myself that it would not waken entirely; but having visited it about ten o'clock, I found it not only awake, but saw that it had resumed its natural heat and vivacity: it leaped suddenly from its nest and hid itself among the hay, as if to avoid the cold, or any other accident which might interrupt its gentle lethargy. Hence it follows, that less time is required to bring monkies out of torpidity than to plunge them into it. The other monkey, which I had placed under the bell-glass, assumed in its little cradle a position to preserve itself from the cold, and continued to give signs of respiration 14 or 15 times in an hour. I also observed that the water had risen in the bell-glass, and that a pellicle of carbonate of lime was formed.

Feb. 6th, the thermometer in the room being at 6° or 7°, at one P. M., the external temperature having risen to 7½°, I resolved to expose the torpid monkey, which had been under the bell-glass, upon the sole of my window. My object was, to ascertain if the action of cold, when it increased insensibly, would produce on the animal the same effects which a sudden transition produced, although there was no difference between the temperature of the room and that of the external atmosphere. For two hours and a half the monkey exhibited no increased signs of life; but about six o'clock I perceived some indications of a strong respiration. The night approaching, the thermometer gradually fell, so that on the outside of the window the thermometer was at 4° only. At this moment I saw the monkey agitated by convulsive movements as if from pain: it afterwards stretched itself in its cradle, its respiration increased gradually until it appeared no longer to be torpid, but rather asleep. At seven o'clock it respired 16 times per minute, whereas while in a torpid state it respired only 15 times an hour. The heat of its body, as tried by the thermometer, increased with the frequency of respiration, so that by half-past nine o'clock it was perfectly awake.

Convinced by this experiment that the action of cold, although it increases almost insensibly, occasions pain to animals in a state of torpidity, I returned the monkey to its bed of hay. I tried to make it walk upon the carpet, but it could not use its hind legs; which were torpid from having been so far from the body.

Feb. 20th, at seven o'clock in the morning, I tried another experiment with the largest torpid monkey: I placed it outside my window in a vessel surrounded by ice and muriate of lime. This mixture produced so intense a cold in the receiver, that the thermometer I placed in it fell to 7° below zero. This sudden transition did not excite any sudden convulsive movements in the monkey: in half an hour I observed it to give signs of pain. I observed increasing signs of respiration and expiration, which must have fatigued it much. It was eleven o'clock, however, before it was completely awake. The cold continued very sharp, and it tried to escape from it several times, by moving from side to side in great pain throughout the night. I visited it several times, and found it always trembling: its eyes were half closed. It did not sleep, however, although I left it exposed to the same cold till nine o'clock next morning. I am convinced that a sharper cold would in a short time have plunged it into that lethargy which is followed by death.

. . . . . .

The professor has made other experiments on animals in a natural state of torpidity, the result of which cannot but be interesting: but for these we must wait his publication of their results.

"Sitting," say the Hindoos, "is better than walking; sleep, than sitting; and death than sleep." If they knew the effects of a northern winter they would interpose a middle term between sleep and death. Sleep is as necessary for the body, as food: and all animals sleep, though at different times of the day or night. Sleep contributes to strength; yet what it contributes positively, it is not easy to discover. It enwraps the whole person, yet those who dream of great activity and exertion, are not refreshed by sleep.—We conclude, then, that sleep, though one of the most ordinary, is one of the most perplexing operations of nature.

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THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. VII.

Inventor of the Method of teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

It is the fate of many ingenious men, to whom the world is under great obligations, to be forgotten, as the *original* discoverers of beneficial arts, for which others are afterwards patronised and rewarded.

The Abbés de l'Epée and Sicard, have enjoyed the credit due to the invention of the admirable art of enabling the deaf and dumb to convey their sentiments by speech. But, it appears from the journals of the time, that so long ago as June 11th, 1749, M. Pereyra, a Jew by descent, but a Spaniard by birth, a man of remarkably mild and conciliating manners, read to the French Academy a memoir on this subject. A report was made on this memoir, the 2d of July following, by Messrs. Dortous de Mairan, Buffon, and Ferrein. They highly praised the author. The *Mercures* for March and April 1750, are to the same effect. The *Gatherer* takes a pleasure in yielding honour to whom honour is due; and in presenting for the gratitude of mankind the name of Pereyra.

* * * * * *

England exempt from dangerous Reptiles.

Britain cannot sufficiently congratulate itself on that great degree of freedom from dangerous reptiles which it enjoys. The country is now so well cultivated, that little shelter is afforded to them: and if there were wolves in our island now, they could not long continue unknown or undestroyed. We have indeed, adders, and other venomous creatures, but their powers are feeble compared with those of their kind in hot climates. An instance or two of the hazards to which some places are exposed, may enable those who are happily exempt from such evils to value their happiness, and to express becoming gratitude for it.

Among the several kinds of adders which are to be found in the Indies, some are of so pernicious a nature, that, whenever they infect any person, he dies in an instant, without the least hope of relief. Of this kind are the greenones, of the coast of Malabar.

They are not above an inch thick, but 5 or 6 feet long, and from their greenish colour they are not easily to be discerned in the grass and bushes, where they lie lurking to seize upon such as pass by, and commonly endeavour to fasten either on their eyes, noses, or ears.

The poison of these pernicious creatures being so volatile, and of so subtil a nature, as to be soon conveyed to the heart, often times before it is possible to apply proper antidotes, a great many die miserably for want of present conveniency to obviate the evil, before it seizes their vitals.

It is upon this score that we have seen some of the Indians, who were sensible of their present danger on such an occasion, cut themselves off immediately that member which they knew to be infected by the poison. Of this I remember an instance, says Delon, a certain Naher, during my stay at Tillichery.

This gentleman being a little overcome by the tary or palm-tree wine, found one of these small green adders, (the most pernicious kind of all) which he took by the tail, and played with her so long, till she found means to bite him in the finger. The Naher, notwithstanding he was in drink, being sensible of the present danger of losing his life, killed the adder, and in an instant cut off his finger.

"What a virtue is promptitude, where delays are so dangerous!" The naturalist, and the moralist, may adopt the exclamation.

Is it true, that Ireland at present has neither venomous reptiles, nor even harmless frogs in it? And if true, what is the real cause?—For, as to the blessing of St. Patrick, —*Valeat quantum valere potest.*

* * * * * *

William Penn assaulted by a Duellist.

In William Penn's treatise entitled *No Cross, No Crown*, p. 148, he mentions his having been, before he professed the communion he was now of, in danger from an assault on a point of honour. "I was once myself in France set upon about eleven at night *(as I was walking to my lodging)* by a person that way-laid me, with his naked sword in his hand, who demanded *satisfaction of me, for taking no notice of him, at a time when he civilly saluted me with his hat?* Though the truth was, I saw him not when he did it. I will suppose he had killed me *(for he made several passes at me)* or I in my Defence had killed him, when I disarmed him: I ask any man of Understanding and Conscience, if the whole *Ceremony were worth the Life of one man*, considering the *Dignity* of the Nature, and the Importance of the *Life* of man, both with respect to *God* his Creator, *Himself*, and the benefit of *Civil Society?*"

Are any further particulars known concerning this *rencontre*, which might have deprived the world of a man afterwards so highly esteemed among his society, and so laudable, as a citizen, a legislator, and a governor?——In what a wretched state were the manners of the French nation, and the police of the city (of Paris?) where this incident happened! And yet, no doubt, the French boasted then, as they have since boasted of their nation, as the truly great, the civilized, humane, polite, —— and, what not?

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POETRY.

A FRAGMENT.

Oh! when I die,—the coward nature cries—
When this world fades before my closing eyes,
Soft may I sink upon some faithful breast,
And there my faint heart tremble into rest.

May tenderest friendship wait around my bed,
Yet not one bitter tear of grief be shed;
And while the last farewell is fondly given,
Oh! may my spirit wing her flight to heav'n!

Feb. 1808. CAROLINE.

THE VESTRY-HAMMER OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Malleolus loquitur ad Rectorem.

Two cent'ries past I've for Order been bawling,
Not am, even yet, worn out by my calling:
Though, while matters parochial are hotly debated,
I've frequently been roughly handled and treated;
For, truth to relate, sad confusion and riot
Assail my exertions to keep neighbours quiet!
Till venting my rage, I at last thunder down,
In the name of the Church, in the name of the Crown.

No wonder my carcase appears so much hack'd,
For, by knocking and thund'ring, I'm here and there crack'd!

But, Domine Rector, I've news to relate,
Whereby you'll perceive how much chang'd is my state;
A friend has bedeck'd me;—again tight and fast,
For two cent'ries more I shall certainly last;
I am silver'd so gay, and am render'd so smart,
That, thanking my patron with true honest heart,
I will banish despair—and will ever regale
Our vestry Philippics, with, Silence, pray hail! *
Till or Order or Reason ascendancy gains
All over the parish of St. Clement Danes:
Or till, rotten with labour, with fate and with age,
I am dwindled to dust like the Hero and Sage!

SALVE.

* The presidential hammer for commanding silence in the vestry room of this parish has been employed for that special purpose upwards of two hundred years. It is of very stout box, has for arms a crown and full blown rose, with the letters *E.* and *R.*, (supposed *Elizabetha Regina*); it bears the date of 1598; and, except a crack or two, is in tolerable preservation. To prevent this Order-working vehicle, that hath so much "the privilege of antiquity upon it," from further falling to decay, Mr. Twycross, of Newcastle Street, one of the present overseers, has recently very strongly mounted it with three silver hoops, and presented it to the vestry with these appropriate words engraved on the middle hoop, from our immortal Shakespeare (who was contemporary with the hammer), GRACIOUS SILENCE, HAIL!

FREE TRANSLATION OF SOME LATIN LINES BY FORTIN.

Ah! wou'd the fates, who tore thee from my arms,
In all the plenitude of youthful charms,
Grant my fond pray'r, beyond the verge of day,
My disencumber'd soul should wing its way,
If in those realms of bliss we may review
Those kindred spirits who on earth were true;
If once again to breathe our mutual vows,
And love for endless ages, heaven allows,
To rise triumphant from the darkling tomb,
Approving seraphs shou'd my course illume;
Thro' pathless tracks untrodden and unknown,
I'd seek my bride, and claim her as my own.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN ARAPHILL AND CASTARA.

A. Castara, you too fondly court
The silken peace with which we cover'd are;
Unquiet time may for his sport
Up from its iron den rowse sleepy warre.

C. Then, in the language of the drum,
I will instruct my yet affrighted eare.
All woman shall in me be dumbe,
If I but with my Ara hill be there.

A. If fate, like an unfaithful gale,
Which, having vow'd to th' ship a faire event,
O' th' sudden rends her hopefull saile,
Blow ruine, will Castara then repent?

C. Love shall, in that tempestuous showre,
Her brightest blossome like the black-thorne showe.
Weak friendship prospers by the powre
Of fortunne's sunne: I'le in her winter grow.

A. If on my skin the noysome skar
I should o'th'leprosie or canker weare;
Or if the sulphurous breath of warre
Should blast my youth; should I not be thy feare?

C. In flesh may sicknesse horror move,
But heavenly zeale will be by it refin'd:
For then wee'd like two angels love
Without a sense, and clip each other's mind.

A. Were it not impious to repine,
'Gainst rigid fate I should direct my breath;
That two must be, whom heaven did joyne
In such a happy one, disjoyn'd by death.

C. That's no divorce. Then shall we see
The rites in life were types o'th'marriage state;
Our soules on earth contracted be,
But they in heaven their nuptials consummate.

Harington's Castara, edit. 4to. 1634, p. 69.

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SONNET.

The traveller, who explores an unknown waste,
And wearied, wanders o'er a boundless way,
Eager the comforts of his home to taste;
Yet wondering what occasions his delay!
If chance some fellow-traveller he views,
Who tells him, that misguided he pursues
An erring course, how drooping and forlorn
He measures, with his anxious gazes, back
The useless steps he took: but soon upborne
By hope anew, seeks out a truer track.

So I, seduced by novelty, had stray'd
Far from the scenes where calm contentment dwelt;
Where oft by friendship, oft by love betray'd,
Pleasures flow by untasted and unfelt;
And while adown my cheek repentant tears
Made me neglect the waste of many years,
She snatch'd me far from error's fatal maze;
Taught me how best life's blessings to employ,
To scenes of nobler aim my thoughts to raise,
Where mortal cares are lost in endless joy.

EPITAPH ON FREDERIC THE GREAT.

[From the French, by Dr. Beattie.]

He every human talent misemploy'd,
And men at once delighted and destroy'd;
Savage in action, but a sage in rhyme,
Each virtue sung, and practis'd every crime;
The scorn of Venus, but of Mars the pride,
He fill'd his country, and the world with strife;
Thousands for him in honour's bed have died,
But from his own not one e'er sprung to life.

TO LAURA.

Can the harmoniz'd tints which the rainbow adorn
The complexion of Laura outvie,
Or the dew-drop, enrich'd by the blushes of morn,
The lustre that melts in her eye?

Can the golden light shed when the sun's dying gleams
The cup of the tulip illume,
Excel the soft radiance that o'er her face beams,
When a rosy smile heightens its bloom?

Ah! no; all that nature or art can combine
Is surpass'd by the blaze of her charms;
And far above others that mortal will shine
That enfolds this proud prize in his arms.

I envy not canopied monarchs their throne,
Their sceptre and glittering train;
But I envy the man that calls Laura his own,
Tho' a cottage be all his domain. H.

SONGS, ETC. FROM THE EXILE.

Song.—Count Calmar.

How often will proud memory trace,
When I, the last of Caimar's race,
Inheriting my native land,
Beheld enslav'd a hapless band,
Who, slow and sullen, bent their stubborn knee,
And sigh'd for heaven's best boon—dear liberty!
"Oppression's sons," I cried, "your's free,
"I come to give you liberty!"
Awhile amaz'd, 'tween hope and fear,
Dubious the silent crowd appear;
Then shouts of joy proclaim—"We're free! We're free!"
Hail, sweetest boon of heaven, hail liberty!
Thus freedom, with heroic fire,
Can e'en degenerate minds inspire.
Since her glorious call attends,
Valour her daring plan defends,
Freedom by force o'erthrown can never be,
Hail, sweetest boon of heaven, hail liberty!

Recitative, and Air.—Catharine.

She's gone!—a daughter's gone to save
A banish'd father from an early grave!
Hope her support, and heav'n her guide,
No fears can turn her steps aside,
Nought can o'ercome her filial love,
Eager she rushes on to move,
With lowly suit, and bended knee,
The royal breast to clemency.
Around may gentle zephyrs play,
To cheer the trav'ller on her way!
And oh! may ev'ry pitying power
Befriend her in that anxious hour,
When Alexina on her knee
Invokes the royal clemency!

Song.—Count Calmar.

In days of yore! on Pavia's plain,
When haughty France encounter'd Spain,
Fortune awhile in equal balance held
The rage, the woes, the slaughter of the field.
But brave Castilians fir'd,
By patriot zeal inspir'd,
Like knights of old, impetuous, wild, and free,
Rush'd on, and cried:—"For Spain and Chivalry."
In open battle, not betray'd,
Proud Gallia's king was pris'ner made;
But Spain soon feeling for a foe o'erthrown,
Restor'd the captive monarch to his crown.
For brave Castilians fir'd,
By courtesy inspir'd,
Like knights of old, will die, e'er tarnished see
The sacred names of "Spain and Chivalry."

Song.—Servitz.

Young Lobski said to his ugly wife,
"I'm off till to-morrow to fish, my life."
Says Mrs. Lobski, "I'm sure you a'nt",
But you brute you are going to gallivant."
What Mrs. Lobski said was right;
Gay Mr. Lobski was out all night;
He ne'er went to fish, 'tis known very well,
But where he went I shall not tell.
Next morning Mr. Lobski knew
He had caught no fish, so he bought a few,
Thinks he my wife won't smoke my plot,
And she will bite, tho' the fish did not.
When Lobski to his spouse drew near,
Says she, "what sport have you had, my dear?"
"The river," says he, "is full of water-rats,
"So I've only caught you a dozen sprats."
"A dozen sprats, base man," says she,
"What, catch in the river the fish of the sea?
"You may draw a long line, Mr. Lobski, I know,
"But 'tis clear you can draw a much longer bow."
Let all men who are frail in flesh,
Observe salt water is not fresh,
For wives their husbands will condemn,
Who think with sprats to gudgeon them.

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OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

National Debt.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land-tax, and imperial loan, to the 1st November, 1808.

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	£72,302,258
Ditto on account of loans.....	71,533,608
Ditto by land-tax.....	23,156,429
Ditto by 1 per cent. per ann. on imperial loan	910,687
Stock transferred by life annuities, up to 27th Oct. 1808.....	226,602
Total.....	£168,029,684

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is.... £2,690,673 11s. 2d.

City Address and His Majesty's Answer.—(Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 397.)—The common council of London, assembled on Thursday, Oct. 27, to receive the king's answer to their address, on the subject of the convention which terminated the campaign in Portugal, having read the answer, the following was resolved: "That his majesty's answer be entered on the journals; that at the same time this court cannot forbear declaring it as their opinion, that the address and petition presented to his majesty by this court on Wednesday the 12th instant, was conceived in the most dutiful and respectful terms; that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, and that this right ought at all times to be freely exercised in all matters of public grievance, without obstruction or reproof.—That they are, therefore, at a loss to know by what construction of their said petition, however strained or perverted, his majesty's advisers could attribute to them any intention or desire "to pronounce judgment, without previous investigation."—That they are equally at a loss to know why his majesty's advisers should have deemed it necessary to remind them, "that it was inconsistent with the principles of British justice," unless to throw an unmerited odium on this corporation, and raise a barrier between them and the crown, on all occasions where their object is free and constitutional inquiry.—That had this court refrained from expressing to his majesty their feelings at the humiliating termination of the campaign in Portugal, they must have ceased to feel—to think—to act as Britons; and have shewn themselves unsusceptible of that patriotism so essentially necessary for the preservation of their liberties—the maintenance of their national honour—and the independence and security of his majesty's crown and dominions.—They cannot, therefore, sufficiently express their concern, that they should, by any suggestions, have met with obstruction and reprehension in the exercise of this undoubted and invaluable right.—That they particularly regret that his majesty should have been advised to express a hope "that recent occurrences would have convinced them that his majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of his majesty's arms, is concerned; and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing his majesty to direct due inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation." Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last 15 years, various enterprizes and expeditions have been undertaken, "in which the character of the country, and the honour of his majesty's arms, were concerned," which have grievously failed, and "disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation," and into which, "due inquiry" has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences to which his majesty's answer refers, it is not known even at the present moment by whose advice the commander-in-chief was appointed, or on what account such commander was selected. That during all these calamitous events, and wasteful profusion of blood and treasure, the public burthens have been patiently born, and his majesty has not been called upon by "the interposition of the city of London" (if their humble supplication must be so termed) to institute inquiries into these failures; although it appears to them that such "interposition" might have been highly necessary and beneficial to the country, and by promoting "due inquiry," precluded the necessity of their late application.—That during these unhappy reverses, and while his majesty's subjects submitted to so many privations, the most shameful and scandalous abuses and peculations have prevailed, into which due inquiry has not been made so as to bring to justice such great public delinquents.—That whoever advised his majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late petition, has abused the confidence of his sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his majesty and the just rights of his people.—That they do not attribute guilt to any one, much less do they pronounce judgment without previous investigation. They ask for investigation,—prompt and rigid investigation, and the punishment of guilt wherever it may be found.

Staffordshire Meeting.—On Friday, Nov. 11, a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Stafford was held at the Shire Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition and address to his majesty relative to the convention of Cintra, in consequence of a requisition to the high sheriff for that purpose, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried: Resolved; I. That a petition to his majesty, for the purposes mentioned in the requisition, is, in the judgment of this meeting, unnecessary and inexpedient.—II. That the freeholders now assembled gratefully acknowledge his majesty's paternal goodness and wisdom, in having been graciously pleased to institute a full and comprehensive inquiry into all the causes and circumstances of a transaction which has so much disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.

An account of the various addresses relative to the convention of Cintra will be found in our Register of Events.

Court of Inquiry.—The members of the board, convened by virtue of his majesty's warrant, assembled on Monday, Nov. 14, in the great hall of Chelsea Hospital, to inquire into the circumstances that led to the convention of Cintra.—President, general Sir D. Dundas.—Members: general earl Moira, D. Craig, and lord Heathfield; lieutenant-generals earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and O. Nichols.—We forbear detailing the proceedings until the inquiry is terminated.

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Population.—From the population abstract, not long since published by order of the House of Commons, it appears, that of the total number of males in Great Britain, about 1 in 27 is in the army and militia; 1 in 11½, or 20 out of 210 are either in the army, navy, or seamen in the merchants' service. In the sea-ports there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males. The total of the male population in Great Britain is 5,450,292, and of females, 5,492,354; which is the proportion of 100 females to 99 males. The chances of war with respect to one sex are balanced against the diseases which the other sex is exposed to.

Recent Arrival of Spanish Sheep and Shepherds.—The Spanish sheep, which have lately arrived in this country, came as a present from the Grand Junta to His Majesty. There were 2,500 sent: 700 of them died on their journey; their skins have arrived within these few days. Those that have arrived alive are at Kew and Richmond, and are thriving very well. Thirteen shepherds came over with them. His Majesty, with a princely munificence, has given directions for them to remain in this country as long as they like, at his expence. They are put under the care of Mr. Saunier, His Majesty's principal gardener, who has allotted to them a house, called the Call-house, situated at the upper end of the Queen's garden, near Hyde-Park corner, where they prefer sleeping upon straw to beds. Two labourers attend them, to procure their food, and assist in cooking, &c. They have a pound of meat a man provided for their dinners and suppers, and are not pleased if the meat is not very fat; they have it cooked in their own way, and, in general, eat the enormous quantity of a peck of onions at a meal. An old sailor, who knows the Spanish language, has been procured, for a companion and interpreter to them, and by his assistance, after every meal, they stand up, join their hands, and put their toes together, while they sing *God save the King*. They also sing a Spanish national air.—The old sailor is furnished with money to conduct them about London, and shew them such exhibitions and curiosities as may be most entertaining. They were highly amused and astonished with Westminster Abbey, and the curiosities to be seen in it. They walk the streets with their crooks in their hands, and their grotesque appearance attracts the notice of the passengers.

Increase of Pay in the Naval Hospitals.—In order to insure our brave defenders, the navy, the best medical assistance, and to encourage medical gentlemen to enter the navy, where there is at present a great scarcity of medical officers, government has acceded to the proposal of the commissioners of naval revision, in their seventh report, and increased, from the 1st instant, the pay and allowance of the officers of the naval hospitals at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and those at Deal and other quarters, now temporary, are to be placed on the same footing, while they are kept up. We are glad to learn, likewise, that on the recommendation of the transport board, all the surgeons to prisoners of war are to have the same salary, viz. £500. per annum, with a house, coals, candles, &c. or an adequate allowance.

Westminster Abbey, Henry VII's. Chapel, and other dilapidated national Buildings.—" In concluding the account and illustrations of this unique and very sumptuous building, I feel solicitous that the whole may be found deserving the approbation of that " Committee of Taste," under whose judicious and enlightened auspices the chapel is to be renovated, and its exterior walls and embellishments restored to their pristine character and effect. This important task is worthy of an enlighted and affluent nation; and its completion will reflect honour on all the persons who are concerned in it. The Gothic or Vandalic destroyers of our elegant and interesting buildings have been repeatedly and justly censured for a disregard of all beauty and grandeur; therefore, those persons who engage themselves in protecting or renovating such structures, as are ornamental to the country, are entitled to literary praise and national honour.—Instead of lavishing thousands of pounds on useless projects, and worse than useless individuals, would it not be creditable to a ministry and government, to appropriate two or three thousand pounds a-year, to protect and repair our great national buildings; and towards the encouragement of such publications as are honestly and laudably appropriated to illustrate their respective histories and architectural characteristics? The answer must be obvious; and as the Committee of Taste is now occasionally employed in deliberating on subjects of this kind, it is humbly recommended to their attention and fostering care. —In taking leave of a building, which has at once excited my admiration, warmed my fancy, and occasioned much investigation, I shall avail myself of the poet's words, and exclaim:

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
Looking tranquillity!——CONGREVE.

Britton's Architectural Antiquities

*** *We add an earnest request that particular attention be paid to the preservation of the monuments; now scandalously defaced and broken.*

Grand Junction Canal.—Tuesday, Nov. 1, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Wm. Praed, Esq. in the chair; when a statement of their accounts was laid before the company, and the proceedings of the committee, since the last meeting, approved.—Mr. Harvey then read a report from the committee to the proprietors, which gave a very favourable account of the general concerns of the company, shewing, that the increasing trade which they had formerly ventured to anticipate, had been fully realised.—It appeared that the tonnage had increased very considerably since the last meeting.—The sinking fund had been increased to near £70,000, and bids fair to bring the concerns into a more properous state in a short time.—A dividend of £2. per cent. clear of property tax, was declared to be made on the 5th of January next.—Considering the heavy expenses that had been occasioned in restoring the aqueduct at Woolverton, within the last half-year, the general expenditure was considered as very moderate.—There was a so-

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lerable full meeting, considering the season of the year—upwards of sixty sat down to dinner, when the usual toasts were drunk; among the rest, "*Success to the Spanish Patriots,*" with three times three.

Chalk Figure of George III.—An equestrian figure of his Majesty has lately been formed in chalk on Osmington hills, the property of Mr. Wood, opposite the bay of Weymouth. Although its length is 280, and its height 320 feet, yet the likeness of the king is well preserved, and the symmetry of the horse is complete. It forms a novel and pleasing object to the pedestrians on the Esplanade, but more especially to those who are fond of water excursions, as from the bay its view is more complete. It has been carried into effect under the direction of Mr. Wood, bookseller, at the particular request and sole expence of John Rainier, Esq. brother to the late admiral.

Persian Professor.—A native Moonshi, named Monlave Meer Abdon Ali, has been appointed Persian Preceptor at the India Company's College at Hertford, with a salary of £600 a year.

Lunatic Asylums.—The plan for county Asylums for Lunatics, in pursuance of the excellent act proposed by Mr. C. Wynn, is generally adopting throughout the kingdom. At Nottingham the ceremony of opening the asylum was conducted with extraordinary solemnity, and, in the evening, the president, governors, &c. of the hospital, were most splendidly entertained by Earl Manners, at Thurland-hall.—To the everlasting credit of the county of Lincoln, a sum exceeding £6000 has been raised in the space of one year for that excellent and truly benevolent institution the Lunatic Asylum.—We request our readers to refer to Panorama, Vol. II. page 1255, *et seq.* for the interesting Report of a Select Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, to enquire into the State of the Criminal and Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales, where will be found the number in custody in the different gaols, houses of correction, &c. &c. taken from returns received from the several counties, dated Whitehall, January 20, 1807, and signed by C. W. W. Wynn.—In the same place will be found a Plan proposed by the Committee for division of the Kingdom into Districts, for Erection of Lunatic Asylums, and Thoughts on the State of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics, excited by the measures pursued in the late Parliament.

Margate Pier.—The improvements of the pier at Margate are at length determined upon. The subscription books were closed last month, when there appeared to have been collected no less a sum than £26,000. This sum is to be expended in securing the barrier and extending the pier 200 feet beyond its present boundaries.

Military Dep't.—Orders have been issued for the formation of a grand depot of artillery and ammunition at Weedon, as being the most centrical part of the kingdom.—A large portion of the artillery will be drawn from the southern district, and it is understood that the depot, when formed, will be second only, in point of magnitude, to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

Northampton Infirmary.—At the anniversary meeting of the Northampton General Infirmary for the relief of the sick and lame poor of all counties, there was a great appearance of governors and subscribers, at the George Inn, (Lord Viscount Althorpe, M. P. in the chair,) when the report of its present state of the patients admitted and discharged, (viz. 778 in, and 1280 out patients, of which 1783 were perfectly cured,) and of the monies received and paid, within the last year, was laid before them, and they expressed their satisfaction, with the management of this noble charity, by which 42,268 persons have been cured, and 5678 relieved, since the foundation of the old county hospital in 1744. After which the governors and subscribers walked in procession to the parish church of All Saints, when a sermon was preached, on the occasion, by the Rev. R. Cherton, Rector of Middleton Cheney, from Phillippians iii. 16. "Whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." A collection was afterwards made at the church doors as usual, amounting to £94. 11s.

Statutes for hiring Servants.—The magistrates of Warwickshire, at a late sessions, came to a resolution, that statutes for hiring servants have a tendency to promote idleness and immorality among servants; and accordingly have recommended to masters of servants in husbandry not to attend such meetings, nor to hire servants without characters.

Insurance Company at Birmingham.—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it has been resolved to establish a company for the insurance of lives, and for granting and purchasing annuities, to be called the Birmingham Life Insurance and Annuity Office, with a capital of one million, in 1000 shares, of £1000 each, ten per cent. on which is to be advanced in five instalments. The leading principles of this institution are professed to be as follow:—1st. A capital of one million has been subscribed, as a security for all the engagements of the institution, the proprietors taking upon themselves the sole responsibility, while the insurers participate with them in the profits, without any risk.—2d. It not only pays the sum assured on each life, but at the expiration of every seven years appropriates one-third part of its profits to increase each policy, in proportion to the aggregate amount paid by each person for premium, which gives persons assuring at this office every reason to expect their representatives will receive a very considerable addition to the sum insured.—3d. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance, and when it drops, a new assurance must be made in its place, which gives an additional stability to the institution, by a perpetual renovation of policies.

Portsmouth Water-Works, New Buildings, &c.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and liberties, held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to investigate the plans, proposals, and estimates, for the intended water-works for those towns, Mr. Nicholson's plan was preferred as the cheapest and best adapted for the purpose. A subscription was immediately opened, and in twenty-four hours the sum wanted (£32,000) was raised, and the books were closed. Seventy shares of £50 each were likewise taken conditionally, in case the money should be wanted.

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The King's Proclamation for Meeting of Parliament.—By His Majesty's Proclamation, given at the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 23d of November, 1808, the Parliament that stood prorogued to December 8, is further prorogued to Monday the 16th of January, 1809, when "the said Parliament shall, on the said 16th day of January next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 16th day of January next."

Newspapers.—There are at a medium published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers, and, every evening, about 14,000; of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers, producing in all the enormous sum of £245,000.

Enormous Shark.—A most enormous shark was caught by the fishermen at Hastings, Nov. 18. it was entangled in seventeen of their nets, and completely broke them all; but being wounded, and nearly spent, they contrived to tow on shore this monster of the deep. It measurgs 30 feet in length, and upwards of 20 in circumference, and is supposed to weigh at least ten tons; has four rows of teeth, and the throat is so large, that it could swallow a man with the greatest ease. It is considered by all who have seen it to be the largest of the species ever met with in any of the seas of Europe. Colonel Bothwell has purchased it for his friend, Mr. Home, the surgeon, of Sackville-street, who intends to dissect it, and place the skeleton in his museum.

Monument to Wedgwood.—It has been resolved by the proprietors of the potteries in Staffordshire to erect, at Burslem, a monument or statue to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgewood, Esq. by voluntary subscription. The Etruria workmen have collected £70, as a just tribute of their respect to that great and worthy character.

Ancient Pic Nic.—Sep. 18. Wednesday se'nnight, Shelford Bidwell, esq. was elected mayor of the borough of Thetford for the year ensuing; on which occasion the usual entertainment to the corporation and most respectable inhabitants was given; the sources from whence it was (as usual) derived, are not unworthy of record: the roast beef is provided by the town clerk; the boiled beef by the tenant of the tolls of the navigation; the geese by the tenant of the bridge tolls; the game and wine is provided by the mayor elect; and the keeper of the tavern adjacent to the guildhall, finds the plumb puddings. This is an immemorial custom in the above very ancient borough—may it not have been the origin of the present fashionable *Pic Nics?*

Floating Island.—The floating island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwent water, Cumberland, three times in the course of about 30 years, has recently appeared above the surface. At first it was of a dark brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure.—It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary: By thrusting a pole in several places to the depth of three yards, the water bubbles up; consequently it is of that thickness, and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also entirely unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats have sailed entirely round it, and sounded the water with long poles, without finding the bottom.

AGRICULTURE.—*Present and future State of Great Britain.*—"I indeed am not one of those who consider the increased luxury of the country as a public benefit, or as any proper criterion of public strength and prosperity; yet, when I see the great bulk of the people (I speak not of the vicious refuse of an overgrown capital) to be better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better educated, than the same class either ever was, or now is, in any other part of the world, I cannot but look upon the situation of this country to be extremely prosperous.—I am not ignorant that our commerce is the parent of our national opulence; and that our opulence, rather than the number of our people, is the present sinew of our national strength. But should commerce ever desert us, as it has deserted all other countries in which it once flourished, I am anxious that we should still be able to maintain our station as a free people, among the despotic powers of Europe. It would be far better for us, to be a free nation of labouring peasants, than a nation of gentlemen, wearing chains of slavery gilt by the gold of commerce.—An improved agriculture is preparatory to, and productive of, an increase of population. The time I hope will come, when an unproductive acre of land will not be found in either of these our fortunate islands; and when that time shall fully come, we shall have food within ourselves, for the annual sustenance of thirty millions of people at the least, and with a population of thirty millions, what power in Europe, what combination of powers, will dare to attempt our subjugation?"——*Bishop of Landaff.*

Holderness Agricultural Society.—A most respectable assemblage of the members of the Holderness Agricultural Society was present at their meeting at Hedon, on the 19th of September. Previous to the dinner, the following question was discussed, viz.—"What are the comparative profits of crops of hemp and flax, with respect to each other, or to crops of corn?—Is the land on which they are cultivated more or less fitted for a succeeding crop; and what sort of land is best adapted to the growth of hemp and flax?" A very interesting conversation ensued, and it was the opinion of most who took part in it, that much of the land in Holderness is suitable to the extension of the cultivation of flax.

Sommercourt Wool Fair.—At Sommercourt Michaelmas fair, samples of nearly 30,000 weight of wool were produced. Some very fine fleeces from the flocks of lord Falmouth, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Mr. Gwatkin, Mr. Roberts of Newlyn, and others, were exhibited. The woolstaplers, however, seem to discourage the sale of wool in the open competition of a fair, thinking it more their interest, perhaps, to make private purchases from the farmers of fine and coarse wool at one and the same price. The object of the gentlemen and farmers, we apprehend, is, to obtain a fair price for their wool in proportion to its quality and fineness.—The Agricultural Society, by recom-

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mending the establishment of wool fairs, and by the sale of wool at 16 ounces to the pound, as in other counties, instead of 18 ounces, as commonly sold in Cornwall, to the prejudice of the farmer, have in view to obtain a price adequate to the quality of the wool: and, as Cornwall is particularly well adapted to the produce of fine wool, it is probable that, by obtaining a better price for their fine wool, the quantity of fine-woolled sheep would be greatly increased, and the commons and waste lands very much improved, to the great benefit of the community.

Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of the members of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, was held Oct. 14th, at the Crown inn, Leicester, the earl of Moira in the chair:—the meeting was most respectably attended. Mr. Hose, of Melton produced several samples of wool from crosses with the Merino breed; one in particular from a new Leicester ewe and Merino ram, for the wool of which, if produced in any quantity, he had been offered by some eminent manufacturers double the value of the price for Leicestershire wool.

Caernarvon Society.—The Caernarvonshire Agricultural Society, duly appreciating the importance of improvement, has appropriated a class of premiums to tenants only: those who have their farms in the best general state of cultivation, and in the neatest and most exact order as to fences, drains, &c. or who shall drain or improve the greatest quantity of land, or lay most manure, or raise and consume on the farms the best crops of turnips or cabbages, or lay down the greatest quantity of pasture or hay, or raise the greatest number of forest trees, will be entitled to premiums varying from 15 guineas to two guineas and a half.

Sir W. W. Wynne's Meeting.—The annual entertainment, established by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne for the meritorious purpose of improving the breed of cattle and sheep in the principality, took place on Friday the 16th of September, and was attended by the principal agriculturists and farmers in North Wales, and the adjoining counties: it gives us pleasure to state, that the increased number of claimants for the various prizes, and the improved appearance of the stock shewn, afforded the most ample testimony of the beneficial effects which may be expected to arise from this excellent institution. The morning was occupied in viewing the different animals at the farm, and the sale of 150 ewes, which averaged 45s. each; the company, nearly 300 in number, then adjourned to dinner at the house; after which, the prizes, consisting of seven silver cups, were adjudged, and delivered to the successful claimants; and the letting of several South-Down tups by auction closed the business of the meeting.

Workington Agricultural Society, &c.—On Thursday, Oct. 6th, a very large party of gentlemen and farmers, from various parts of the kingdom, attended to inspect the Schoose farm, belonging to J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. and to view the different implements at work.—There have been soiled at the Schoose farm, this year, above 100 horses, and 60 head of cattle and oxen, all in the highest condition.—The party witnessed the result of an experiment to determine the relative increase of weight between soiling and grazing: the trial commenced the 14th of May, and was concluded on the 4th October. The animal soiled had gained 16st. the one grazed 9st. 9½lb.—Six Highland Oxen, which were tied up on the 29th of June, had on an average, increased 8st. or a pound and half a day. The animal grazed was allowed an acre; the green food consumed by the animal soiled, was not the 6th part of the two cuttings of a good acre of clover.—Gentlemen were appointed to see animals from various parts of England weighed, an experiment undertaken by the president to prove the early maturity and propensity to fatten of the different breeds, to note the consumption of food, and the qualities of different green crops.—On Friday morning, an astonishing concourse of people assembled at an early hour at the Schoose, to view the prize-cattle, which were numerous. The farming implements attracted much notice, as did the ploughing match.—A large party rode round the farm with the president, Mr. Curwen; after their return, 630 sat down to dinner, and partook of every rarity at the hospitable table.—The premiums were distributed at the assembly rooms.—Mr. Benn, of Middleton Place, previous to their leaving the tent, proposed that a piece of plate should be presented to the president, as a mark of their esteem for him, who was the friend of the farmer, and the zealous promoter of the interests of agriculture. The motion was unanimously and cordially approved. Before the society broke up, a superb vase was presented to the president, by the Manks branch of the society, with the following inscription:—"To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. Member of the House of Keys, and President of the Agricultural Society of the Isle of Man: In grateful acknowledgment of his strenuous and successful efforts in Parliament, in defence of their country's rights and independence, and of the benefits which their agriculture has received from his protection and his example: this tribute of their respect is presented by the natives of the Isle of Man, 1808."—The president proposed a general association to put a stop to the depredations committed upon turnips and other green crops, which would be no less for the advantage of the farmer than the labourer, as every step towards improvement increases the demand for labour.

Lunnan and Vinney-Water Agricultural Society.—The annual feast of the above society lately held at Dunnicheh, was numerously attended. The show of cattle and horses, in the morning, satisfied the judges that the improvement of those valuable animals had not been unattended to by the members of the society. After dinner Mr. Hendrick, minister of Dunnichen, was appointed chaplain to the society, in the room of the late Mr. Wright. The president congratulated the society on the rapid progress of the district in agricultural improvements, particularly in the sowing of wheat, and informed them of his having obtained a promise from Sir Joseph Banks of a specimen of a new spring wheat, brought by that gentleman from abroad, which has the valuable property of ripening well, although sown as late as the month of April. The president has also

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availed himself of the favourable disposition of Sweden, to commission several hundred weight of the best Swedish turnip-seed, that seed being known to degenerate when long sown in Great Britain. Its culture, for spring food, and that of tares for late autumn food, for all kinds of stock, was warmly recommended, as was the culture of pease and tares with dung and the drill. Several new members were admitted; and the next years meeting was fixed for the 4th of July.

Long-horned Oxen.—As a specimen of the long-horned breed of oxen, in Westmoreland, Mr. Simpson, of Wattsfield, near Kendal, bought, in March 1806, four 3-years old oxen, at the sale of the late Mr. Wilkinson, of Pallet Hill, near Penrith, which he fed on hay and grass only. They were killed and sold at Liverpool, by Mr. Edwards, butcher, in Dale-street, on Saturday the 8th and Saturday the 15th days of October, 1808, at the following weights and prices, viz.

	£	s.	d.
4 hides, 597lbs. at 5d. per lb.....	12	8	9
Ditto fat, 443lbs. at 6d. ditto.....	14	15	4
Ditto small offal.....	4	0	0
Ditto careases, 4,308lbs. aver. 6¾d. do.	121	3	3
	£152	7	4

Herefordshire Agricultural Society.—At a late meeting of the above society, the premium for the best new variety of the apple was adjudged to T. A. Knight, Esq. who produced an apple he called the Fozley apple, being a cross between the yellow Siberian crab and the Orange pippin; in size it is nearly equal to the old Golden pippin; the pulp is of a deep yellow colour, and the juice remarkably rich and saccharine; the wood and blossoms are supposed to be as hardy as the native crab.

IRELAND.

Ballinasloe Fair, Ireland.—The great annual fair at Ballinasloe commenced the 5th October. Lord Clancarty, as usual, opened his park at Garhally, the day before, to accommodate the proprietors of sheep; a greater number appeared than for many years. On Tuesday, the 4th, 60,000 were sold in the park; and on Wednesday, the 5th, above 20,000 in the fair-green, making together 81,174: not a single sheep remained unsold; and the price was full 16 per cent. more than last year. There was a striking improvement both in the form and condition of these animals, owing to judicious crossing with new Leicester rams, which are in good demand, a sufficient supply not having appeared at the fair.—On Thursday the horse fair was held; there were very few good ones, and these were soon bought up at high prices.—The bullock fair was on Friday. The improvement in their frame, particularly of the three years old, far surpassed all expectation. The price above last year is supposed to exceed 20 per cent.—The meeting of the Farming Society of Ireland was numerous and respectable, more than 300 members being present. The society dined together on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.—The shew of breeding stock was far superior to that of any former year, and the encouragement held out by the society in their last premiums to induce the most distinguished breeders to let out males, gratis, has served the public in a way far exceeding the expectations of the society. Several of the finest long-horned bulls and draft stallions in Ireland, were candidates for those premiums. The long-horned cattle still maintain their superiority. The shew of North Devons was highly respectable: several beautiful specimens appeared among them. There were one or two good Tees-water or Durham cows. The Hereford cattle have entirely disappeared.—The society inculcate in the strongest manner an attention to milk and butter, as well as to beef, in the selection of cows for breed. There never has been at any of the society's shews so fine an exhibition of new Leicester sheep: and the tup breeders pay more attention than formerly to the quantity and quality of their wool.—The South-Down sheep appear likewise very much improved, and the competition among the breeders of them is more spirited than ever. The society have purchased ten more tups to distribute through the mountainous districts. The committee have strongly recommended the importation of the Merino breed, which it is supposed will answer extremely well in the temperate climate of Ireland.—Many of the swine exhibited had superior merit; there has been a rapid improvement in this species of animal since the Farming Society was established, and immediate steps will be taken to disperse their improved breeds over every county in Ireland.—Some very fine draft horses deserved the premiums for standing gratis in the four different provinces. The Suffolk punch horses are reckoned best adapted to the agriculture and land-carriage of Ireland. A very handsome black draft horse from Leicestershire was shewn for the province of Munster.—The committee made a full report of the society's proceedings during the last year, and transacted other important business.

*** In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 418, will be found an account of last year's fair, to which our readers are referred for comparison—and likewise to p. 418 of this number for the Agriculture of France, from official authority.

SCOTLAND.

New Prison, Exchequer, Library, &c. at Edinburgh.—The first stone of a new prison for the county of Edinburgh, was laid on the 8th of Sept. by the hon. W. Maule, M. P. grand master mason elect of Scotland, with the usual ceremonies. This erection, which has long been wanted, is to be on a scale worthy of the metropolis: the whole of the houses between Forrester's Wynd and Leberton's Wynd being purchased, and about to be taken down, to make room for it. The plan is admirably calculated for the comfort and security of the prisoners, and the preservation of their morals, as the several classes will be kept entirely separate from each other, which could not be done in the former gaol. Another set of public buildings is also begun for the further accommodation of the courts of justice, a new exchequer, and a building for the reception of the magnificent library of the Society of Advocates. It runs westward from the parliament house, and will form a most magnificent pile of Grecian architecture.

Ploughing Match in Perthshire.—The Highland Society of Scotland having voted a sum of money to be bestowed in premiums for the encouragement of ploughmen in the Coshieville or Weem district of Perthshire, the competition took

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place in a field belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, upon Friday, the 21st of Oct. in presence of several members of the society, a number of gentlemen, farmers, and others. Twenty-one ploughs, with two horses in each, started for the premiums. The work was performed greatly to the satisfaction of all present, who expressed their opinion of the good effect of such competitions, the different competitors shewing a dexterity in their method of performing the work, far superior to any thing formerly known in that part of the country. The first premium being two guineas and a silver medal, given by the society, was adjudged to Donald Maclougald, servant at Pitnie.—The second premium, being £1 11s. 6d. also; silver medal, to William Auch, servant at Mount Alexander, in Ranock. There were five more premiums given, and the other candidates, though not entitled to receive premiums, were suitably rewarded for coming forward.

Punishment of Servants.—A repectable farmer in the Carse of Gowrie, some days ago, desired his farm-servants to remain at home, and clean and dress their horses every night at eight o'clock.—This they all (five in number) peremptorily refused; and upon their being convened in a summary action before the justices for the Perth district, they admitted the fact; whereupon the justices found that the master's orders were not unreasonable, and granted warrants for committing them to Perth gaol until they found security to fulfil their service, and to obey all their master's reasonable orders.

Getting in Harvest on Sabbath Day.—A case of a very singular nature came before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr a short time since. The circumstances are as follow:—In the harvest of 1807, there was a great deal of wet weather. At the end of one of the weeks it brightened up, and a drying wind prepared the corn for being housed. The Rev. Mr. Wright, minister of Mayhole, at the conclusion of the forenoon service on the following sabbath day, stated to his congregation, that he conceived the favourable change of the weather might be made use of to save the harvest on that day, without violating the Sabbath. Several of his parishioners availed themselves of their pastor's advice. At the next meeting of Presbytery, however, one of his reverend brethren thought proper to denounce him, as having violated the fourth commandment; and a solemn inquiry was accordingly voted by a majority of the Presbytery.—Against this resolution a complaint and appeal was made to the Synod by a numerous body of the Presbytery. This appeal came before the Synod at the last meeting. Very able pleadings were made on both sides, after which it was moved and seconded.—"That the Synod should find that the Presbytery of Ayr have acted in this matter in a precipitate and informal manner, and that their sentence ought to be reversed."—It was also moved and seconded.—"That the Synod find the Presbytery of Ayr have in this matter acted properly, and that it should be remitted to them to take such further steps in this business as they may judge best."—After reasoning at considerable length, the Synod, without a vote, agreed to set aside the whole proceedings of the Presbytery in this business.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Midland District.—The moisture and showery disposition of the season in the preceding as well as in the present month, has afforded an unusual quantity of feed for live stock, both in the meadow and pasture lands; so much so, that in some counties they have scarcely a sufficiency of stock to consume it, before it becomes injured by the frosts. It appears that the sowing of the wheat lands has been very favourably completed; though the early seed is now well up, and nearly covering the ground.—The potatoe crops have likewise now in a great measure been taken up; and are found in all the Northern districts to turn out uncommonly well; affording a much larger quantity than last year. On thrashing out the grain crops, we are sorry to find that in some cases they do not produce so well as there was reason to suppose from their appearance while standing on the ground. Since the finishing of the ploughing for wheat, the farmers have kept their teams to work, as much as possible, in making up the land for their spring crops; a mode of husbandry which is of the utmost advantage, and which should never be neglected, when it can be proceeded in with convenience.—The wetness of the season has completely stopped the growth of turnips, and both the Swedish and common turnip have suffered much.—Other green crops have not been materially injured.

Essex.—The wheat begins to shew itself, and looks very promising; if we do not have much more wet: as we shall shortly want frost to check it.—Potatoes have turned out very fine, and have given nearly a double crop, compared with the produce of last season.—All kinds of green crops are very abundant and luxuriant; notwithstanding the rise in corn, we do not think the appearance of wheat, when thrashing, is altogether so unpromising as has been represented: and in this county it may be reckoned nearly a full crop.

Eastern District.—Wheats are got in remarkably well, as the lands work kindly; they are up in general, and look very promisingly. Turnips and cole-worts are a moderate plant; they are likely to be high in price.—Peas and beans prove to be a light crop, in thrashing out wheats handle very thin and light.—The stubbles plough well; and are laying up for the winter.

Upon the whole, we trust not only appearrances are favourable for the approaching season, and year, as far as can be estimated; but that there is no cause for any apprehension as to the real quantity of stock of corn, &c. on hand for the supply of our markets, and the support of our population.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ON WHEAT, BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Observing an account of the produce of a single grain of Wheat, in your number for October, p. 154, I send you the process and result of an experiment made in the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, by Mr. Charles Miller, then the Curator, under my inspection.

A few seeds were sown on the second of June 1766. The most thriving plant was selected on the 8th of August, and divided into 18 plants. These were again divided and transplanted between the middle of September and the middle of October, making 67 plants. These were divided a third time from the middle of March to the beginning of April, and made in all 500 plants, which produced as follows.

The number of Ears was.....21,109
The number of Grains.....576,840
The Measure.....3¼ pecks, and 1 quart
The Weight.....47 pounds 7 ounces

An account of this experiment was printed in the 58th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, but not having that volume at hand, I cannot say whether it agrees with the above. My memorandum was taken at the time upon the spot.

The division might have been carried much farther, but we were cautious of weakening the plants too much. The sample was tolerably good, but rather light; owing, as I conjecture, to the ground being over-rich with manure.

I have by me the produce of a single root of the common red Wheat grown in this parish. It consists of 83 ears, 49 of which are very large, and near 6 inches long, the remainder are smaller, but all perfect. The grain was by some accident cast out of the land and lodged in some rich earth, where potatoes had been set.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MARTYN.

Perlenhall, near Kimbolton,
Nov. 20, 1808.

Experiments like the above, recorded by our valued correspondent, are capable of furnishing advantageous information in several ways. They shew the astonishing powers inherent in the vegetable world, to multiply their species, for the purpose of ensuring that supply of food, on which so great a portion of animated life depends. A handful of corn may, in no great length of time, become capable of supplying a province: and if we rightly recollect, the first rice that was planted in the Carolinas was a few grains shaken out from the bottom of a supposed empty bag: this, in a few years, multiplied so abundantly as to supply the colonists, and yield an overplus for exportation.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Sir Sidney Smith's Entertainment to the Portuguese Royal Family.—Brazil. On the 14th of June, Sir Sidney Smith gave an entertainment to the whole royal family and court, on board his majesty's ship, London, 98. On quitting the ship, the Prince Regent presented to the rear-admiral, with his own hands, the standard of Portugal, to be borne as augmentation to his coat of arms, and declared the revival of the order of the sword, instituted by Don Alfonso V. surnamed the African, in 1459, of which order Sir Sidney Smith is to be created grand cross. All the English captains before the Tagus, under his command on the 29th of November, to be commanders; and the first lieutenants of each ship, knights of the same; also Mr. F. Hill, his majesty's secretary of legation to that court. His royal highness has conferred medals on the four captains composing the squadron detached by Sir Sidney Smith to accompany the Portuguese fleet to Brazil.

AUSTRIA.

Transit Duty on Cotton.—Vienna, Oct. 6. The edict of the Emperor of Austria, dated this day, states, that in consequence of the present uncommon state of commerce, the duties on goods intended for home consumption, as cotton, raw and spun of all kinds, shall continue, as heretofore: but a duty shall be paid, on the transit of these commodities, of *five* florins *per cwt.* payable in cash, and not in paper, at the usual custom-houses. As a particular favour to the commerce of Trieste, cotton imported into that port pays only half this duty. Great expectations of profit to the amount of many millions of florins are formed from this new duty. [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1003].

CHINA.

Rapid Cultivation of Fruit Trees.—The Chinese, instead of raising their fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—they select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope made of straw besmeared with cow dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch—immediately under this ball they divide the bark down to the wood, for nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the branch—a cocoa-nut shell or small pot is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small that water put therein will only fall in drops; by this, the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks, it is supposed that some of the roots have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is

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cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood.; it is repeated in three weeks more.—In about two months, the roots are seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to cut off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree.—It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for this operation in England from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years is sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing.—Timber trees, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

FRANCE.

Ecclesiastics confined to Spiritual Affairs.—Paris, October 27.—The answer of Buonaparte to the deputies from Upper Italy, gives a clear insight into his determination with regard to the Papacy, and other ecclesiastical establishments.—"Ecclesiastics ought to restrict themselves to the government of heavenly affairs. Theology, which they learn in their youth, affords them sure rules for the government of spiritual affairs, but none at all for the government of armies, and public administration. Our councils have forbidden the priests from marriage, in order that the cares of a family may not divert them from attention to spiritual concerns, to which they ought to be exclusively devoted."

Jewish Consistories.—An imperial decree of the 10th October enacts: 1. The members of the Jewish central consistory established in our good city of Paris, by our decree of July 17th last, shall be installed by our counsellor of state, the prefect of the department of the Seine: in whose hands they shall, on the Old Testament, take the following oath: "I swear and promise to God, on the Holy Bible, to maintain obedience to the constitutions of the empire, and fidelity to the emperor. *I promise also, to reveal whatever shall come to my knowledge that may be contrary to the interests of the sovereign, or of the state.*" 2. The members of other consistories of Jewish synagogues to be installed by the prefects of the departments respectively, and to take the same oath.

Last Memorial of la République Françoise.—By a decree of Oct. 22d, all coins struck after Jan. 1. 1809, instead of the inscription on the reverse *République Française*, are to be inscribed *Empire Française*.

*** We understand that this is the *last remain* of that *République* which has done more injury to liberty, to property, to humanity, to morals, and to social order, in less than twenty years, than the *Empire François* will be able to restore, or is likely to compensate, in ten times that duration, if it should last so long.

Antiquities from Italy.—The first division of the antiquities from the Palais Borghese is arrived: they were conveyed on large carriages, made on purpose, especially for those supposed to be the most liable to be broken; such as the Gladiator, the Faun, the Borghese Vases, &c. An ambulatory forge attended each smaller division, in order to repair what accidents might happen. The carriages have taken two months and a half in passing the Alps.

Persian Ambassador.—The Persian Ambassador who has been some time at Paris, and to whom very particular attention has been paid to shew him all the novelties and amusements of that *good* town, was lately conducted to the *Salon du Louvre*, to see the exhibition of paintings, when he was so struck with the likenesses and the portraits of their imperial majesties, *the greatest of heroes!!* and the *best of women*, that he remarked he could hardly refrain from entering into conversation with them.

New Names for the Jews.—Antwerp, Oct. 27. The Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation in which he announces to the Jews resident in this city, that such of them as neglect to be inscribed, *under the new names that they have been commanded to take*, in the register opened for this purpose, before Nov. 3, shall be banished from the territory of the French empire.

GERMANY.

Leipsick, Oct. 24.—The first of a magnificent suite of engravings entitled "Scenes from the Theatrical Works of Schiller," has lately appeared here. This work is intended to rival in Germany, the "Shakespeare Gallery" of England.

Col. Massembach is publishing three works on Prussian history, the first entitled, "Historical Memoirs of the Decay of the Prussian Power:" the second, "Memoirs to explain my connection with the Prussian monarchy;" the third, "Recollections of Great Men."

Congress at Erfurth.—The congress at Erfurth lasted nineteen days. The Emperors Alexander and Bonaparte each of them paid 50 guineas per day, for the houses that they respectively occupied at Erfurth: and during their stay in that town the sum spent in cash is calculated at 1,500,000 rix dollars; about £250,000.

HOLLAND.

Decree relating to Persons arriving from England.—"Amsterdam, Oct. 3. The following notice has been issued by the minister of justice and police:—The minister of justice and police hereby informs all whom it may

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concern, that in pursuance of a decree of his majesty, dated September 2, 1808, No. 44, he is charged in the first place, either by means of gens-d'armes, or such other as he, the minister, shall think proper, to cause to be conveyed beyond the frontiers of this kingdom, all passengers without distinction, who shall be landed here, out of vessels proceeding from England, or from any colonies or territories occupied by the British power, and who cannot be sent off again in the vessels by which they may have arrived; which measure will be carried into execution at their own expense, if they are in any respect in a condition to defray it; and they are seriously admonished carefully to avoid again entering upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with. Secondly, to burn or destroy all letters arriving from England, or any of the territories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries, in all cases where they are intercepted by the minister of justice and police, without any distinction as to their being addressed to persons resident within or without the kingdom."—Another decree to the same effect, but still more severe, has since been published.

INDIES, EAST.

Indian Castes.—The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various Indian Castes. It has been inspected and highly approved of by Sir J. Mackintosh and other literary characters in India, and by them recommended to the notice of the government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish it at their own expence. The translation from the French is entrusted to a military officer of consequence and ability.

Massoolah Boat.—The Massoolah boat is one of the most extraordinary inventions that navigation has to boast. To all appearance, any other kind of vessel would be safer on the water; on the contrary no boat of any other kind dare venture over the violent surf, which breaks along the sea shore at Fort St. George. It is unique in its construction; equally unlike the solid canoe, and the European invention of caulked vessels—It is flat-bottomed, and the planks of which it is composed are literally sewn together with the fibres of the Kyar rope, made from the cocoa tree, and the stitches (if they may be so called) are so little connected that it should seem there could be no security against its leaking so much as to injure its safety—to prevent any accident of this nature, each boat is always provided with a baler. These boats are used to convey goods and passengers to and from the ships in the Madras roads, and on their return from the ships they are sometimes thrown with such violence against the shore that if they did not by their singular construction yield to the shock they would be dashed to pieces. The steersman stands on the stern of the vessel, and the rudder is an oar simply. The dexterity with which he balances himself in the heavy sea is perfectly astonishing. The number of boats used is 120, and they furnish occupation for upwards of 1000 natives.

Tiger and Wild Boar Hunt.—April 6, 1807. The following is extracted from a letter from Kishenaghur: "Our neighbourhood is rather more gay than it is in general. No less than three hunting parties are now on the plains. I have just had a note from one of the gentlemen mentioning their having this morning killed an enormous royal tiger, but I am sorry to add, not before he had carried off the mohout of the elephant, on which Mr. Mundy and Captain Sharp were mounted; and they had, in consequence, nearly met with an accident, as the elephant ran away and shook off the howdah in his flight; but they were neither of them hurt. This is probably one of the many monsters, that has lately committed such depradations in the vicinity of Huraah, and we are already indebted to the gentlemen for having destroyed it. The wild boars have been considerably thinned near Huraah (where the sportsmen are encamped); no less a number than 30 are usually killed every morning before breakfast.

French Embassy to Persia.—The French embassy, which has arrived at the Persian court of Teheran, is said to consist of a suite of three hundred officers of infantry and cavalry, and as many artillery; they are all most magnificently dressed.

ITALY.

Prize Questions.—Padua, Aug. 2, 1808. The academy of sciences, belles lettres, and arts, of this city, after a long suspension, has again resumed its sittings. The academy has, according to ancient custom, proposed several questions for the ensuing year: among them are the following: "How far is that opinion founded, which maintains, that the taste for letters must diminish according to the progress made in the sciences?"

Another question is: "What improvement can be made in the ploughs at present made use of in this country, and by what means may they be rendered more useful in labour, better adapted to the circumstances of the place, and the quality of the different soils?"—The prizes are each 16 Napoleons d'or. The answers must be written either in Italian or French.

Sculpture.—Rome.—The celebrated Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, has lately exhibited here a model in plaster of his statue of

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Adonis; which, according to the general opinion, deserves to be classed among the most beautiful productions of modern art. It is to be executed in marble for the hereditary prince of Bavaria.

State of Trade in Raw Silk.—Venice, Oct. 29. The exportation of raw silk from Upper Italy, having been suspended during three years, and the harvests of those three plentiful years being now in store, the price of this commodity has sunk very considerably. The manufactures of Lyons consume a part of the raw silk of Piedmont, but they are not *brisk* at present; as the consumption of this article in the north is greatly diminished, and their connexion with Spain is interrupted.

*** We understand that some late speculations in London, by which the procuring of silk *viâ* Holland was attempted, while the Dutch ports were open, have not answered the purpose of those engaged in them. The manufacturers, though greatly in want of those articles, refusing peremptorily to give the price demanded: while the party who holds them, insists that his expences have been so great, that he should lose by accepting a lower price than that which he has put upon them.

RUSSIA.

State of Exports and Imports.—Petersburgh, Oct. 15. The gazette states, that up to the month of July the importation of foreign merchandize into this city by sea, amounted to 371,764 roubles: the exportation 689,544 roubles.—The number of vessels that entered in, and sailed from the ports of Russia, from the opening of the navigation to July 22, was as follows:

	Entered.	*Sailed.*
Cronstadt	25	16
Wyburg	3	3
Port Baltic	7	4
Riga	62	61
Liebau	12	14
Windau	2	—
Archangel	56	2
Astrachan	10	14
Odessa	123	114
Eupatoria	57	57
Feodosia	38	12
Taganrog	72	25

Colonial productions are dear, and augment daily in price, as no supply can be expected during the approaching winter. Common corks for bottles have reached the enormous price of 75 roubles per 1000.

Encouragement to Manufacturers to settle in Russia.—The Minister of the Interior has published an invitation to all manufacturers of cloth, and weavers, in foreign parts, to resort to Russia, on advantageous terms; and gives them leave to settle either in the *old* cities of Russia, or in the newly acquired provinces. Government offers to pay the expences of the journey: to furnish them with houses, looms with their appurtenances, wool, and six months' maintenance. The workmanship of every piece of cloth will be paid *prompt*. When they have proved their ability, further advantages are proposed for them: and while they work for government no advances made to them will be expected to be repaid: but if they work for their own account, they must make good those advances.

TURKEY.

Corps of Janissaries abolished.—New Regulations, &c.—Constantinople, Oct. 1. The new Grand Vizir continues the execution of his intentions to abolish the corps of Janissaries, and to substitute troops exercised in the European mode. He has lately ordered, that the Janissaries actually enrolled, who refuse to be transferred to the new corps called *Seimenie*, shall receive their pay during life, but their children shall retain neither the name nor the emoluments of Janissaries. Those who enter into the new corps are promised an advance, and even a doubling of their pay, according to their zeal in the service.—This new vizir, Mustapha Bairactar, has already caused more than *sixty* public functionaries to be strangled, for divers causes, and many more persons of inferior rank have experienced the same fate. *(Moniteur.)*—Report states, that Mustapha has 25,000 troops exercised in the European manner. *The use of the Layonet* is one of the novelties introduced among the Turks.—The grand visir punishes the least complaint, the smallest want of subordination, *with death*. He is equally exact in paying his soldiers on the appointed day.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

King of Otaheite's Letter.—In our fourth volume, page 531, we inserted a letter from the King of Otaheite to the Missionary Society in London: we now present our readers with one of an earlier date to Governor King, of Sidney. It is a curiosity highly worthy the attention of the philanthropist, who must admire, with secret satisfaction, the rudiments of literature and science thus diffused and cultivated in regions whose very existence, but a few years ago, was utterly unknown to the European world. The pleasure arising from such reflections will be enhanced, by considering that British subjects have been the sole instruments in effecting these advances in civilization, and its character, in this instance, has been consistently maintained; that instead of establishing its influence by usurpation and the sword, or fostering, under the shadow of the sacred doctrines of Heaven, latent schemes of ambition, the great objects in view have been attained by steadily inculcating benevolence and peace.

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"*Eimeo, from the Harbour of Obuno, Dec.* 9, 1804.—" Sir, From the friendship you shewed to the late king, my father, and the expence the English have been at, in sending missionaries into these parts, for the improvement of myself and ignorant people, I am sure it will give you pleasure, to find it has not all been thrown away; as it has enabled me to address myself to you by letter, what I should have been incapable of but for those gentlemen.—The purport of my letter, is, to inform you that I am building a large schooner for the purpose of protecting myself and the English from a party of my rebellious subjects, who have frequently threatened me with war: for which vessel I am in want of two guns, a quadrant and compass; and as I have no friends but the English, to you I apply, Sir, for these things; and in return will assist any English ship that should happen to call here, with every thing my country affords; or if you please, should your place be in want of pork, will give you hogs in return.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your's most gratefully,

POMARE, *King*.

Sydney.—This letter was received by the Harrington in March 1805, but as it could not be conceived to be the genuine production of an Otaheitan native, it was not then esteemed worthy of remark: but the arrival of the Lucy removing every doubt of its being Pomare's own, we doubt not the length of time elapsed since it was received has considerably added to the advancement of this friendly prince, and to the credit of the gentlemen who devote their labours to the promulgation of christian, and other useful knowledge.

A PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE PREVALENCE OF SECTARISM ASCERTAINED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The prevalence of sectarism has called forth the observations of many writers, few of whom, however, (at least, of those whose remarks I have perused) have, in my opinion, traced this evil to its *true cause*.—As matter of fact statements are generally better understood than argumentative reasonings, I shall relate a circumstance, the truth of which can, I venture to affirm, be corroborated by many hundreds of persons in this metropolis, to their no less disappointment and grief, than to my own.

While I was, with my family, at a celebrated watering place, during the summer, it was my wish to attend the parish church on the Sabbath-day, where I expected, at least, to have been gratified with the usual service; but judge of my surprise, Sir, on the first day of my attendance, at being dismissed, with the rest of the congregation, at the close of the communion service, without any *sermon*.

I felt the greater regret at this disappointment, from the hope, which I had entertained, of hearing a discourse from some other person than the reader, who, by his slovenly and indevout manner, had filled my mind with disgust instead of piety. Leaving the church with these sentiments, heightened by the *omission* of what I had hitherto considered as an *incumbent's duty*, and finding, on enquiry, that this was the *constant* practice on every *Sunday morning*, it will not, I am sure, create any astonishment, that I should not again visit the church, during my abode in the Isle of ———; but not willing to make up my mind on a subject of such moment to the church in general, without further enquiry, I learnt that the rector (who was the person I had heard read the service) had disagreed with his curate, (on what account I could not learn) and that, as he could not immediately dismiss him from his office, he had undertaken to *qualify* himself so to do, by reading the service himself for a time — but from whatever *cause* it might arise, the *effect* will be to drive all piously disposed christians out of the church before the expiration of that period. For, were the rector even *mentally* disposed to perform his sacred office in a due and proper manner, his bodily infirmities would in a great measure prevent him. Hence his necessity for employing a curate. In any office in common life, where a person is incapable of performing its duties, he generally waves the exertion, and another is employed who is competent. If such be the practice in temporal concerns, how much more should it be observed in *spiritual!* — Such repulsive performance of church duty, empties churches and fills the dissenting meeting-houses and chapels. As a *proof* of this:—to my certain knowledge, persons, who were never before inside a chapel, not on the establishment, became frequenters of a chapel of another description at this town, where, but a few years ago, no such chapel existed; but which *now* boasts a congregation of many hundred persons. To this place of worship I, with many others, afterwards resorted; not because I was a *wilful seceder*, but because I was *driven* from the *church* by the *bad administration of its duties!* And that similar causes have produced similar effects on other persons, and in other places, is notorious. Having thus, Sir, pointed out the evil and its cause, I hope that those who have both the will and the power will provide a sufficient *remedy*, if not to correct the one, at least to remove the other. In which hope, I remain,

Sir, yours, &c.

A CHURCHMAN.

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POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, November 26, 1808.

THE PANORAMA has the honour, on the present occasion, of displaying a pair of pictures, the originals of which are not creatures of fancy, but authentic and undeniable realities. It is true, that to examine and compare these *companions*, we are obliged to look both Eastward and Westward; but we know that real connoisseurs will not grudge the exertion of eye they require: and that from the power of comparison and contrast, the *pieces* will derive additional beauty and force. In what manner the hundred eyes of Argus were placed in his head, we cannot determine; but we are positive, that were he living at this day, and stationed between France and America, the prospects enjoyed by his Eastern-looking eye and his Western-looking eye, might well excite envy in every other *peeper* of his Periscope, to whatever part of the world directed.

If Buonaparte were intent on complimenting Mr. Jefferson, he has phrases ready cut and dried, lying by him, in the French tongue, the *tournure* of which gives it a wonderful pliability in expressing of marvellous nothings. Or, if he choose to employ deputies in such an undertaking, he may defy the whole universe to produce greater masters of the *flummery* style, than are notoriously indigenous among the Great Nation. Some of them have acquired perfection by long practice. They began by scattering what they called *energetic phrases* among the sovereign *people* of the Fauxbourgs St. Antoine and St. Marcell: they improved mightily, when called to celebrate, as in duty bound, the *vertues* of Robespierre, and the excellencies of the guillotine. Animated by the *freedom* then overflowing France, the boldest flights of former days became as current as assignats; and other nations beheld, with astonishment and despair, the labours of the giants, who piled Pelion upon Ossa, surpassed by the mighty heap of words upon words, phrases upon phrases, ingenious, insignificant, and inhuman; beyond the comprehension of mortal men: yet in nothing resembling the language of the Gods on mount Olympus. ——Ah! reader, to such forms of expression, no English dialect can do justice! How then can we characterise as it deserves, the present superfine-fine of Gallic-deputation-language addressed to the emperor and king, by his excellency the Count de Fontanes, the president of the legislative body, assembled by imperial command, in *our* loyal city of Paris, &c. &c.—of which we now present a copy.——

But, before we indulge in so great a gratification, we must solemnly protest, that the said paper is authentic, to the best of our knowledge; that it is not, as might be concluded without such assurance, an *ironical* composition, foisted on the world by some wicked wight, in which truth is concealed, as Friar Bacon concealed the discovery of gunpowder, by transposition of terms; or that by taking the speaker's expressions in their contrary sense, we obtain the true intent and meaning of the paper. We can also vouch for the fact, that the deputation of the legislative body, by having been kept fasting all the day on which this address was delivered, (and, some say, long before) performed their parts *au merveille*; and constrained themselves—not merely from laughter, which the world has thought wonderful;—but even —it is said,—from grinning, or gaping:—This, however, we deem incredible, if any thing can be deemed incredible in such a deputation.

We must in like manner avow our conviction of the authenticity of the paper that is dated from the Western Continent. No man can mistake the one for the other, although the feelings expressed by *this* might, indeed, have been transferred into the European, with the utmost truth; and if it had been "laid at the Emperor's feet," instead of the "President's," there are those who think the *application* would have been *à propos*. Nevertheless, the French composition enjoys much advantage over the American; for had *this* been translated, or (as Mr. Jefferson understands French, having resided some years in Paris) had the original been presented to him, it might have been graciously received; whereas had the Trans-Atlantic been presented to the Gallic chief, the very aspect of the truths it contains would have terrified him unto phrensy, if not into remorse, and then ——

Yes, he would rage! Ye Gods, how he would rage!

We have cause to suppose, also, that both parties are extremely well aware of the great inferiority of America in the language of address: never will Buonaparte exclaim, "O, that my people *could* write like Mr. Jefferson's!"—while Mr. Jefferson may exclaim, again and again, "O, that my people *would* write like Buonaparte's!" To what shall we attribute this *sensible* difference of style?—to the refinements of the old world, not yet *domiciliated* in the new?—to the "wisdom of ages" accumulated on the territories of the ancient French kingdom, now the Corsican empire?—to the superior intelligence infused by a rapid succession of revolutions, over that produced by a single revolution, now almost forgot?—This may be something: but the real secret is, *that one was conceived in the spirit of those whose ancestors were Britons: that it was composed in a language yet current in the British isles;—that—* ONE IS THE PRODUCTION OF FREEMEN; THE OTHER THE COMPOSITION OF SLAVES.

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FRENCH ADDRESS.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Yesterday, at noon, the emperor being seated on his throne, surrounded by the princes, grand officers, and officers of his household, the ministers, members of the senate, and council of state, received at the palace of the Thuilleries a deputation of the legislative body. The deputation being admitted to the foot of the throne, his excellency Count de Fontanes,* the President, pronounced the following address:

"Sire;—The legislative body *lays at your majesty's feet*, the address of thanks voted by all the French people as well as by them.

"The paternal sentiments contained in the speech you have delivered from the throne, have diffused throughout, love and gratitude.

"The first of captains sees something more heroic and elevated than victory.—Yes, Sire, *we have it from your own mouth*: there is an authority more powerful and permanent than that of arms—it is the authority which is founded upon good laws and national institutions. *The codes which your wisdom dictated will extend further than your conquests, and reign without effort over twenty different nations, whose Benefactor you are.*

"The legislative body ought, above all, to celebrate those peaceful triumphs, which are never followed but by the blessings of the human race.

"Legislation and the finances—it is to those that our own duties are confined, and it is from you we have received that double benefit.

"To you was it given to re-discover social order under the wreck of a vast empire, and to re-establish the fortune of the state in the midst of the ravages of war.

"You have created, as you have every thing besides, the true elements of the system of finance. That system, the most proper for great monarchies, is simple and fixed as the principle that governs them.—It is not sustained by these artificial means which have

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 775, where will be found some account of his *excellency* the *Count* de Fontanes; who, during the career of the Cayenne diligence and its drivers, was lucky enough to find an asylum in England, and to live upon its generosity, a generosity he repaid by abuse occasionally bestowed on this country since. He was then a republican citizen-poet and lived in a garret in Panton-Square, with 40,000 original verses in his port-folio, or our memory fails us; he is now (by the creation of a miscreant whom he then despised) *Count* de Fontanes! . . . . . President of the Corsican's *free* legislature, and lives in a palace!

AMERICAN ADDRESS.

Memorial of the Inhabitants of Lyme (Connecticut) to the President of the United States, dated Sept. 26, 1808.

"The memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Lyme (Conn.) in legal town-meeting assembled, respectfully represents, that habituated to respect the laws, and feeling the necessity of their execution, we have submitted to the laws imposing an embargo, without public complaint. But the embarrassments produced by that measure having constantly increased since its adoption, and having now become *ruinous to our interests*, we are induced to request a re-consideration of it, and that the laws imposing an embargo may be suspended, if the power given to the President for that purpose can be legally executed; and that the earliest opportunity may be taken of submitting to Congress the necessity of its repeal.

"Whatever may have been the objects for which the embargo was imposed, it appears to be generally understood that *it has produced no public benefit.* It is not perceived that it has either compelled the nations of Europe to rescind their outrageous decrees and orders, or induced them to respect more highly our neutral rights. *The great, and indeed the only important effect which the measure appears to have produced, has been on ourself. Business has been stagnated—many of our merchants have been ruined—a numerous class of merchants connected with ship-building have been thrown out of employment—and the farmer finds his crops rotting upon his hands without a market.* Nor is it among the least of the evils, that *great numbers of our seamen have been compelled to seek their bread in foreign service*, for the want of employment at home; and the nation has thus lost the power of commanding the services of that important class of men in times of danger. Serious as these evils are, we should not however complain, could we be satisfied that any thing in our situation required that they should be continued. But experience having (as we think) shown, that no political benefit can be expected; and it being a principle well understood, that the hazards attending trade are the proper subjects of mercantile, and not of legislative calculation, we cannot think it just that a law should be continued, which really finds no victims but those it was intended to protect.

"We are aware that commerce may be again exposed to depredation; but an embargo surely cannot be the proper remedy for the evil. The rights of neutral trade are certain, and cannot be secured by being abandoned. The path of safety is that of honour, and the best security for peace, and the rights which belong to it, is a preparation for war. The nation that permits im-

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FRENCH ADDRESS.

all the inconstancy of opinions and of events. —It is imperishable as the riches of our soil.

"If *sometimes* difficult circumstances *render new taxes necessary*, those taxes, always proportioned to that necessity, do not exceed the duration of it. The future is not devoured beforehand. We shall see no more, after years of glory the state sunk under the weight of the public debt, and bankruptcy, followed by revolutions, open an abyss in which thrones and society itself are entirely lost.

"These miseries are far from us.—The receipts equal the expenditure.—The present burdens will not be augmented; and *you give us this assurance* at the moment when other states are exhausting all their resources. —When you *immolate your own happiness*, the happiness of the people occupies your whole soul.—It was affected with the aspect of the grand family (for thus *you* call France,) and though sure of its utmost devotedness, you offer peace at the head of a million of invincible warriors.

"It is with this generous design that you saw the Emperor of Russia. Hitherto, when sovereigns so powerful approached each other from the extremities of Europe, all the neighbouring states were in alarm. Sinister and menacing presages accompanied their grand interviews. The two first monarchs of the world unite their standards, not to invade, but to pacify the world.

"Sire, your majesty has pronounced the word *sacrifices*, and we dare say to your majesty, that word *completes all your triumphs*. [Amen!] Certainly the nation wishes no more than yourself for those sacrifices that would injure its glory and yours: but there was but one mean of increasing your grandeur, it was to moderate the use of it. You have shewn us the spectacle of *force which subdues every thing*, and you reserve for us a more extraordinary spectacle, that of *force subduing itself*.

"A hostile people, it is true, pretend to retard this last glory.—They have descended upon the continent at the voice of discord and of faction.—Already you have taken up your arms to march and meet them—already you abandon France, which, for so many years, has seen you but for so few days: you depart, and *I know not what FEAR, inspired by love, and tempered by hope, has disturbed all our hearts*. Yet we know full well, that wherever you are, you carry with you fortune and victory.—The country accompanies you with its regret and its wishes; it recommends to you her brave children, who form your faithful legions.—Her wishes will be accomplished—all your soldiers swear upon their swords to watch round a head so dear and so glorious, *where so many destinies repose*.—Sire, the hand that has led you, from mira-

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portant rights to be wrested from its hands without resistance, invites aggression; and the spirit which can yield the right to navigate the ocean, is prepared to give up the dominion of the land.

Highly as we approve of the disposition of our government to cultivate peace with all nations, we are satisfied that dependence ought not to be placed on the justice or generosity of any. The nation that renders itself formidable, becomes secure; and situated as the United States are, in the neighbourhood of the rich colonies and commerce of Europe, with a great and increasing population, and great resources for naval and military equipments, the world may be taught to respect our power, although France and England have disregarded our rights.

Although we do not presume to give an exposition to the law which has delegated to the President the power to suspend the embargo, yet we cannot forbear to remark, that the recent events in Spain and Portugal have materially changed the face of Europe, and, in our opinion, opened a new field for political calculations and mercantile enterprize. —It is true, that all the circumstances attending the contest have not been explained —but enough has been known to satisfy the world, that Spain and Portugal are struggling for independence, and are endeavouring to resist the yoke which tyranny and ambition are endeavouring to impose on them. Enough has also been known to satisfy the American people, that Spain is fighting the battles of the United States, and that by this contest the tyrant, who, by perfidy has robbed Spain of her king and ancient government, and whose ambition has already imposed chains on a great part of the continent of Europe, is prevented from obtaining a footing on our frontier. Under such circumstances, the people of this country must feel a stronger interest in the contest, than can arise from the desire of commercial profit, and must look with impatience to the time, when they may be permitted to cultivate again the friendly intercourse of commerce with that country. Many of the productions of the United States, and which are now useless to ourselves, must be wanted to supply the people and armies of Spain, and may undoubtedly be shipped with equal advantage to both countries. It is also, in our opinion, a matter deserving of serious consideration, that *whatever may be the issue of the contest in Europe, the* SUCCESS OF THE COLONIES IS ALMOST CERTAIN; *and it is not improbable, that the convulsions which now agitate so many nations, may produce an entire separation of America from the old world*. The importance of such an event to the United States is obvious, and we entertain no doubt but that the true

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cle to miracle, to the summit of human grandeur, will abandon neither France nor Europe, which *yet, for so long a time, stands in need of you.*"

His Majesty replied—

"Gentlemen, president and deputies of the legislative body, my duty and my inclinations lead me to share the dangers of my soldiers. We are mutually necessary.—My return to my capital shall be speedy.—I think little of fatigues, when they can contribute to insure the glory and grandeur of France. I recognise, in the solicitude you express, the love you bear me.—I thank you for it."

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interests of our country requires that the present moment should be seized, for opening the most friendly commercial intercourse with the Spanish colonies.

We have thus concisely stated some of the effects which we conceive have been produced by the embargo, together with a few of the many considerations which in our opinions call for a suspension and repeal of the law. We do not doubt that the subject will receive all that consideration which its importance deserves; and we confidently trust, that the restraints on trade, of which we complain, will be speedily removed, and that our country will regain its former activity, and become prosperous.

Attested, DAVID F. SILL, Clerk.

* * * * * * *

We learn, that after the presentation of these addresses—the Emperor set out for Spain;—the President for his country villa. Our readers will infer, that the embargo continues in America; and that the Americans are ready to burst with vexation, at seeing the dollars of the Spanish main, flowing direct across the Atlantic, instead of passing up the Gulf Stream, and leaving a toll behind them.

As to Buonaparte in Spain, his track will be marked with blood! most awful pestilence! The scourge of Heaven! What terrors round him wait!

Amazement in his van, with Flight combined;
And Sorrow's faded form, and Solitude behind!

That he will meet with a brave resistance we doubt not: will it be PROLONGED as well as brave? Opinions differ: and we can add nothing to what we have already said. The Anti-Buonapartean revolution in Spain, is of earlier date, and more extensive ramifications, than the Emperor and King supposes. He may find, that there is great difference between selling the bear-skin and skinning the bear. If his sparrow-like eagles should again cower before Spanish hawks, we advise him (and the Empress Josephine shall support our advice) to replace them on his standards by that noble emblem, the gander!—the most majestic of all birds! —— to a goose.

In the meanwhile, Humanity, though in breathless expectation of sanguinary events, gathers some strength from the delay of *great* devastations. O that one thrill of the thousands that she feels could shudder the bosom of infuriate ambition! It would either *now* soften that hardness of heart to which the miseries of mankind are owing,—or augment the pungency of those thorns with which the unthinking would-be Hero is planting his dying pillow!

Who dreams
Of Universal Empire growing up
From Universal Ruin!.... Blast the Design,
Great God of Hosts! nor let thy Creatures fall
Unpitied Victims at Ambition's Shrine!

We are not to expect unvaried success even in the best of causes; the vicissitudes of war refuse to sanction such unwise speculation. The policy of Buonaparte is, to bring the Spanish affairs to a short issue; to fight a great battle, and blast the hopes of his opponents; the policy of his adversaries is directly the contrary; not to hazard an engagement that deserves the name of a battle: to avoid meeting him in the plains, but to line every hill, and to throng every mountain, up which the horse cannot gallop, and to repeat the treatment he experienced from the Arabs in Egypt, where his conquests extended, in front of his army, half as far as his eye could reach, in that level country; and on his flanks, half as far as grape shot would range. This will cost him thousands of men; and should he atchieve the conquest of Madrid, he will find that he has not conquered Spain. Joseph has been in Madrid once; other kings have been in Madrid twice; yet the issue has proved their weakness.

Humanity *hopes* that the armistice lately concluded between Russia and Sweden, has *not* been interrupted. Report has affirmed that misfortune: but from the circumstances which the same Report annexed to it, we have *some* persuasion of better things.

The Baltic should be pacific during winter: the Russian squadron blocked up in Port Baltic has got safely back to Cronstadt: not without weighty reasons and causes; and in this, if we are not mistaken, *the Politician had quite as much share as the Admiral.*——

The Russian squadron at Portsmouth is not more peaceable, for the time being, than that at Cronstadt.

Sweden and Denmark will do little during winter. If the Belts should be frozen over, indeed—but frosts so powerful are in the hands of Providence: which may disappoint the wishes of a marshal of France, and of his master, neither of whom acknowledge much obligation to Providence.

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What are you *doing* at the London Docks? said a friend, in our hearing, to an officer of that establishment: "*Dutchmen*, Sir; nothing but *Dutchmen*: the warehouses are as full as they can hold, of goods brought by them; and we work *extra* hours to forward them.—They must be home by the thirtieth of November."—"They take with them home, nothing"—"but what they have paid for, Sir; the *rest* we leave to them." It is not in our power to explain that *rest* accurately: but we give notice to our readers, that they will see in the papers whole piles of goods burnt, publicly burnt—to blind the eyes of the populace, who hear nothing publicly of that much greater quantity that will accidentally find its way into the warehouses of *Myn Heer Vander*—and *Myn Heer Van and Co.* as will appear in due time—*orders, edicts, and arrêtés notwithstanding.*

The Danes were lately highly offended by the sight of several immense fleets sailing through the Sound for Britain:—well convinced, that pleasure was not their object; and that Sweden could not consume the commodities they brought: nor in fact, could Russia and Sweden, together. Had we stood at his majesty's elbow, we could have hinted, that Buonaparte is not the only monarch who sweetens his coffee with sugar that has been *denationalized* in Britain: and that the empress Josephine is not the only consort royal who, in spite of her royal consort's decrees, wears *English cotton* stockings under *French silk* hose.

We wait for information on what is passing in Germany. The lion that couches is not the less intent on his future *spring*. We apprehend that Erfurth, where the emperor of Austria disappointed an invitation, will one day witness that those who invited him thither have good memories. He ought to know best the game he plays: we consider him as having the prospect of a game sufficiently difficult. Let Spain be disposed of; and then——

Why does not the emperor and king state his sentiments on the revolution that has given a new sovereign to Turkey?—Because he has not yet taken the measure of Mustapha Bairactar; who, from his alacrity in cutting off of heads, bids fair to be a formidable rival in feats of slaughter to the wearer of the iron crown. A few lessons in the dextrous employment of *mitrailades, fusillades, noyades*, and destruction by rank and file after a march, might improve his hand and heart; and then Ali Mustapha Buonaparte might see himself so closely equalled by his brother Turk, as to startle him, lest he should lose his reputation of being the first murderer, now performing in the world; and be forced to shake hands with Mustapha Bairactar: always preserving the *pas d'honneur*. The Turks are opium proof: they have no dukes of royal blood: nor Cayenne diligences; but their "seven towers" is a very pretty place for *eternal* confinement: and the *sweeping* waters of the port of Constantinople, are excellent for *carrying off those committed to their charge*. It will be very hard if that country, where *robber* and *thief* are honourable terms, and become a surname of the party who has acquired them by deeds of blood, cannot produce a match for Buonaparte, on whose account the legislative body has lately taken into its head to *fear*—and to unite this fear with their enjoyment of the spectacle of "*force subduing itself.*" Arrah, honey!

The deep, very deep politicians of Great Britain are at present amused by the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on the subject of the Convention of Cintra. We trust the event will prove, that our officers did their duty to the best of their understanding. *Inquiry* is distinct from *Condemnation*: and the laws and *usages* of our country deem every man innocent, till his peers have pronounced him guilty.

The general internal state of Britain is peace, and *now* industry; we trust, soon to issue in prosperity. Our trade to South America bids fair to make us amends for the waspish conduct of North America; and our ships had as lieve steer southwards, as westwards: ——Always a *direct* trade, if possible.

We have to regret, that some of those busy meddling idlers, who know not their own country, properly, and are profoundly ignorant of the feelings that characterise other nations, have been instrumental in making mischief among the powers which conduct, what of government can be conducted, in Portugal, at the present crisis.—We should have thought that *unanimity* had been of all things, the most desirable: and that *concordiâ res parvæ crescunt* is a truth to be acknowledged as well by Portuguese as others. The French report with delight, that *two* governments, *two* armies, *two* opinions, and *two* parties rule that kingdom in horrible discord. It is impossible to suppose, that the Son of that famous minister, the Marquis de Pombal, [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV, p. 113] the present Marquis, and the Viscount of Anadia, son of the celebrated minister, Airas de Sáa, noblemen who have left Europe, and their possessions in this quarter of the globe, to follow the fortunes of their royal master, in unknown countries, could be actuated by base and treacherous motives. The very act of transmigration is, *prima facie*, evidence to the contrary.—This paragraph will probably meet the eye of some in authority, of that nation; we therefore repeat out advice, "Concord, friends, Concord and Union."

The Princess of Portugal, and Don Pedro, who are of the Spanish blood royal, have protested against the establishment of another family on the throne of Spain.

*** The Parliament is appointed by Proclamation to meet on January 16, 1809.

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MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR, during the last month,* much less disease has prevailed than usual. The most rife instances may be denominated, the *fate endemic*, (as stated in the Medical Report of last number) *cough, scrophula, rheumatism, spasms*, affections of the *head*, diseases of the *intestines*, and of the female *breast*. I am, &c. C. PEARS.

New Kent Road, Nov. 20, 1808.

* The *thermometer*, at a north window, has varied from 50 to 40; and the *barometer*, there, from 29. 2. 1. to 28. 8. 2. In one day it fell 6-10, i. e. more than *half an inch*. There has been much *rain*, with *snow*, and one or two days *hail*. Much wind has prevailed, and occasionally very severe.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF OCTOBER TO THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

At Woburn Abbey, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

At Hermitage Park, near Edinburgh, the lady of J. A. Horsen, Esq. of Warrington.

In Green Street, Grosvenor Square, the lady of Capt. Montague Wynyard.

At Portsmouth, the lady of Captain Buckle, R. N.

Lady Frances Montague, twins.

The hon. Mrs. Coventry.

The lady of Sir J. Trollope, Bart.

The lady of Capt. H. W. Rooke, twins.

At Bath, the lady of Aubrey Vere Hunt, Esq. eldest son of Sir V. Hunt, Bart.

At Southampton, the lady of T. G. Stirling, Esq. of Airth.

The lady of Col. Coghlan, still born.

The lady of Wm. Fortescue, Esq. of Writtle.

At Mr. Grenfell's, Spring Gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Alcock.

Of Daughters.

Hon. Mrs. Morris, lady of E. Morris, Esq. M. P.

In York Place, the lady of Capt. Patterson.

At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Robe, of the Royal Artillery.

At Wyfield Cottage, Essex, the lady of J. F. Schroder, Esq.

At Blair Adam, Mrs. Anstruther Morrison, lady of J. Anstruther Morrison, Esq. of Charlton.

The lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor-General of Scotland.

Lady Caroline Capel.

The lady of General St. John.

In Somerset Street, the Countess of Banbury.

Viscountess Duncan.

The lady of Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart. of Coul.

The lady of Charles Jenkinson, Esq. M. P.

At Callander House, Scotland, the lady of W. Forbes, Esq.

In Upper Guildford Street, the lady of George Donne, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Lack, Esq. of Edward Street, Cavendish Square, to Miss Catherine Parkins, of Chesfield Lodge, Herts.

Lieut.-Colonel Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq. of Portland Place.

The Rev. T. Harris, of Braddon, Northamptonshire, to Miss C. Marriott, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Colebatch.

Capt. Hopkins, daughter of the late G. Chamberlaine, Esq. of Devonshire Place.

Wm. Hulton, Esq. of Hulton Park, Lancashire, to Miss M. Ford, daughter of R. Ford, Esq. of Wexham, Bucks.

G. Vernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin, to Henrietta, daughter of W. Braddyll, Esq. of Corrishead Priory, Lancashire.

The Rev. J. Benson, of Albemarle House, Hounslow, to Miss Chiles, Woburn Place, Russel Sq.

Capt. Wm. Twyning, to Miss Nates, of Sandyford.

T. Manners, Esq. son of the Hon. W. Manners, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

Capt. Charles Craven, R. N. and Governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. John Moore Brooke, Rector of Falkingham and Helpringham, Lincoln.

Francis Smith, Esq. of the county of Meath, Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Holloway, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Holloway.

Edward Mostyn, Esq. of Preston, only son of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre, Flintshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Nic. Blundell, Esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancaster.

Robert Mapleton, Esq. of Spring Hall, Suffolk, to Lucinda, daughter of H. Haggard, Esq. of Knebworth Place.

Brigadier-Gen. Campbell, to Miss Pemberton, of Taughboyne, Ireland.

Count C. M. Frederick, of Holmer, to Miss S. Wats.

G. Grant, Esq. of Waltham Place, near Maidenhead, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Allen, of Bolsover.

At his Excellency Sir Alexander Ball's, Malta, B. G. Bouviere, Esq. to Frances Henrietta, second daughter of the late James Nash, Esq. of Kilmoudy, county of Cork.

John Brown, Esq. of Upper George Street, Portman Square, to Miss Van Gelder, daughter of P. M. Van Gelder, Esq. of Upper Norton Str.

John Butcher, Esq. of Park Hatch, in the county of Surrey, to Miss Sarah Butchell, second daughter of Mr. Butchell, of Fulham.

Mr. Lytton George Kier, of Bridge Street, to Miss Bellamy, the elder daughter of John Bellamy, Esq. of the House of Commons.

Capt. John Hardy Godby, R. N. to Miss Bell, of New Grove House.

The Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.

B. Bushell, Esq. of Clive House, Kent, to Miss Tomlins.

Brigadier-General Houston, to Lady Jane Long.

The Rev. J. S. Freeman, D.D. Prebend of Lochford, Hants, to Miss E. Richter, of Newman Street.

L. H. Ferrier, Esq. of Belsyde, to Miss Monro, daughter of Dr. A. Monro, of Craiglockhart.

Major-Gen. Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, widow of D. Scott, Esq. of Antigua.

Capt. Impey, R. N. to Miss Cassel, a ward of Chancery.

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DEATHS.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, John B. Garforth, Esq. at the advanced age of 80.

In the 68th year of his age, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, Isle of Ely.

At Norwich, the Rev. John Beevor, rector of Great and Little Burlingham, and of Scarning, all in Norfolk.

At Little Bank, near Settle, in the county of York, in the 98th year, Mrs. Alice Atkinson, one of the people called Quakers.

At North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, John Pym, Esq. who was lineally descended from the famous republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct.

At Perth, Mrs. Isabel Wilson, relict of Mr. John Scotland, merchant, aged 85. She only survived her sister, Mrs. Allison, 12 days, who died at the age of 97.

Aged 96, Mr. John Fearless, one of the brethren of Shearbourn House, near Durham.

At Lovesome Hill, near Brafferton, Henry Young, Esq. aged 87.

At Wilmslow, Cheshire, Lieut.-Col. J. Paterson, late of the Bombay establishment.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. E. Edwards, warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford.

At Rousham, Oxfordshire, Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, Bart. late master of the ceremonies.

The Rev. J. Covey, vicar of Selbourne, Hants.

At Datchett, H. Eden, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford square.

In Tower-street, Mr. J. Thornton. His property, amounting to £100,000, falls to a sister and three nieces, who had hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.

At Cockermouth, in Cumberland, the Rev. John Wheatley, A. M. rector of that place, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Bath, Mrs. Mann, wife of Adm. Mann.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. Charlotte Dalrymple, sister of the late Adm. Dalrymple.

At Clarendon Park, the lady of Col. Bathurst.

At Crickdale, the Rev. R. Purdy, D.D.

At Colndean, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. Hare, rector of that place.

James Grant, Esq. of Redcastle, Rosshire.

At Sienna, in Italy, Steddy Grinfield, Esq. F.R.S. brother of the late Gen. Grinfield, and formerly a barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

At Speen, Berks, Miss Calcraft, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Calcraft.

Mrs. Columbine, of Queen-square, Westminster, at the age of 88.

At Hans House, Herts, W. Money, Esq.

At Brownfield, Mr. W. Gray, aged 80.

At Studley Mill, Warwickshire, Mr. H. Moore, aged 86.

In Spring Gardens, the lady of J. Jeckyll, Esq. M.P.

In his 86th year, the Rev. T. Lindsay, formerly vicar of Caterick, Yorkshire.

Mr. Samuel Barker, aged 92.

At Park House, Boxley, Mrs. Best, relict of J. Best, Esq. aged 76.

At Sidmonton House, Hants, Miss Kingsmill, youngest daughter of the late Edward Kingsmill, Esq. late of Belfast, and niece to the late Adm. Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart.

At Bath, Mrs. Franco, relict of Ralph Franco, Esq. and daughter of the late Baron D'Aguilar.

At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Isabella, Countess of Errol, mother to the late and present Earl of Errol.

At Southover, W. Newton, Esq. Colonel of the South Lerves Volunteers.

In Duke-street, St. James's, John Hutchinson, Esq. in his 86th year.

In Granby Row, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Rev. Dr. Blundell, Dean of Kildare.

At Esher, Henry de Ponthieu, Esq. aged 79.

At Camberwell, aged 84, T. Wilson, Esq. late Chief Justice in the Island of Dominica.

Suddenly, aged 84, the Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B.

On his passage from Madeira to the Brazils, Lord C. Hamilton, second son of Lord Abercorn, in his 20th year.

Sir Henry Paulet, St. John Mildmay, Bart. M.P. for the county of Hants.

Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. late commissioner at Portsmouth dock-yard.

In his 73d year, the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the History of Manchester, Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots.

Mrs. Jean Campbell Carrick, niece to John, third Duke of Argyle.

Elizabeth Mary, the wife of George White, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster, and of Newington House, in the county of Oxford. The kind disposition and goodness of heart, which marked her whole character, could not but endear her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and will make her memory respected and beloved.—Her uncomplaining submission and mild resignation, under painful trials, have deeply impressed all who knew her. To the last, her fortitude remained unshaken, and her resignation unimpaired.—Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Newington, on Tuesday the 15th of November, 1808, amidst the tears and regrets of the many, who have lost a friend and a patron.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

NOVEMBER 5.—*Staff.*—Deputy commissary-general John Murray to be a commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.

Brevet.—Lieutenant Col. John Mackelcan, of the Royal Engineers, to be colonel in the army.

NOVEMBER 12.—*Garrison.*—General the Hon. Chapple Norton, to be governor of Charlemont, *vice* general Lord Dorchester, deceased.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Oct. 24.—The following noblemen and gentlemen were entered at Christ Church Coll.: Lord Sydney Osborne, brother of the Duke of Leeds; Lord Apsley and Mr. Bathurst, sons of Earl Bathurst; Mr. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Cawdor; the Hon. Mr. Calthorpe, next brother of Lord Calthorpe; Sir W. Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby, in Yorkshire, and Mr. Hay, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Old Luce, Wigtownshire, North Britain.

——31.—Rev. Tho. Hen. Ashhurst, of All

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Souls; and Rev. Wm. Cockayne Frith, of St. John's, students in law, admitted B. C. L. Mr. Chas. Wayland, of Wadham, and Mr. Thos. Newport, of Worcester coll., were admitted B. A.

Nov. 3.—Mr. Philip Lake Godsal, of Oriel; Rev. Edm. Paley, of Queen's; Mr. Wm. St. Clare, of Christ church; Rev. Thos. Davies, Rev. Wm. Ashmead Pruen, and Rev. John Peglar, of Worcester; and Rev. Proctor Robinson, of Lincoln coll., B. A. admitted M. A. Mr. Chas. Jas. Calley, of Corpus Christi; and Mr. Chas. Monro, of Christ church, admitted B. A.

——4.—Wyndham Knatchbull, B. A. and Hon. Heneage Legge, of Christ church, elected Fel. of All Souls'.

Cambridge.

Nov. 3.—Rev. Dr. Barnes, Master of Peterhouse, resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor of this university; and next day the Rev. Dr. Pearson, Master of Sidney Sussex coll., was chosen Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

Oct. 29.—Jas. Henry Monk, Esq. M. A. Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Trinity college, unanimously elected Greek Professor, in the room of the late celebrated Professor Porson.

——31.—Mr. Rob. Walpole, B. A. of Trinity, admitted M. A.; and Messrs. Chas. Devon, and John Connop, of St. John's, and Mr. Phillip Douglas, of Bene't coll. admitted B. A.

A grace was proposed to the senate, and carried in the affirmative, that the vicarage of Burwell, in this county, (one of the university livings) be augmented £100 per annum above its present income.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to Rev. Mr. Cole, Fellow of Magdalen, for his poem on *The Holy Wars*.

Nov. 16.—Rev. Caleb Elwin, of Pembroke hall, admitted M. A.

—— The Haerlem prize medal, value 42 guineas, awarded by Teyler's Theological Society to Rev. Cæsar Morgan, M. A. (now D. D.) for his dissertation, entitled "A Demonstration, that true Philosophy has no tendency to undermine Divine Revelation, and that a well-grounded Philosopher may be a true Christian," was presented by him to this university, and is deposited in the public library.

Rev. Thos. French, D. D. is appointed chaplain to the garrison of Sheerness, in the room of Rev. Mr. Hue.

Rev. William Miller is inducted to the united vicarages of East Dean cum Friston, Sussex.

Rev. Phil. Du Val Aufrere, B.A. has been instituted to the mediety of the rectory of Scarning, Norfolk, with the vicarage of the other mediety of the same rectory annexed, on the presentation of Sir John Lombe, Bart. And Rev. John Corhould, M.A. of Bracon Ash, formerly of Pembroke hall, has been instituted to the rectory of Eccles next the sea, same county, also on the presentation of Sir J. Lombe.

Rev. Nat. D'Eye, M.A. late of Caius coll. has been instituted to the rectory of Birlingham St. Andrew with Birlingham St Edmund annexed, Norfolk, on the presentation of Mrs. Burroughes, of Catharine hill.

Rev. J. Waller, M.A. Fell. of Queen's coll. Oxford, and master of Appleby school, has been presented, by the Provost and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Sushamstead, Berks.

Rev. J. Nelson, M.A. Fell. of Queen's coll. Oxford, has been presented, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. M.P. to the livings of Brill and Burstall, Bucks.

Rev. J. Wall, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, is instituted to the rectory of Wolstaston.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, enabling Rev. Rob. Beon, B.D. Fell. and Sen. Bursar of St. John's, Camb. to hold the rectory of Ufford, Northts., with the rectory Stokerston in Leicestershire.

Rev. Anth. Mainwaring, B. D. Fel. of St. John's, Camb. is presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, vacant by death of Rev. Geo. Ashby.

Rev. Geo. Hutton, D. D. vicar of Sutterton, has been instituted to the rectory of Algarkirk cum Fosdyke, near Boston.

Rev. Hen. Crowe, jun. M. A. was last week instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Buckingham, (Bucks.) on the presentation of Thos. Wm. Coke, Esq.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between October 25 and November 19, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Foy, W. Chertsey, baker.
Hemingway, J. Chester, printer.
Hulbert, J. and Hulbert, J. Bath, cabinet makers.

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson, W. Manchester, shoe-dealer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Averill, G. Armitage, Stafford, wheelwright. *Att.* Rudalls, Clement's Inn.
Baker, J. jun. Stafford, shoe-manufacturer. *Att.* Anstice, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Barnes, T. Colchester, Essex, sadler. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Barns, J. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Beavers, J. Sheffield, Yorkshire, builder. *Att.* Crosley, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
Bowstreed, S. Kingsland-Road, corn-merchant. *Att.* Bryant, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Brading, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter. *Att.* Wilmot, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
Brooker, J. C. Poultry, haberdasher. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
Bryan, S. Grosvenor Mews, chandler. *Att.* Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's Inn.
Campbell, A. Huddersfield, York, merchant. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Clarke, T. Portsmouth, Southampton, merchant. *Att.* Matthews, St. Thomas' Street, Portsmouth.
Cosgrave, J. Red Lion Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street, Cripplegate.
Connellan, J. St. Catherine's, ship-chandler. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street.
Cooper, B. Earl Street, Blackfriars, builders. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
Corrie, J. Weston Street, Southwark, common brewer. *Att.* Search, Lyon's Inn, Strand.
Cottrell, L. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Evitt and Rixon, Haydon Square, Minories.
Drew, J. Dursley, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.
Dunn, J. Stockport, Chester, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane.
Elliot, G. Winchester Street, merchant. *Att.* Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Fall, G. and Hutchinson, J. Tooley Street, brewers. *Att.* Holmes and Lewis, Mark Lane.
Fly, W. and Fly, J. Croydon, bricklayers. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak Lane.
Forster, G. Easter Dukesfield, Northumberland, miller. *Att.* Watson, Temple.
Frith, R. Broughton-Ford, Lancashire, calico-printers. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.

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Gilbert, J. Chiswell Street, grocer. *Att.* Hodges, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Goff, E. Wellclose Square, coal merchant. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Goodman, N. March, Ely, Cambridgeshire, tanner. *Att.* Huxley, Middle Temple.
Goss, T. Hackney Road, apothecary. *Att.* Keys, Somerset Street, Aldgate.
Hall, H. Gutter Lane, Warehouseman. *Att.* Reynolds, Castle Street, Falcon Square, Aldersgate Street.
Handcocks, J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, dealer. *Att.* Fewtriss, Gray's Inn.
Haughan, N. Oakshaw, Cumberland, drover. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple Inn.
Howard, J. and J. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Wigleworth, Gray's Inn Square.
Hughes, J. F. Wigmore Street, bookseller. *Att.* Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad Street.
Ibbetson, S. Ludgate Hill, silk mercer. *Att.* Ellen, New Bridge Street.
Jackson, L. W. Brownlow Street, Holborn, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
Johnson, G. Pear Tree Row, New Cut, Blackfriar's Road, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.
Johes, D. Pentro-back, Glamorganshire, linen draper. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Jones, J. Llangollen, Denbighshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Flowden, Brunswick Square.
Kitching, J. Leeds, York, dyer. *Att.* Crosley, Charles Square, Old Street Road.
Kitson, J. Dewsbury Moor, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.
Knight, T. and Knight, S. Mosley, Lancashire, clothiers. *Att.* Townsend, Staple Inn.
Lane, L. Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper. *Att.* Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's Inn Square.
Legnan, J. Ramsgate, Kent, shopkeeper. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas Street, Borough.
Lindley, J. Penistone, York, leather cutter. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.
Lyon, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Mann, G. Southampton Street, Strand, victualler. *Att.* Crawford, Charles Square, Old Street Road.
Mannin, C. Pickett-street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Marchent, T. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, bookseller. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Medhurst, W. Ross, innholder. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Miller, G. Woolwich, Kent, tailor. *Att.* West, Clement's Inn.
Miller, J. Brighthelmstone, bricklayer. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
More, W. Halesworth, Suffolk, sadler. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.
Newman, C. Whitechapel, shopkeeper. *Att.* Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Nixon, J. Newcastle Demesne, Cumberland, drover. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple Inn.
Osbaldiston, J. and Jones, R. Manchester, cotton and twist dealers. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Page, J. Bishopgate Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Sweet, King's Bench Walk.
Palmer, T. Goudge Street, St. Pancras, tailor. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.
Parsons, R. Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somerset, grocer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Pearce, J. Dixon, W. and Allen, B. Paternoster Row, money-scriveners. *Att.* Bovill, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Pearson, T. Roughburchworth, Yorkshire, tanner. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.
Pink, J. Gravesend, house-carpenter. *Att.* Clarkson, Essex Street, Strand.
Popplestone, W. Plymouth, grocer. *Att.* Alexander, Bedford Row.
Potts, J. White Bear Yard, Back Hill, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Crachley and Fry, John Street, Bedford Row.
Radley, B. Ossett, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Clarkson, Essex Street, Strand.
Rand, J. Deptford, Kent, brewer. *Att.* Saward, Prince's Street, Rotherhithe.
Read, R. Caroline Mews, Bedford Square, stable-keeper. *Att.* Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn.
Rhodes, S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer. *Att.* Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's Inn.
Rhodes, W. Shacklewell, warehouseman. *Att.* Whitaker, Broad Court, Long Acre.
Robinson, A. M. Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner. *Att.* Kersey, Bishopgate Within.
Rolls, R. L. Southam, Warwick, money-scrivener. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Roove, D. C. Colebrooke, brewer. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Roper, W. P. London and the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
Rose, J. Road, Somerset, farmer. *Att.* Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Samuel, L. Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, watch maker. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre Court, Aldgate.
Saunders, A. Tottenham Street, horse-dealer. *Att.* Smith Bedford Street, Bedford Row.
Smith, C. Bath, cornfactor. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street, Strand.
Smith, J. Great Trinity Lane, merchant. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe Court, Doctor's Commons.
Smith, J. Saffron Hill, grocer. *Att.* Jones and Green, Salisbury Square.
Thomson, R. Craven Buildings, Drury Lane, dealer. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Tompson W. jun. Wolverhampton, grocer. *Att.* Williams, Staple Inn.
Walsh, B. and Nisbet, T. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, brokers. *Att.* Smith and Tilson, Chapter House, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Ward, W. Leicester, and Frazer, R. Cateaton Street, hosiers. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Webster, H. Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, jeweller. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.
Whitehead, J. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New Inn.
Williams, R. Bedwelty, Monmouth shopkeeper. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.
Williams, T. Shoe Lane, vintner. *Att.* Salkeld, Dowgate Hill.
Wilmot, J. East-Markham, Nottinghamshire, butcher. *Att.* Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, St. James's Walk.
Wright, J. Hammersmith, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bidford, Jamaica Row, Bermondsey.
Wright, R. Thoverton, Devon, dealer. *Att.* Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford Row.
Wright, T. Cowper's Row, Crutched Friars, broker. *Att.* Mills, Ely Place.
Young, T. Machen, Monmouth, dealer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

CERTIFICATES.

T. Surr, Charing Cross, wine merchant.—T. Troughton, Liverpool, stationer.—R. Payne, Kaine, Essex, shopkeeper.—W. Gore, Aldgate, warehouseman.—C. Delahoyde, Esher, Surrey, distiller.—S. Jacob, Portsea, slopseller.—W. Harrison, Berwick Street, carrier.

J. Bowyer, Cheapside, warehouseman.—J. Fritty, Hadleigh, grocer.—J. Phillips, Printer's Street, Blackfriars, and the Strand, dealers in glass.—J. Taylor, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper.—J. Baker, Holborn, linen-draper.—R. W. Henderson, George Street, Minories, ship-broker.—S. Field, Plymouth Dock, wine-merchant.

F. F. Blundell, Coleman Street, insurance-broker.—C. James, Cateaton Street, ribbon-manufacturer.—J. Herbert, and C. Mayo, London, warehousemen.—T. Williams, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool-manufacturer.—W. Lurland, jun. Bristol, house carpenter.—W. Austin, Dursley, Gloucester, glass-seller.—H. Reynell, Bristol, linen-draper.

G. Testolini, Cornhill, printseller.—J. Blease, Marston, Chester, dealer.—G. Stokoe, Sun Street, plane-maker.—J. Gatty, Oxford Street, iron-monger.—R. Grover, Town Malling, Kent, grocer.—W. A. Jones, Aldermanbury, haberdasher.

J. Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker.—T. Bancutt, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, money scrivener.—S. Pears, Bread Street, warehouseman; J. Watson, J. Watson, the younger, and J. Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers.—M. Gibson, Bermondsey Street, shopkeeper.—J. Coghlan, Liverpool, victualler.—S. Knight, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, tailor.—W. Bedford and S. Sumner, Foster Lane, wholesale linen-drapers.—W. Roderick, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, dealer and chapman.—T. Preston, Aldermanbury, warehouseman.—E. Mason, Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street, carpenter.—T. Cole, Daggenham, Essex, baker, dealer, and chapman.

J. Smith, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Bishop, Birmingham, Warwick, plater.—R. Griffith, Llewney Farm, Denbigh, farmer.—J. Ambler, Leeds, York, timber-merchant.—S. Heseltine, Beech Street, oil-merchant.—G. Hall, Bow Street, Covent Garden, liquor-merchant.

G. Parker, Chenies Street, Oxford Road, British wine-merchant.—W. Ainsworth, Manchester, linen-keeper.—T. Beckwith, Commercial Road, coachmaker.—W. Mitchell, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, victualler.—E. Brenan, Threadneedle Street, factor.—T. Teasdale, Penrith, Cumberlandshire, innkeeper.—M. Moses, Rosemary Lane, salesman.—R. Gorton and J. Gorton, Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, merchant.—J. Cook, Widford, Essex, victualler.—W. Winter and T. F. Hay, Long-Acre, lacemen.—J. Sprigg, Birmingham, linen-draper.—T. Vinn, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, dealer.—J. Hirst, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, broker.

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STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Nov. 20, 1808.

The threats of the French emperor against Spain, and the confidence with which he has promised "to plant his eagles on the forts of Portugal," have not, in the smallest degree, lessened the commercial ardour, evinced by our countrymen on the late renewal of intercourse with those nations, the amount of whose purchases of our various commodities, heretofore made so conspicuous a figure in the balance-sheet of British commerce. Orders, to a very considerable extent, have been transmitted to Birmingham, by several of the London and Liverpool shippers, for goods destined for the Spanish and Portuguese markets; as we learn by private communication from an eminent manufacturer of that town. Manchester, Halifax, and other seats of various fabrics, have received similar encouragement from the merchants of our ports. In fact, private information from those parts assures us, that *there is not in all Yorkshire a man standing idle*, and where, a few months ago, there was no work to be had, at this moment, there is no possibility of procuring *additional* hands, or of *extending* the manufactures to meet the suddenness of the demand

While some of our traders are thus employed in strengthening the bond of amity between England and her brave allies in the south of Europe (for, as an able commercial writer has justly observed, trade, by intermingling the interests of one nation with those of another, forms the strongest link in their chain of mutual intercourse), others of them are not inattentive to the advantages likely to result from a cultivation of our newly acquired connection with the southern part of America, through the medium of the Brazils. The articles that we draw from that rich territory, although not very numerous, are certainly of first rate qualities; and various samples which we have seen in the London market, have not tended to alter our opinion on this head. It is wonderful, that East-India sugar, an inferior commodity, should have gained any footing in our markets, as a substitute, for the produce of the West-India colonies; and now, when the Brazilian sugar has found its way into this country, combining, as it does, the fair appearance of the East-Indian article with those essential qualities which have hitherto rendered West-India sugar so valuable: we are warranted in supposing that it will supersede a production from which the East-India Company derives very trifling profits, and by which the public is rather injured than benefited. The Portuguese were the first who planted the sugar-cane in South America; and since 1650, when Portugal drew no less than 120,000 hogsheads from the Brazils, not only the cultivation of the cane has been wonderfully extended, but the quality of the sugar has experienced progressive improvement. Besides hides, tobacco, and woods for dyeing, the Brazils are known to produce most excellent coffee, sarsaparilla, vanilla, cotton, and cocoa; likewise two species of aromatic trees (the *cucheris* and the *pecuri*) whose fruits possess the properties of the clove and the nutmeg. We sincerely hope, that the terms on which we at present are with the government of the Brazils, will enable our enterprising countrymen to raise some of the abovementioned articles to the rank of considerable exports

A new and severe regulation against the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandize is ordered to take place in Holland on the 30th instant. It is something in the nature of an excise. Officers are to be appointed in every port to take an account of the various articles in the several shops and warehouses, and also of all those delivered and sold. Should it appear that there has at any time been an increase of the stock, the introduction of which cannot be supported by legal and sufficient vouchers, such surplus is to be subjected to confiscation.

Two remarks offer themselves on this subject: the first is, that in spite of all the endeavours of Buonaparté hitherto, he has not been able to bend the Dutch to his views, so far as to exclude English commerce: for in that case, these edicts upon edicts, would be totally unnecessary. The edict announces the fact it opposes. The second is, that when the absolute privation of commerce shall have produced its intended effect in the Batavian nation—the opinions and the *feelings* of those who anticipated immense advantages from French fraternity, will be truly interesting, and *instructive*.

Tallow, it will be perceived by our prices current, has risen in price. Flour, and indeed, grain of every description, seem to have rather experienced an increase than a decrease of value, in consequence of our abundant harvest.

Such is the flourishing state of the cotton business in Belfast, that a single manufacturing house, employing a great number of workmen, it is said, has pasted on the office door —*one thousand Gingham wearers wanted.*

Poor America!—She escaped our attention while we were engaged on the former part of our Report, but we are determined to give her a corner. The injury which the United States sustain by the embargo may be estimated by the tonnage of their shipping employed in foreign commerce. According to the last returns, it amounted to 1,500,000 tons. The annual value of the employment of each ton is calculated at £4. Thus by this *truly political* measure America is *minus* £6,000,000 of profit, derived from commerce.

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Oct. 22	5s 4d.	5s. 4d.	6s. 0d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 0d.
29	5 4	5 6	5 10	6 0	0 0
Nov. 5	5 0	5 0	6 6	6 0	0 0
12	4 10	5 0	6 6	6 6	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Oct. 22	5	4	4	4	5	8
29	4	0	4	2	5	0
Nov. 5	4	0	4	4	5	4
12	4	0	4	8	5	8

	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
	5	8	0	5	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	4	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	5	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

	St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
	Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
Oct. 22	£6	10 0	£1	16 0	£7	10	£1	18 0
29	6	6 0	2	2 0	6	4	2	0 0
Nov. 5	6	6 0	1	19 0	6	6	1	16 0
12	6	6 0	2	6 0	6	6	1	18 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent	£3 10 to £4 10		Kent	£3 16 to £5	0
Sussex	3 0	3 19	Sussex	3 3	3 6
Essex	3 0	4 4	Farn.	6 0	8 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	26d.
Dressing Hides	20
Crop Hides for cutting	23½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	31
Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 108*s.*; mottled, 112*s.*; curd, 116*s.*
Candles, per dozen, 18*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 19*s.* 0*d.*

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT:

Oct. 22	6,651 quarters.	88*s.*	1½*d.*
29	7,118	90	9
Nov. 5	3,656	95	2½
12	4,386	99	0

FLOUR.

Oct. 22	19,702 sacks.	82*s.*	5½*d.*
29	18,491	87	7½
Nov. 5	14,472	89	2½
12	8,749	83	3½

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Oct. 22	4*s* 10*d.*	2*s.* 5*d.*	1*s.* 2½*d.*
29	5 1	2 6½	1 3½
Nov. 5	5 2	2 7	1 3½
12	5 2	2 7	1 3½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	33-0	Cadiz, eff.	44
Ditto at sight	32 5	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam,	10-4	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburgh,	31-3	Leghorn	57
Altona,	31-4	Genoa	50
Paris, 1 day's date	21-10	Venice, eff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	22	Naples	42
Bordeaux	22	Lisbon	68½
Madrid, in paper		Oporto	69½
Ditto, eff.	44	Dublin per cent	9½
Cadiz, in paper		Cork	10¼

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Oct. 22	46*s.* 9*d.* to 50*s.* 6*d.*	42*s.* 9*d.* to 54*s.* 6*d.*
29	47 0	48 6	42 0	52 9
Nov. 5	48 9	—	47 9	54 0
12	48 6	50 6	50 0	56 9

Delivered at 12*s.* per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Oct.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	40	49	40	29,52	47	Fair
22	37	51	39	,70	42	Fair
23	38	51	50	,78	29	Showery*
24	50	53	40	,40	39	Showery
25	39	52	50	,04	43	Cloudy†
26	47	53	43	,34	34	Fair
27	44	52	50	,44	34	Fair
28	57	53	46	,45	29	Showery
29	44	51	45	,71	21	Fair
30	46	51	45	30,20	27	Cloudy
31	48	51	46	,32	25	Cloudy
Nov.						
1	47	49	46	,28	18	Cloudy
2	46	48	46	,17	20	Cloudy
3	46	49	44	,05	25	Cloudy
4	42	46	40	,08	29	Fair
5	36	42	34	29,89	26	Cloudy
6	32	43	42	,80	30	Fair
7	42	46	43	,69	19	Cloudy
8	43	50	44	,62	15	Foggy
9	47	52	46	,68	0	Foggy
10	46	58	45	,70	26	Fair
11	46	49	44	,88	0	Rain
12	36	48	40	30,10	15	Cloudy
13	39	41	35	,10	19	Cloudy
14	31	37	32	,11	5	Foggy
15	34	46	46	29,90	6	Cloudy
16	50	52	51	,50	25	Fair
17	51	54	48	,25	25	Fair
18	47	47	44	28,77	0	Rain‡
19	35	43	37	29,54	0	Fair
20	36	46	46	,75	6	Fair

* With high wind at night.
† With high wind and rain at night.
‡ A fall of snow towards the morning.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Nov. 1808, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £980 per share, dividing £40 per share per annum nett.—Ditto Mortgages at £5 per cent discount —Grand Junction Canal, £127 to £128 per share: the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett. —Ditto Loan Note, £6 per cent discount.—Ashton and Oldham, £100 per share.—Kennet and Avon, £23. 10s. for £20 paid.—London Dock Stock £120 to £121 per cent.—West-India Dock £162 to £165.—Commercial Dock, £127.—East India Dock, £124. 10s.—Globe Insurance £114 to £116.—Provident Institution, par.—Monmouthshire, £100.—Huddersfield, £19.—East London Water Works £45 premium.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 6*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12*l.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent ..... 6*gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto ..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh..
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow..... } 1¼ g.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 2 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 1½ *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1¼ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey. or Jersey..... 2*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals).....
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 6*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.. 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4*gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 2*gs.*
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands ..... 8 *gs* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 6*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 1½*gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c.....
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. .....
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4*gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 2½*gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America..... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 6*gs.*

Prices Current, November 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	16	0	to	4	0	0	Mahogany——— ft.	0	1	0	to	0	2	4
Ditto pearl.....	3	16	0		4	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz.—last	£10	10	0		0	0	0
Barilla	2	7	0		3	0	0	Ditto American——		none					
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	6		1	4	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto Spanish.....	1	0	0		1	1	0	Ditto spermaceti— ton	98	0	0		0	0	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6	Ditto whale ———	29	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	5	6		1	9	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	0
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3	Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	2		0	0	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	5	0		5	17	0	Raisins, bloom (new) cwt.	8	0	0		8	8	0
Ditto ordinary	3	15	0		4	5	0	Rice, Carolina (new)	1	15	0		2	4	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	10		0	3	0	Ditto East-India ——				none.			
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	4		0	2	7	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	5	6		0	7	0
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	0		0	2	2	Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	10		0	5	3
Ditto East India	0	1	9		0	3	6	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	16	0		3	17	6
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0		4	18	0	Shellack———	3	10	0		7	10	0
Deals, Dantzick .. piece	1	12	0		0	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	8	0		6	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	35	0	0		0	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	8	0		3	10	0
Ditto Stockholm	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto China——	1	11	0		1	18	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0		2	2	0
———Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Ditto Organzine	0	0	0		0	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	125	0	0		0	0	0	Sugar, Jamaica, &c. ——	3	8	0		4	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh H.	125	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Lumps ———	5	3	0		5	5	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0	Ditto Single Loaves —	5	2	0		5	14	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Ditto Powder do. ——	5	6	0		6	0	0
Ditto English	0	15	3		0	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	5	16	6		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0	Ditto Russia, white	5	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0		9	0	0	Ditto———, yellow	5	16	0		0	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	0	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	4	0		0	0	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	2	6	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	113	0	0		114	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9		0	1	6
Ditto Petersburgh	113	0	0		114	0	0	Ditto Virginia———	0	1	0		0	1	6
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6	Whale-fins ———ton	38	0	0		39	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Swedish	27	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Norway	27	10	0		0	0	0	Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	85	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	39	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto white———	54	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Logwood chips ——ton	16	10	0		17	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	4	15	0		5	10	0	Yarn Mohair——— lb.	0	4	6		0	9	0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1117.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	161	25	182	168	304	840
Building	50	—	18	20	7	95
In Ordinary.....	50	10	59	47	26	182

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th October, to 26th November, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1726.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Oct. 21	—	65⅛	66⅛	81⅝	99	18⅛	11 ¼d	—	—	—	34p	—	—	—	5 7 p	£21 15 0 d.	66⅜	—	—
22	—	65⅛	66⅛	81⅝	99⅛	18⅛	10¼ ¼d	—	—	—	45p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
24	—	66⅛	67⅛	81⅝	99⅛	18⅛	1 1¼d	—	—	—	45p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
27	235½	66⅛	66⅛	81⅝	99⅛	18⅛	d	—	—	179½	45p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
29	235½	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼ ¼d	—	—	—	46p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
31	—	66⅛	67⅛	82⅝	99⅛	18⅛	par par	—	—	180	56p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
Nov. 2	235½	66⅛	67⅛	82⅝	99⅛	18⅛	par ¼p	65⅛	—	—	56p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
3	237½	67	67⅛	83	99⅛	18⅛	¼p ¼p	—	—	—	67p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
7	236½	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼ par	—	7⅛	181	67p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
8	237	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	par ¼d	65⅛	7⅛	—	67p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
10	237	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼ ¼d	65	7⅛	181	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
11	—	66⅛	66⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼ ¼d	65⅛	7⅛	181	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
12	—	66⅛	67⅛	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼ ¼d	—	7⅛	181½	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
14	237	66⅛	67	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼d ¼d	65⅛	7⅛	181½	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	67	—	—
15	238	66⅛	67	82⅛	99⅛	18⅛	¼d ¼d	65⅛	7⅛	—	67p	—	—	—	5 9 p	ditto	67	—	—
16	238	66	66⅛	81⅝	99⅛	18⅛	¼d ¼d	65	7⅛	182½	67p	—	—	—	5 7 p	ditto	66⅞	—	—
17	237½	66⅛	66⅛	82	99⅛	18⅛	¼d ¼d	64⅞	7⅛	183½	56p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅞	—	—
18	—	66	66	81⅛	99⅛	18⅛	— —	—	7⅛	—	56p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅞	—	—
19	—	66	66⅛	81⅝	99⅛	18⅛	— —	—	7⅛	—	56p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅞	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

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THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JANUARY, 1809.

NAVIGATION, TRADE, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE EFFECT OF THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM, &c. ALSO, TABLES OF THE NAVIGATION, SHIPPING, &c. OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR SIX YEARS, ENDING JANUARY, 1808.

[Ordered to be printed, June 29, 1808.]

Parliament, during its last session, ordered to be printed several accounts relative to the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, the contents of which are extremely important. They have been delivered from the press, since our last number; and, we presume, they will be subjects of discussion in the course of the approaching Session. We find it impossible, from the nature of their contents, which consist wholly of figures and tables, to give a satisfactory analysis of them, and therefore must content ourselves with a few general observations.

We have, nevertheless, selected one of them, as being highly proper to convey to our readers some ideas on the extent and consequence, with the present state of our shipping and mercantile concerns. This we have given entire: and trust that it will prove satisfactory.

The commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, is not a thing, the mere growth of yesterday; it is no sudden or instantaneous shoot, of mere mushroom celerity. It is the result of plans, laid ages ago, and pursued by generation after generation, with that steadiness which characterises our countrymen. We believe, that the value of the trade maintained by these islands in early ages was more, when the circumstances of the times are taken into consideration, than is generally supposed. The spirited attempts of the virtuous, humane, pious, and enterprising ALFRED, can never be too much admired: and though they were rendered of no avail by adverse events, after his decease, yet the meed of applause due to him is not diminished. We see him on one hand, holding intercourse with the Indies, and procuring the rich products of the East, by means of the Mediterranean; and on the other, causing the North Sea to be explored, and patronising attempts to break up that barrier of ice, which had effectually precluded the visits of merchants from ports and places, where now the adventurous prow of navigation finds no difficulty. He was a great prince: he knew well that the interior arrangement and prosperity of his kingdom was true glory; but he did not consider that as incompatible with the pursuit of commerce in foreign states.

There could hardly fail to be *some* desire of obtaining foreign commodities, operative among a people, whose very religion led them to visit a distant country, the seat of learning, refinement, and whatever was deemed polite or instructive. Could those who travelled to Rome, on ecclesiastical purposes and pursuits, do otherwise than bring back with them some Specimens of that ingenuity which they beheld there, and of those arts, the productions of which had delighted them in that city? They had experienced gratifications, which they would desire to renew, as far as possible, after their arrival, at home: and which they would earnestly wish to communicate to their friends, and in so doing, to increase and diffuse their own personal enjoyments.

This must have led to commerce of some kind: for if, as is usually understood, the English paid considerable sums in coin, yearly, to Rome,—they must have obtained this coin, by purchasing it with a value, paid not in bullion, but in commodities.

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After the Conquest, when the opposite shores of the British channel were held by the same sovereign, there would naturally be a very frequent, and indeed constant, passage from port to port; and the productions of the two countries would be introduced into each other, without those multiplied impediments arising from hesitations and jealousies, which rival states too often indulge. It is true, that for ages, we are to regard valour and spirit, deeds of arms, the high mettle of chivalrous adventure, as the *staple commodity* of England. The sons of Albion relinquished the care of her flocks, for the conduct of troops, and studied less the productions of her soil, than the honours attached to the standard and banner. They held their lands by military tenure, and military tenure engrossed their contemplations. The ravages of civil war, and the fury of contending parties, could not but retard the bursting forth of that mercantile spirit and splendour, which was destined to become the distinction of succeeding generations. When martial ardour had subsided, the attention of the nation was directed to adventurous undertakings of a different description, and the youth engaged in enterprises of which we now reap the benefit.

The discovery of America was not productive of instant emolument to those of this country who engaged in it. They laid the foundation for the wealth of after times: But, Sir Walter Raleigh was not enriched by Virginia; and William Penn, though a man of sagacity, derived no pecuniary advantage from the province that bears his name. In fact, the power of capital; and the vast and necessary extent of that power, were understood and calculated by very few, if any, in those times; and it was not till after the Dutch had shown what advantages might be derived from money, as an active agent, that calculators endeavoured publicly to establish principles on that subject. Since the institution of the Funding system, and the increase of the national debt, money has been attended to with the utmost diligence, and those who are jealous of the *true* prosperity of our country, are far from finding gratification in the sway which accompanies the command of money. But we pass this, though a very serious consideration, at present, to observe, that the desire of making the most of the advantages, presented by the possession of money leads to a sparingness and economy in the use of it, which is beyond the contemplation of the bulk of mankind. Hence have arisen the various substitutes for coin. Paper, which has no natural pretensions to represent money, has, when applied for that purpose, and supported by convention, the same ability to represent a thousand pounds, as an hundred: since this ability does not depend on the bulk, the beauty, or any other property of the paper, but on the responsibility attached to the party, whose handwriting pledges him, to the amount of the value it imports. Paper, then, saves the employment of money: but even the employment of paper, itself, is dispensed with as far as possible, since advantage may be made of it, as the substitute for money, equal with what may be derived from solid coin. The bankers of London, therefore, do not draw from each other, daily, in Bank notes the various sums for which they receive checques, but exchange these checques with each other, and pay only the balances in Bank notes, thereby suffering each other to hold the paper, in which such demands would be paid, in the greatest quantity, and to the latest moment, possible.

The same principle of sparing capital, has led to a system, in favour and ease of merchants, which, within these few years, has proved of infinite accommodation and convenience. Formerly, when a ship arrived in port, and was to break bulk, the duties demanded by the state, were to be paid, *before* any part of the cargo was of use to the merchant. Hence he was obliged, either to keep a great quantity of money by him, entirely useless, to meet exigencies of this description, whenever they occurred, or to send to his banker ample deposits, and procure by way of loan, and at interest, the necessary sums to honour his vessel at the custom-house. It was not uncommon for the most respectable merchants in London, to clear their sideboards from plate, and to send it safely packed in its iron chests, to their bankers, a security for a loan, at the very juncture when their wealth was arrived in greater abundance than they had expected, from foreign parts.

Such embarrassments tended to vex the importer of foreign commodities,

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and to limit their distribution, by enhancing their price to the consumer; since the importer would not only repay himself the actual sums that had been advanced by him, but, also, a profit on them: and, in addition, a gratification for the inconveniences, and dis-arrangements he had undergone in landing them.

The wisdom of Government at length perceived that this was a fit occasion for indulgence to the commercial world. And that, as itself was the cause of the inconvenience, and this inconvenience became more burdensome as duties were increased, that it would be well to remain a creditor for the amount of duties for a reasonable time, during which interval the goods and commodities might be sold to those, for whose use they were primarily intended. This gave rise to the Bonding system, under which the payment of the duties is secured to government within a determinate period, by the bonds of the merchants, and thus their advance of cash is dispensed with: and hence, too, the Warehousing system, by which the goods, subject to heavy duties, are kept for a time under the king's locks. They may be sold, while in the warehouse, and be taken away at any time, on payment of the duties, by the purchaser, if so agreed with the owner. No arguments are necessary to prove, that a rapid extension of trade, would be greatly facilitated by this arrangement: and indeed, could hardly be effected without it; since, on the contrary principle, the greater the influx of trade, the greater were the difficulties of the merchant.

The port of London was the first, in which the experiment was made; and the advantages attending it induced government to establish warehouses at other principal ports of the kingdom, —they now are extant at Bristol, Chester, Colchester, Cowes, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Grimsby, Hull, Ipswich, Lancaster, Liverpool, London, Lynn, Newcastle, Newhaven, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Yarmouth, in England;—and at Aberdeen, Borrowstowness, Dumfries, Inverness, Leith, Montrose, Port Glasgow, Greenock, in Scotland. The articles allowed to be warehoused, are:

Cocoa nuts, coffee, sugar, cotton wool, ginger, indigo, mahogany, molasses, pimento, rum; rice, tobacco, wine, brandy and other spirits; brimstone, cork, hemp undressed, iron in bars, kelp, mahogany, pitch, rosin, staves, tallow, tar, timber, tow, turpentine, wood; Indian deer skins half drest, other skins and furs undrest, spermaceti, train, and other fish oil, blubber and whalefins of British fishing; almonds, anchovies, aniseed, balsam copaiba, barilla, bees wax, bristles undressed, cantharides, Turkey carpets, chip hats, clover seed, cochineal, cotton wool, cotton yarn, currants, elephant's teeth, feathers for beds, figs, ginseng, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, jalap, jesuit's bark, indigo, juniper berries, plain linen of all sorts (except sail cloth), manna, mohair yarn, oil of olives, palm oil, sallad oil, oil of turpentine, opium, prunes, quicksilver, raisins, rhubarb, saffron, senna, raw silk, thrown silk, waste silk, smalts, straw hats.

N. B. By the 9th section of the act 43 Geo. III. cap. 132. the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury are empowered to permit the warehousing of any goods or merchandize not enumerated above.

Desirous of ascertaining the benefits derived from this system, Parliament directed a report to be made of the quantities of goods warehoused, and of those remaining in the warehouses, at two distinct periods, the first, for the three years ending January 5, 1793;—the second, for the four years, ending January 5, 1803.

The number of ports, and of the different kinds of merchandize, is so great, that we relinquish as impossible, the attempt to communicate an idea of the returns to our readers. Yet we shall, by way of specimen, select a few articles for their information, as stated for the port of London, *E. gr.*

Of gum Arabic there was imported in 1790, 66 cwt.; in 1791, 45:3:4; in 1792, 662:3:13; in 1799, 1,870; in 1800, 1,732:3:4; in 1801, 4,699:1:3; in 1802, 7,105:3:4. This increase from 66 cwt. to 7,105, is truly deserving of notice: for not a pound weight of it appears to have been exported. It must, therefore, have been employed and expended in the country: and as this gum is used in certain manufactories, the inference is, that those manufactories, by their enlargement, have demanded this immense increase. Or, if it be thought that new manufactories in which this gum is employed, have been established within these few years, the political inferences, to be drawn from this fact, remain unimpeached.

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Gum Senegal has diminished from 628 cwt. in 1799, to 236 cwt. in 1801. Gum Tragacanth from 872 lbs. in 1799, is stated at 39,386 in 1801. This great supply probably precluded the necessity of importing the article the following year; when the quantity marked is only 619.—Another branch of this subject, is, the inquiry, "with what were these articles purchased?"—The answer will be, "with British manufactures:" and thus this increase, hints at a corresponding increase of the exportation, directed to the countries that furnished them.

Other articles manifest a similar progress: of rhubarb there were no imports from the East Indies, in the first period of years; in the latter the quantity has reached 278,476 lbs. Cinnamon is increased from 4,285 lbs. to nearly 500,000 in 1799; in 1801, to 280,666.

But we must not suppose that *every* article is thus increased; by no means: the quantity of Bengal silk, for instance, which in 1790 was 314,154 lbs.; in 1791, 444,358; and in 1792 was 424,836, was in 1792, 644,819; in 1800, 583,086; in 1801, was down to 351,825; and in 1802, was only 111,737. This, probably, indicates a scarcity of production abroad; and we know, that this branch of our manufactures, at home, has been greatly distressed, for want of the material on which to labour.

The cotton wool of India, imported in 1799, was 6,934,631 lbs.; (in 1792 it was only 7 lbs.; in 1791—3472; in 1790, 434,823)—and in 1802, it is stated at 2,929,786. The probable cause of this diminution of import, is, that the West India cultivation of this plant has been improved; and that we now derive a supply from that part of our dominions. The exportation of East Indian cotton wool, however, has increased: and in 1801, was 174,783 lbs; in 1802, was 610,758.

We are certain, that the increased excellence of British-made muslins, has had an effect on those of India. The importation was in 1799, 444,852 pieces; in 1800, 377,239; in 1801, 221,586; in 1802, 114,908. The exportation of India-made muslins, has decreased from 384,701 in 1800, to 286,722 in 1801, and to 186,744 in 1802; yet, as if by way of proof, that such productions of the east, as cannot be well imitated in Britain, increase their sale, nankeens have risen from 88,178 pieces, in 1790, to 366,851 in 1801, and 274,921 in 1802. The exportation for the latter year is 174,447.

If we advert to articles of a different kind, we observe, that the quantity of cocoa, imported in 1790, was 1,804 cwt. 1 : 21; in 1791, it was 2,690, 3 : 5; in 1799, was 17,146, 3 : 6; in 1802, 8,232, 2 · 23; and notwithstanding we deduct the quantity exported, yet we find, that the home consumption of this article in the latter period nearly doubles that of the former period.

Coffee, in 1790, is reported at 21,680 cwt.; in 1799, it is 191,006; in 1800, 348,822; in 1801, 450,250; in 1802, 337,077, and this vast addition to former importation was not diminished in 1807, which stands at 359,766 cwt. Nevertheless, this is not so wonderful, as the exportation of the article, which in spite of every proclamation of Buonaparte, amounted in Jan. 1808, to 327,097 cwt. In 1790, the exportation was only 8,682; in 1791, 12,852; in 1792, 22,956; from which time it has kept on increasing. Now this exportation must be to the Continent of Europe; since the demand is not in America, Asia, or Africa. The inference is, from this public document, besides what we know from private authority, that the "smuggling" so heavily complained of by the French Minister of the Interior, is carried on extensively, and truly deserves the appellation he gives it of "the curse of French commerce."

Cortex Peruvianus is stated in 1804, at 53,708 lbs.; this importation has increased to 78,027;—343,528;—1,026,598 in 1808. The natural inquiry is, what country produces this drug?—the Spanish colonies. How is it, then, that notwithstanding we were at war with Spain, this importation has *gradually* (not suddenly, not by accident) attained such an immense accumulation? There must be some cause, founded in the nature of things, and beyond the controul of the great military despot, to which this surprising fact, must be ascribed. We ought also to add, that the exportation has increased from 24,901 in 1804, to 319,900 in 1808.

We should not have suspected, had not these tables informed us of the fact, that that luxurious article the fig, had found its way in greater quantities lately than heretofore; yet, we find it imported in 1804

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to the amount of 4,566 cwt.; in 1807 to 7,725; in 1808, 6,096 cwt. the exportation differing nothing worth notice. Currants and raisins are, however, something diminished as imports; which we are sorry to discover, as we are hearty friends to plum-pudding at Christmas; aye, and plum-porridge too,——when we can get it. That our grief need not to be immoderate, will appear, when we state that the importation of currants, in 1804, was 69,025 cwt.; in 1808, it was 58,819 cwt. but,—the article raisins has declined full 50,000 cwt.!—Alas! Alas! for how can we longer deny the inference of Mr. Alderman———in opposition to Mr. Spence, that Britain is *not* "independent of commerce"——for raisins and plums?

Happily, we do not depend on importation for roast beef; and while we can obtain *that*, we shall console ourselves as King Louis, good man! consoles the broad-bottomed Dutchmen, that "we *must* undergo *some* privations for the good of our country; but at a peace—yes, Mynheers, at a peace—if it happen in our time, we shall not be forgotten"—and then, "plum-pudding shall be *the order of the day!*"

That the importation of bar iron is diminished from 20,000 tons to 10,000, we hope and trust is caused by improvements made in our own British production; and if we be correct in our conjecture, something of that nature is the true state of the case; for the exportation has increased as the importation has diminished; for of 20,000 tons imported in 1804, only 3,160 were sent abroad; whereas of 10,000 tons imported in 1808, we could spare 5,965 tons; so that we retained but little more than 4,000 tons for our own use. The advantages of science, when directed to manufactures, have never appeared more conspicuously than on the subject of our iron works; and we rejoice in the thought, that for *almost* all purposes of elegance as well as utility, British iron may now vie with foreign; such a fact, we deem, an instance of National Independence.

In what light to view the importation of cambrics, increased from 20,000 demy pieces to 40,000, we can scarcely tell; or, that of Flanders linen, advanced from 2,366 ells to 122,675. The exportation though increased from 465, to 20,780 does not account for it. Are more foreign linens worn among us?—if so, let our Irish friends look well to the excellence and *body* of their fabric; this, their duty, will prove to be their interest.

We might confess equal indecision in respect to various other articles; rhubarb is increased from 2,991 lbs. to 4,438; is this becoming a *dyeing* drug?—To suppose that a greater quantity than formerly has been ordered in prescription——but we have no desire of *libelling* the faculty. Quicksilver is another inexplicable article. What operations performed in Britain demand quicksilver? But if the distant Spanish provinces, unable to obtain this mineral from Europe in ships belonging to their own nation, have been obliged to have recourse to the intervention of British ships for supply, then we see the mutual benefits derived from commerce to the Spanish main and the British West India islands. We have received from thence an immense quantity of Peruvian bark, and they have received from us, in 1804, 88,778; in 1806, 234,676, and in 1807, 633,480 lbs. of quicksilver. So that we may safely consider Spanish gold, as having been amalgamated with quicksilver furnished by Britain—in spite of war between the two countries—in spite of Buonaparte, emperor and king though he be! Our readers, will hence discover *some* of the reasons that irritate the mind of that *honest* and *upright* potentate, in his protestations that he intends nothing but good to the Spanish nation, by his pious design of placing king Joe on the throne; and as to separating a single colony from the mother country, "*he won't suffer any such thing: no, that he won't:*"—UNLESS HE CANNOT HELP IT. Will the Spanish colonies adhere to a country notoriously too weak to supply them with necessaries; or will they take, such measures as may insure them the most beneficial and indispensable intercourse? Would Buonaparte, if king in Mexico, Peru, or Terra Firma, abandon such a productive connection with Britain, for the profitless protection *(protection!)* of the nominal sovereign at Madrid. He is not so foolish: neither are they so mad.

We shall add a few articles in support of our inferences, and by way of directory to the sentiments of our friends.

The East Indies has supplied cochineal in 1804, 8,200lbs.; in 1806,

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6,207; in 1807, 10,268. This article is, in one sense, a new production in India; not that the insect is a new importation there, but that it has but lately become an object of European attention: and even at this day, it is not completely established, because the insect which yields the prime colour has not yet been naturalized in the country. The government has offered a premium for the introduction of it, Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 160.

Indigo may also be considered as a new article of importation from India. That country, it is true, has had the dye for ages, and there is every reason to believe that the name of the commodity is derived from the country: but the increased production of it, and, we believe, the improved beauty of it, is but of late years. India furnished in 1804, 2,632,110lbs.,—In 1806, 4,666,292; in 1807, 2,612,181. A considerable quantity, this, of *additional* employment to the provinces engaged in the cultivation of this drug. The exportation from London has been somewhat more than half the quantity imported.

Pepper exhibits considerable fluctuation: the imports of it were in 1804, 7,607,440lbs.; in 1805, 2,730,186; in 1806, 8,291,337; in 1807, 4,721,409. This last quantity might be thought to indicate a falling off in the article, did we not find that, after the deficient year 1805, a great quantity than before was brought over in 1806. These variations are, probably, not to be prevented; they may depend on the seasons, or on contingencies.

Pepper was exported in the year 1804, to the surprising amount of 4,407,392lbs.: it has since gradually declined to less than half that quantity: the amount for 1807, being 1,924,754; for 1808, being 1,038,102. It is very likely that this commodity was one of those brought from the east by American vessels, and sent from America to the continent of Europe. That mean of supply is now cut off, by the still subsisting embargo.

If we were to examine the imports at other places besides London, as Liverpool, for instance, we should, no doubt, find abundant occasion of remark. That port is well known to be favourably situated for the reception and distribution of some of the materials for sundry staple articles of our manufactures. We find, that cotton wool has been increased from 332,203lbs.; in 1804, to 554,486; in 1805, 642,125 in 1807; and no less than 1,189,692 in 1808. Of this, none was exported. The consumption of such quantities at home *must* mark a spread of manufactures, in some shape or other.

Many other articles might be enumerated, but this specimen appears to us to be sufficient, and as fair as any we could select. We are reminded by the number of pages already occupied, of the duty of abridgment. Most commodities imported fluctuate yearly, so that, to obtain any distinct perception of their quantities, we must compare distant intervals and several years, together; for which purpose tables like the present are of the greatest use. We cannot advert to the other ports of this kingdom, particularly; but must content ourselves with stating, that, however some branches of trade may appear to have declined, yet that others have increased is beyond denial.

Our readers will observe, that these tables do not express the *value* of the articles they contain, but the *quantity*: so that no fallacy lurks behind the *present* price of any of them, which, oftentimes, is owing to the exigencies of circumstances, whereas the *quantities*, are *bonâ fide* the measure of production, and importation, certainly; and of home consumption or exportation, probably, whatever be the nominal or real cash valuation of the commodity.

We have reasons for believing that government did not commit these tables to the press without some hesitation; nor could the proper officers at first reconcile themselves to what they regarded as partaking of the nature of a disclosure of some of the means of strength, and the sinews of this kingdom. But, we presume to think, that Buonaparte can derive no very essential advantage in learning from authority, *in what the trade of this country consists*. We ourselves report monthly in our State of Trade and Prices Current, the names and value of many articles, without supposing that we convey an *iota* of information to the enemy. Whoever would put that Usurper into the method *of carrying on a commerce equally extended, in his own ships, and of protecting the French flag in all parts of the world*, would certainly

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contribute to injure Britain essentially. But the mere knowledge in what she traffics, to where, and at what advantage, does not enable the French mercantile navy to do the like. It may mortify the emperor and king, and provoke new edicts and ordonnances against British goods; but these will be regarded by those who have left their money behind them in Britain, as the emperor and king regards the thunders of the Vatican, the stings of his own conscience, or the execrations of the well-disposed part of mankind.

We now direct our attention to a very important branch of British industry, the Shipping of the country, as indicated in the report of the entries inwards, and outwards, for the years 1802 to 1807.

The first remark we make on these tables is, that the home trade, *i. e.* that between Great Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c. has employed a very considerable number of ships, and that their number is not diminished. In 1802, it was 6,709 ships, employing 32,527 men. In 1807 it was 7,020 ships, employing 34,366 men. The intercourse, then, it appears, between the body and the members, had not only been maintained but had increased. In what particular part this increase has taken place, these tables do not inform us. If it were to Ireland, as we suspect, the inference is, that, that country is advancing in mercantile importance, and that *some* of the benefits expected from the Union are beginning to shew themselves. But, if we may depend on private information, the trade to Malta, and by Malta to the Mediterranean generally, maintains an importance, not publicly understood.

A second remark is, that the number of vessels entered outwards exceeds the number entered inwards. This must be accounted for by considering the dangers of the sea; for out of so great a navy as *ten thousand* vessels afloat at the same time, a number must be allowed to suffer under accidents, by winds and waves; and some by captors. Now, all that are broken up in distant ports, or are carried off by the enemy, are deductions from the aggregate body of British shipping. Allowances also must be made for the quantity employed as transports, by government; and this is at, some times, much greater than at others.

The proportion of British vessels sent to the different ports of Europe, as might be expected, appears to have diminished gradually, as the ports on the continent were closed against the British flag. The number of these has declined from 5,222 in 1802, to 2,634 in 1807 (inward entry); while the foreign, which in 1802 were 3,305, in 1807 are 3,414: the outward entry of British ships being in the former year 4,817, in the latter 2,107. Foreign ships were 2,921; they now are 3,173.

By adding these numbers together we find, that the number of British *and* foreign vessels, employed in European commerce, in 1802 was about 8,000, in 1807 it was under 6,000; a surprising number, nevertheless, after all the efforts made by the enemy, to ruin the commercial navy of Britain.

A fact, however, has come to our knowledge, for which, perhaps, this is as proper a place as any other in which to state it. We learn, that not a few of our vessels have been admitted into Russian ports under false colours and passports. This at first sight appears to be of no great moment: it is so common as not to justify distinction; but, the fact is, that the Russian nobility, who maintain their establishments by British commerce, have, from this circumstance, taken up an opinion that Britain MUST *have their commodities*:—that, if their hemp, tallow, &c. were not ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to British merchants for the supply of this country, that highly respectable body of men would not condescend to this subterfuge, in order to skreen their proceedings. The *political* effect of a state of warfare, is so greatly abated among the Russians by this manœuvre, that they no longer deem a Revolution of consequence. They can sell the productions of their estates;—can pocket the money, and spend it, as heretofore; wherefore then should they have recourse to political managements, which are always uncertain, and would not improve their condition?

The following Tables shew the variations of our shipping, &c. year by year; and completely supersede any further remarks that we might be inclined to make on the subject at present: it is more than probable, that we may have early occasion to resume it.

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An Account of the Number of VESSELS, *with the Amount of their* TONNAGE, *and the Number of* MEN— OUTWARDS, *between* Great Britain *and all Parts of the World; from the 5th January,* 1802, *to the— (generally) from whence the said Vessels arrived, or where bound:—viz.*

	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.			*Foreign.*			*British.*			*Foreign.*		
YEAR 1802.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
European Kingdoms or States	5222	796874	42278	3305	381831	22885	4817	673408	37747	3921	361109	21250
U. S. of America	100	19770	1098	375	91348	4416	135	29410	1707	398	93698	4946
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	26	7268	505	5	598	41	1	205	20	6	1599	87
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6709	523592	32527	39	5614	321	6554	509216	30658	3	409	32
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1312	336344	19664	—	—	—	1104	268463	15724	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	40	7245	635	1	25	4	185	43530	4676	3	540	48
East Indies and C. of Good Hope	93	66792	7464	3	835	52	72	59546	7196	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	124	36448	4248	—	—	—	143	42795	4685	1	225	24
Total of Great Britain	13626	1794333	108449	3728	480251	27719	13011	1626574	102413	3332	457580	26387
YEAR 1803.												
European Kingdoms or States	4004	669430	33172	3717	512427	27573	2989	517249	26788	3182	458991	24736
U. S. of America	135	30638	1593	463	115427	5466	89	21090	1261	472	111857	5664
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	57	14504	1004	18	4164	254	15	3499	225	9	1676	93
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6683	559840	33074	27	3483	200	6864	573685	35971	1	90	12
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	926	238235	12867	2	173	14	893	215169	14095	3	806	35
Africa, &c.	45	8599	635	—	—	—	134	30347	3918	4	613	56
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	74	58678	6096	4	1530	81	55	50095	6115	1	387	16
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	136	40662	4775	3	900	78	140	41938	4948	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	12060	1620586	93216	4254	638104	33666	11179	1453066	93321	3672	574420	30612
YEAR 1804.												
European Kingdoms or States	2655	474049	23264	3852	509291	25905	2163	376095	19467	3648	481191	25181
U. S. of America	72	17243	1015	363	89580	4358	58	13738	845	412	100778	4960
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	23	5328	563	5	1104	76	—	—	—	5	691	42
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	6544	551361	33299	43	6032	313	7341	631556	37549	17	2978	166
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	989	250987	14541	3	483	31	1193	301056	19151	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	40	9409	728	4	528	38	168	39012	5238	10	2017	129
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	46	13503	4699	1	281	23	63	58476	6419	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	139	41507	4870	—	—	—	145	43353	5079	1	194	29
Total of Great Britain	10508	1395387	82979	4271	607299	30744	11131	1463286	93748	4093	587849	30507

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, London, 29th June, 1802.

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—employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), which Entered INWARDS and Cleared —5th January, 1808,—Distinguishing each Year, and British from Foreign Vessels; also, distinguishing

	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.			*Foreign.*			*British.*			*Foreign.*		
YEAR 1805.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
European Kingdoms or States	2891	517961	25668	4041	576465	29323	2870	508045	19523	3453	487602	24946
U. S. of America	70	16003	1047	392	102366	4660	49	12682	7001	433	108093	5246
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	18	4341	337	6	1330	76	5	797	50	6	1086	66
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7174	590928	34792	69	10384	588	7333	607461	37430	20	3863	207
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1046	267200	14908	3	450	27	1034	252852	16476	—	—	—
Africa, &c.	20	3029	221	5	675	42	141	32014	4264	19	4915	413
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	59	54188	6124	1	212	17	50	42388	4785	1	262	17
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	136	40640	4669	—	—	—	126	38970	4879	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	11414	1494290	87166	1517	691883	34733	11608	1495209	94408	3932	605821	30924
YEAR 1806.												
European Kingdoms or States	2719	455289	23021	3183	460003	24284	2197	362264	18591	2872	418857	22284
U. S. of America	53	11347	748	508	135634	6103	39	8731	447	536	138856	6691
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	10	1975	169	7	1372	95	63	14172	1475	3	534	30
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7985	637109	39124	83	13963	762	8382	665441	39416	29	5903	302
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1119	293748	16636	2	250	14	1237	304590	19154	1	205	9
Africa, &c.	23	3609	294	8	989	59	161	36347	4748	15	3239	277
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	42	38239	4295	—	—	—	74	57301	6099	3	576	39
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	137	41348	4701	2	693	37	98	37456	4627	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	12118	1482664	88988	3793	612904	31354	12251	1486302	94557	3459	568170	29632
YEAR 1807.												
European Kingdoms or States	2634	441032	22081	3414	507996	24749	2167	349320	18145	3173	456649	23207
U. S. of America	84	18229	1091	602	159731	7032	37	8168	443	657	172276	8018
Foreign Colonies in America and W. Indies	50	11746	914	9	2224	113	78	17566	1870	8	1352	106
Brit. Dominions in Europe, viz. Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, &c.	7020	574076	34366	62	10193	594	7536	618603	37222	7	1391	70
Brit. Colonies in America and W. Indies	1227	314208	17877	—	—	—	1347	334684	21030	1	242	10
Africa, &c.	29	4197	289	—	—	—	110	22543	2189	—	—	—
East Indies and Cape of Good Hope	52	38600	4140	—	—	—	52	42715	4460	—	—	—
Greenland, Southern Fishery, &c.	117	34579	4239	—	—	—	101	30504	3761	—	—	—
Total of Great Britain	11213	1436667	84997	4087	680144	32488	11428	1424103	89720	3846	631910	31411

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

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Mr. Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World, Vol. II.

(Concluded from page 437.)

To form a correct judgment on many of the operations of nature, requires the united powers of history, observation, and experience. The brevity of human life forbids us from indulging the expectation, that *much* can be obtained by personal investigation; the most indefatigable naturalist that ever existed, could not acquire a thousandth part so much knowledge, as he was well aware, remained unexplored by the labours of science: and, the result of the inquiries of those who have most assiduously traced the proceedings of nature, has been a conviction of human incompetence, and human liability to error. If this be true, of the researches of modern times, and on subjects open to observation, because extant in the world around us, how much greater difficulties, may we suppose, attend our inquiries into those evidences of a prior world, and into the properties of those remains, which accident from time to time, turns up from their beds of long repose for our inspection and contemplation!

The contents of the hills which diversify the face of our planet, and of most of the mountains whose summits we have been able to ascend, bear ample testimony to the early existence of a different order of things, from what they now present. When we find the remains of creatures peculiar to the waters, in the midst of continents, and at heights very much above the level of the sea, we are led by the simple inductions of common sense, to conclude, that these heights are not the natural resorts of the subjects they contain. Only two ways of accounting for these appearances present themselves: either the sea once covered these mountains, as its *proper* bed; or some prodigious violence has torn these subjects from their native abodes, and deposited them where we find them, in *an improper* bed. Either they were *gradually* deposited where they are, or *suddenly* deposited: either during a lapse of ages, or on occasion of some preternatural convulsion.

History acquaints us with the recovery, as it is deemed, of several small portions of land from the sea; and we know, also, that the sea prevails, from time to time, over tracts that have been solid ground. But history records no such continued progress, as may enable us to form any estimate as to the period when is included in its waves the height of our present mountains. We admit for instance, that the Delta of Egypt was antiently a marshy shallow, that it was gained from the sea, and rendered dry land; but this assists us nothing in the present inquiry, since we know that Egypt itself then existed, and that grounds but a few feet higher than this marsh were not subjected to the same overflow. The most ancient records we have, demonstrate, that Syria was extant, in nearly, if not quite, its present condition throughout; and the shores of the Mediterranean, notwithstanding the frequency of earthquakes in their neighbourhood, have retained from the earliest ages the same general forms, bays, and promontories, and so nearly the same ports, harbours, and creeks, as to render the theory of gradual exchange of land and water, liable to great exceptions. For, if in the course of three or four thousand years, no variations deserving attention have taken place, to what an infinitely remote period does it refer that surprising change, the effect of which engrosses our astonished observation?

We commonly call the first chapters of Genesis, a History of the Creation of the World; but the sacred writer has couched his narration in terms which are not restricted to that import. He describes the arrangement, conformation, and composing of the world:—that it was *created out of nothing*, at the period he mentions, he does not say. But, whatever was the beauty and excellence of that disposition of the earth's superficies, the same writer informs us, that it was broken up and defaced by a general deluge; and in adopting this event as that which effected the displacing of the creatures and strata alluded to, we have the advantage of fixing a date, and marking what, without this assistance, extends to an indefinite period,—a period as little comprehensible as eternity itself. The evidence of history, then, though of the negative kind, has great weight on this subject: it does not so much as hint at the effects of causes constantly but slowly operating, sufficient to account for phenomena, the results of which we discover: but it does,

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(in the Mosaic records) relate an occurrence which is adequate to the production of all the consequences that come to our knowledge: and this by the confusion attendant on one sudden shock.

These hints, though very concise, we have thought proper to suggest by way of introduction to a report on Mr. Parkinson's second volume of "Organic Remains of a former World." We remember the time when Divines were alarmed at the speculation that any species of animal called into existence by the Great Maker of all things, might suffer extinction: "individuals," said they, "perish, but the species remains." We confess that we never discerned the cogency of this argument. Amid the wreck of nature, many of her productions might perish: they were not absolutely indispensable, surely, to the future world. We go further, and believe, that some have perished; and this perhaps in great mercy to mankind. For who knows, what consumption of the products of the earth was necessary to support those creatures, and who can tell whether under the diminished fertility of the ground, they might not have contended too effectually for food against the *true* lord of the soil, however reduced to labour, and to earn his subsistence by the sweat of his brow?

In the volume before us, Mr. P. does not so much as allude to such devourers: but, as his first volume treated on vegetables, this treats on a class of animals that till lately were considered as forming a part of the vegetable tribes. Modern discoveries have placed them as a connecting link between the two kingdoms: and has included them under the name of Zoophytes, or animal plants.

It is extremely difficult, as we cannot transcribe the plates, to convey to those to whom studies of this kind are new, any ideas on the nature, forms, or properties of this description of creatures; or to remind them of such objects by comparison as may serve the purposes of illustration. Those who are most familiar with them, are constantly detecting errors in the conjectures of themselves, or others; and our author in many places regrets exceedingly the absence of better information than he has been able to obtain.

We shall not obtrude on our readers a list of names from which they would derive neither instruction nor amusement; but we content ourselves with stating that Mr. P. examines and describes a variety of *tubipores*, *madrepores*, *alcyonias*, &c.; and no less than twenty-one different species of *encrinites*. He notices, also, obscure hints concerning others; and congratulates his native island, that of these fossils fourteen are found in different parts of the country.

In our first volume, page 840, we described under the title of "great effects from little causes," the labours of those millions of creatures, the diminutiveness of which, together with the difficulty of observing and comprehending their nature and manners, shall be admitted in excuse of the inattention of former ages to them. These, we know, exist; and in infinite numbers. Whether others allied to them in some respects by nature, though diversified, may not at this time people the bottom, the rocks, the recesses, the clefts, the depths and the shallows of the ocean, what mortal shall dare to affirm? Probability is the utmost to which our powers extend; and the probability is, that all parts of the great deep swarm with life; and that too in forms, of which we have no conception, nor can have; till fortunate circumstances place specimens within our observation. The first class of these animals, Corals, is likely to be known to the generality of our readers, from the frequency of specimens of different kinds.

We would not be understood to assert that the corals which are familiar among us, are of the same species, with such as are found fossil, or that they closely resemble them; but they are sufficient for comparison by reference, for the purpose of illustration; and we should be glad if we could on the other articles refer to illustrative subjects equally accessible. Mr. P. remarks,

So great is the resemblance which corals bear to vegetables as to have long occasioned, as has been already observed, their being considered as subjects of the vegetable kingdom. They are in general attached to other substances by a part, analogous, in its form, to a *root*; from which proceeds a *trunk*, ramifying into *branches*, which, at certain times, appear to be set with *flowers* and *fruits* of beautiful and fantastic forms. Their real nature was first ascertained by Peysonell,

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who, in 1727, communicated his observations respecting them to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This accurate observer, not only shewed that corals yielded, on the application of heat, such products as peculiarly belonged to animal substances; but also pointed out several particulars respecting the coral polype, which could not fail of determining, that corals belonged entirely to the animal kingdom. The observations of Jussieu, Reaumur, Donati, and others, confirmed this fact; which, however, was not so generally received, but that several learned men still hesitated in admitting, that the forms which corals bear could be derived from the powers of animal life alone. All doubts were, however, removed by the observations of Mr. Ellis, in his essay on the Natural History of Corallines, and of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes.

By the experiments of Mr. Hatchett, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the component parts, as well as the mode of formation, of different zoophytes, our knowledge respecting these animals has been very considerably increased. He was enabled by these experiments to ascertain, that corals, and the numerous tribe of zoophytes, with which they are connected, differ in composition, from the varieties of bone and shell, only by the nature and quantity of the hardening principle, and by the state of the substance with which it is mixed or connected. The porcellaneous shells, such as *cypreæ*, &c. were found to be composed of animal gluten and carbonate of lime; and to resemble, in their mode of formation, the enamel of teeth: the earthy matter being blended with the animal gluten. The pearly shells, or those composed of nacre or mother-o'-pearl, such as *patellæ*, &c. he found to be composed of carbonate of lime, and a gelatinous, cartilaginous, or membranaceous substance; and that they resembled bone, in their hardening matter being secreted and deposited upon the membranaceous substance.

We find these remains imbedded in our hardest marbles, in which situation they have undergone changes that have left but a small portion of their original matter; (one of Mr. P's most interesting experiments, is the discovery of the remains of animal matter, in some of these flinty bodies, page 166), but have substituted matters so entirely different, yet preserving the primitive form, as may well excite the astonishment of the beholder. Mr. P. expresses this astonishment in the following language.

To what a remote period of past time, and to what astonishing changes in the structure of the surface, at least, of this globe, does this circumstance direct our contemplation! A body, differing from any animal substance now known, has been formed, by the energies of animal life, in the depths of the ocean of a former world; and is now found imbedded in a rock, many miles inland, and at a considerable height above the sea: and these, wonderful as they are, are not the only circumstances of this case, which, in the present state of our knowledge, may be considered as inexplicable. The substance, of which this body is composed, has undergone a most extraordinary change: originally formed chiefly of carbonic acid and lime, with a small portion of animal matter, it has now become a mass, in which, except a portion of animal matter, these substances are no longer to be found: the space which was formerly allotted to them being now filled almost entirely with the earth of flint: and to add to the wonder, the silicified mass is found imbedded in lime.

Under the division Madrepores, our author alludes to the impositions which cunning has practised on credulity: we may ask whether it be not a great benefit to be relieved from the effects of such artifice, by better knowledge: and whether science can be more honourably engaged than in conferring such benefits?

One of the fossil corals which has been considered as belonging to this family, is the *lapis arachnoïdes*, or spider-stone, respecting which the celebrated Bruckman wrote an ingenious disquisition in a letter to his friend the learned Ritter. From this it appears that stones, which from their marks and form, bore a resemblance to the body of a spider, from which the head and legs had been removed, were frequently employed in some parts of Germany as a powerful charm for the cure of all kinds of hæmorrhages. These stones, according to the received vulgar opinion in those parts, were supposed to have been generated and voided by a spider. It was also imagined by the country people, that every spider, remarkable for its magnitude, contained one of these stones: to obtain the expulsion of which, the spider was to be enclosed in a glass vessel in which was also placed valerian or finely powdered sugar. Bruckman, however, shews that the spider-stone is nothing else but a petrified antediluvian coral, such as has been named the Indian *astroites*, and that the fabulous account of it has most probably been derived from its spots, which are not unlike those which are discoverable on the belly of the spider, and from its form, which frequently agrees with that of the body of a spider. This latter circumstance he however attributed to the cunning employment of art; and adds, that these stones generally far exceed

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in weight and size that of any spider or tarantula that is known, not excepting the celebrated enormous Brasilian spider named *shamdu-guaca*.

The little conformity between such corals as are now fished up from the sea, and these which are discovered in a fossil state, is converted by our author into an argument which contributes support to opinions we have already expressed.

I find myself under the necessity of acknowledging, that I am not certain of the existence of the recent analogue of any really mineralized coral.

This dissimilarity between the creatures of this and the creatures of the former world, is a circumstance which appears to be so inexplicable, that I can only admit it, without attempting to account for it. It however furnishes us, I think, with a strong argument against that theory, which supposes the changes which this planet has undergone are all attributable to the constant, regular, and gradual processes of nature, which have been acting from an indefinite period of time, aided by the occasioned heavings of strata, effected by subterraneous heat. By this system —by the gradual interchange of situation between land and water, we might account for the mountains of fossil coral which are found at considerable distances from the sea, were it not that so little agreement is observable between the fossil and the recent coral. Had the coral of the mountain and the coral of the sea been constantly the same, it would, indeed, have furnished a powerful evidence of the gradual change of relative place in the strata, which were once covered by the ocean, but which are now thousands of feet above its surface: the gradual receding of the sea would have sufficed for the explanation.

But how, according to this theory, shall we explain the disagreement between the coral of the mountain and the coral of the sea? I see no explanation which can be thus obtained; every thing being supposed to have proceeded in its regular course, the animals of the first creation must then have exactly resembled those of the present hour. Some vast change, of powerful and even universal influence, must be sought for, to explain this wonderful circumstance: and such, doubtless, can only be found in the destruction of a former world. Thus, indeed, we shall be enabled to account for the existence of various animals, in a mineral state, whose analogues are unknown; but it must be admitted, that even this circumstance is not sufficient to account for the existence of animals at the present period, of which no traces can be found in the ruins of that former world.

Mr. P. is very learned on the subject of fossil Alcyonia; they were long considered as fruits, of which they have indeed the general appearance. They resemble figs, pears, oranges, &c. and have the air of having fallen from trees, and undergone petrifaction in the earth. This particularly meets the writer's attention, and together with his remarks on the nature of sponges is worthy of notice.

The alcyonium is an animal which assumes a vegetable form, and which is either of a fleshy, gelatinous, spongy, or leathery substance, having an outward skin full of cells, with openings possessed by oviparous tentaculated hydra: the whole substance being fixed to some other body by a seeming trunk or root.

Count Marsilli, who carefully examined not only the physical, but the chemical properties of these bodies, observes that they are all surrounded by a porous leather-like bark; and that the interior substance, is, in some, a jelly-like and in others, a mass of light ash coloured acicular spines, which prick the hands on being handled, in the same manner as do the spines of the plant called the Indian fig.

From the different colours as well as forms which some of the species of these substances possess, they have obtained names expressive of their resemblance to certain fruits. Thus the *alcyonium lyncurium*, being of a globose form, of a fibrous internal structure, of a tubercular surface, and of a yellow colour, has been termed the sea orange: the *a. tuba*, being of a sub-globose form, of a pulpy substance, and of a green colour, has been termed the green sea-orange or sea-apple: the *a. cydonium*, which is of a roundish form, and of a yellow colour, has been distinguished as the sea-quince: and the *a. ficus*, from a very close resemblance to the fig in its form, has been called the sea-fig.

The sponge is a fixed, flexible animal, very torpid, varying in its figure, and composed either of reticulated fibres, or masses of small spiculæ interwoven together, which are clothed with a living gelatinous flesh full of small mouths or holes on its surface, by which it sucks in and throws out the water.

The vitality of sponges had been suspected by the ancients, even in the time of Aristotle; they having perceived a particular motion in their substance, as if from shrinking, when they tore them off the rocks. This opinion of their possessing a degree of animal life was also entertained in the time of Pliny. Count Marsilli confirmed this opinion by observing, on their being taken out of the sea, a systolic and diastolic motion, in certain little round holes, which lasted until the

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water they had contained was quite dissipated. Mons. Peysonell supposed sponges to have been formed by certain worms, which inhabited the labyrinthean windings of the sponge; and believed, that whatever life was found in these substances, existed in these worms, and not in the substance of the sponge, which he was convinced, was an inanimate body. This point was, however, determined by Mr. Ellis, who in a letter to Dr. Solander, relates the observations which he had made; by which he ascertained, that these worms, which he found in the sponge in great numbers, were a very small kind of *nereis*, or sea scolopendra; and that they were not the fabricators of the sponge, but had pierced their way into its soft substance, and made it only their place of retreat and security. Upon examining, in sea water, a variety of the *crumb of bread* sponge, the tops of which were full of tubular cavities or papillæ, he could plainly observe these little tubes to receive and pass the water to and fro; so that he inferred, that the sponge is an animal *sui generis*, whose mouths are so many holes or ends of branched tubes, opening on its surface; with these, he supposes, it receives its nourishment, and discharges, like the polypes, its excrements.

Mr. Ellis also discovered, that the texture is very different in different species of sponge: some being composed wholly of interwoven reticulated fibres, whilst others are composed of little masses of straight fibres of different sizes, from the most minute spiculæ to strong elastic shining spines, like small needles of one-third of an inch long; besides these, he observes, there is an intermediate sort, between the reticulated and the finer fasciculated kinds, which seem to partake of both sorts.

That fossil which is usually called the *stone lilly*, but which is in truth an animal, has undergone an extremely close examination by our author: and as it affords an instance of the wonderful exertions of creative wisdom, we shall transcribe Mr. P's calculation of the number of members contained in its head and arms. The number of joints comprised in its stalk is unknown; as no complete specimen has been found. Of course the length of this stalk is uncertain.

A careful examination ascertains the curious fact, that, independant of the number of pieces which may be contained in the vertebral column, and which, from its probable great length, may be very numerous, the fossil skeleton of the superior part of this animal consists of at least twenty-six thousand pieces. To shew this, the following statement is annexed:

Of the bones forming the pelvis, there are five central cuneiform bones *(Ossa innominata)*	5
five ribs	5
five clavicles	5
five scapulæ	5
arms.....six bones in each of the ten arms	60
hands. Each hand being formed of two *fingers*, and each finger consisting of at least 40osiculæ, these, in 20 fingers, make	800
tentacula, 30 proceeding from each of the 6 bones in each of the ten arms, make	1,800
20 proceeding, on the average, from each of the 800 bones of the fingers, make	24,000
Total	26,680

Respecting the inferior termination of the trunk of this animal our knowledge is so exceedingly limited, as not to have furnished us with sufficient materials to have allowed its mention in the preceding character of this animal.

Our readers will readily suppose that a composition comprising so many thousands of feeble joints, most of them but slightly connected with their supports, and those supports not above a tenth part of an inch in substantial diameter, must needs be liable to fracture and dislocation from causes of daily occurrence, and only moderate activity. What then may we suppose would be the destruction occasioned by such a convulsion as the deluge? —and that we find any specimen sufficiently preserved to give us an insight into their structure is much more wonderful, than their rarity. Not more than two or three recent specimens allied in nature to this Zoophyte are known to the curious.

The quantities of this kind of animal found in the same quarries are very great; and the varieties of structure are so considerable as to justify the idea of many different species. The cap encrinites is found throughout a circuit of several miles in extent; and what Mr. P. observes on that subject, is true of many others.

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We at present know little more of it than, that the petrified remains of its vertebral columns, either in detached pieces, or agglutinated together in masses of limestone or marble, have long been found in quarries of an immense extent in some of the northern counties of this island.

Mr. Da Costa remarks, that the whole metallic tract of the county of Derby is, as it were, one continued quarry of this marble; most of the strata of limestone are of this kind, it being the common stone which is burnt for lime. The upper parts of these strata, he observes, are always filled with amazing quantities of these bodies and other marine remains, which seem to have been lodged there by subsidence; and to have formed a crust over the limestone. This crust is generally of a very great thickness, and when they have passed it, they find the limestone to contain fewer marine remains: and at greater depths it even becomes quite pure and free from them. The marble does not always display the forms of these remains with equal fineness and perfection: Rickledale, Monyash, and Breks, he mentions as affording the most beautiful. At present, none perhaps, exceeds that which is obtained in the neighbourhood of Ashford in the Waters. Da Costa remarked, fifty years since, of the Derbyshire marble, that it is degraded by the common name of limestone; and the country people, ignorant of its value only burn it for lime, although for hardness, beauty, and susceptibility of polish, it may vie with the most esteemed foreign marbles.

Mr. Mawes, in his Instructive Mineralogy of Derbyshire, observes, that the limestone, the whole of which stratum is composed of marine exuviæ, is of various thickness, from four fathoms to more than two hundred; beneath which, separated from the former by a stratum of toadstone, it is ascertained that there is another stratum of limestone, beyond which no mine in Derbyshire has penetrated.

We believe that we have communicated to our readers as accurate a notion, though a general one, of the nature and contents of these volumes, as our limits admit. The learning and diligence displayed in them, are truly honourable to their author. For the nature of the subject, and its difficulties, he is not responsible: that he has endeavoured to lessen those difficulties, will be gratefully accepted by succeeding naturalists. We repeat our regret that the expense of the coloured plates annexed, which are truly laudable, with other considerations, should place these dissertations beyond the reach of the major part of students. We should sincerely regret if the author were to mutilate the communication of his sentiments, yet we hope to see the ensuing volumes completed with as little delay, and at no greater expense, than is necessary to do justice to their subject. As the order adopted by Mr. P. advances towards classes of animal life with which the public is more familiar, they will present important advantages above what is already published, in respect to illustration by comparison; and of these we shall not fail to take all due advantages.

Midas; or, a Serious Inquiry concerning Taste and Genius; including a Proposal for the certain Advancement of the Elegant Arts, &c. By Anthony Fisgrave, LL.D. crown 8vo. pp. 224. Price 7s. Murray, London 1808.

We certainly have read this volume, and can safely commend the execution of it so far as concerns the paper and print; there are passages in it, too, that we understand, and the tenor of which we approve. But, considered as a whole it is injudicious, for the author gives his readers too much trouble to find out a meaning; and after they have so done, they are not certain that the author's meaning is the same as that which they have discovered. Whether this book may not contain mysterious allusions to certain parts of the conduct of a certain body of artists, on certain occasions, we are at a loss to determine. It may be very severe on Messrs. Pallette, Pencil and Co.; nay, we apprehend that the patrons of art, not excluding the sacred character of Majesty itself, are glanced at in it: but, the author to secure himself from prosecution for a libel, and to puzzle the attorney-general who would never be able to make out his inuendoes, has also puzzled his readers. Had Dr. Fisgrave taken advice of Justice Shallow, who sagaciously observes, "there are but two ways—either to reveal a thing, or to conceal it;" it might have proved to his advantage; while the public would have concluded that

> The author had a meaning, and no doubt,
> The reader had the sense to find it out.

But that the author may not suffer under the dulness of our lamp-exhausted faculties, we shall permit him to give an analysis of his book in his own words.

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My work, (says Dr. F.) commences with some observations on the opinions maintained by divers learned persons on the continent, that genius being a plant of peculiar delicacy would not thrive on every soil; and consequently art of the best flavour and quality, like good cheese, was the produce only of certain farms or particular districts. To such opinions nevertheless I express my objections; and intimate a firm belief that, under judicious treatment, genius will flourish in every well governed and prosperous state; even in this our native island, in despite of the fogs and philosophers with which foreigners say it is infested.

I next advert to the favourable disposition which begins to manifest itself for the encouragement of British art, and declare my readiness to become a volunteer in so honourable a service; wherein I am the more eager to engage, from an apprehension that the means resorted to would be found inadequate. The efficacy of these means are then examined; and patronage, on which the chief reliance is commonly placed, is condemned as an engine particularly destructive to fine talents; and after expatiating at some length on the dangerous practice of pampering or cockering hopeful merit with that false kind of fondness, which is pardonable only when applied by elderly maidens to their lap dogs, I have endeavoured to show that honour, approbation, and the different modifications of praise, correctly and judiciously conferred, is the true pabulum of genius; its natural and congenial aliment.

But however wholesome this food, the salutary effect thereof altogether depends on the manner in which it is administered. It is not patronage, nor honours, nor praise, that we are in need of: British genius, like the courage of its heroes, requires no stimulants, it demands only to be wisely directed to do whatever is possible for man to perform. I am hence led to consider who are the persons qualified to take the direction of art in so critical a situation; and happily I here find no difficulties: nature having made an express arrangement for this purpose. But being convinced that a matter of such consequence should be conducted with all possible decorum and dignity, I deem this to be the proper moment to introduce my proposal for a high and imperial Court of Connoisseurship, or grand national establishment, for the propagation, dissemination, and preservation of good taste; and consequently the improvement of art: an expedient fully proportioned to the great occasion; natural, efficacious, and practicable.

On this proposal we give no opinion: the British public is little accustomed to venerate without examination the decisions of such institutions; and we venture to say, that the judges would be rejudged by their compatriots, be their verdict what it might.

As to the old story of the contention of Apollo and Pan, before Midas, we have seen it better applied, and, as we think, more pleasingly told. Nevertheless, we would not choose to listen to the prattling of the reeds entrusted with our Author's secret, or to repeat after them their monotonous declaration, "*Midas, Midas, has asses' ears.*"

Juvenile Dramas, in three Volumes, by the Author of Summer Rambles, &c. Price 14s. Longman and Co. London, 1808.

We have no objection to the dramatic form of writing. Dialogue when well conducted has beauties proper to itself. It has also energies; and these may be so directed as to render no inconsiderable service to virtue. The author of these dramas has well understood this advantage. Each of them is calculated to correct some vicious inclination of the youthful mind: the lessons they read are to the purpose, the plots are simple, and the terminations of most of them are sufficiently striking, as well as pleasing. We may even acknowledge that we have derived less gratification from many more laboured dramas intended for men, than from these intended for juvenile readers. Perhaps the *good* young folks are a little too good, for every-day life, at least; but this *fault* is no disparagement. The author may have seen more young ladies and gentlemen brought up to the enjoyment and distinction of carriages and servants, whose personal services to the indigent have been exemplary, than we have. Such instances should be commemorated if real, and if too rare, they should so much the rather be held up as objects of emulation.

The first drama is a lesson against thoughtlessness in the laying out of money: the second is against the vanity of attending to fashionable appearance; the third is against dilatoriness and dissipation of time; the fourth is against duplicity, and fibbing; the fifth against peevish discontent and jealousy; the sixth against pride and assumption of merit; the seventh against the affectation of endeavouring to serve every body, thereby serving nobody; the eighth against attaching too much importance to wealth and state; the ninth against envy and disobedience.

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Dr. Middleton, on the Greek Article.

[Concluded from page 465.]

We resume our consideration of several of the incidents discussed by Dr. M. in his Notes on expressions and phrases used in the N. T. That we sometimes differ from him, will not be thought strange, by those acquainted with the subject: but, in general, our remarks will be found to support the Dr.'s leading principles: and occasionally, where he himself had been tempted to submit to circumstances that opposed them.

Luke vi. 12 εν τῇ προσευχῇ τȣ Θεȣ There is a difference of opinion among the learned, whether *proseucha* in this passage, means a *place* of prayer, or the *act* of prayer. Dr M prefers the *act* of prayer: observing, 1. That the *proseuchæ* of the Jews were "*always* situate near "water," which is true; but when the Dr. restricts this to "some river, or the sea," we doubt the correctness of his restriction. They, were probably, near to running waters, for the purpose of ablution; but a rill in a mountain would answer this purpose. 2. He says: "If an oratory "had been meant, it is not likely, that "*of God* would have been added, for "all oratories were of God." This, also, in our opinion, may be doubted; considering that the Gentiles had their *proseuchæ*, and that, at this northern extremity of the land of Israel, they had established their customs generally: the probability is, that for one Jewish *proseucha*, out of a town, there would be several Gentile retirements of a like description. This seems to account for the Evangelist's distinguishing addition "of God:" *i. e.* of the true God; and it may be asked, whether, if he had intended prayer only, he would have inserted this addition: since all *prayer* in the case before us, must be understood as being addressed to the true God, without such explanation. The passages referred to by Dr. M. have not the explanatory words "of God," and we believe no instance of the phrase in that signification can be given. Rom. x. 1. is different.

We have already remarked, on Math. v. 1. that the phrase "τȣ mountain," imports a mountain well known. *This* mountain certainly was in Galilee; and the next town where we find our Lord is Capernaum. (vii. 1.) We look therefore to the north west of that town for this mountain, as our Lord's auditory in the adjacent plain, contained people "from "the *sea-coast* of Tyre and Sidon." Something further attaches to this, if it were the scene of the Transfiguration: a conjecture not opposed by the expression of the Evangelist, ix. 29; "He "went up into THE mountain to *pro-* "*seucha-ize*,"—and while he was *pro-* "*seucha-izing*," *i. e.* performing those devotions which he purposed, whether prayer, or psalmody, or other that were proper for such a place,—"he was transfigured." On the whole, we do not think Dr. M.'s arguments conclusive in favour of his opinion.

Luke xii. 54. την νεφέλην. A few MSS. (among which are A B.)—τȣν. Dr. Owen (ap Bowyer) approves the omission; but in this, as in other instances, the article has its meaning. We read in 1 Kings, xviii. 44. that the appearance of a certain cloud rising out of the sea was regarded as a prognostic of rain. Now the sea lay westward of Palestine; and, therefore, the cloud, which rose out of the sea, might also be said to rise from the west. If, then, we put these circumstances together, there is good reason to suppose, that the cloud here spoken of was a well known phenomenon, which would naturally and properly be adverted to as Η νεφέλη. Mr. *Bruce*, in his Travels, has noticed a similar appearance attending the inundation of the Nile. *Newcome*, in his Revision of the Common Version, has adopted this explanation, and yet he translates "*a* cloud." I cannot help thinking, that a revision would be extremely imperfect, or indeed would be nearly useless, if it were to overlook minute circumstances, such as that before us. It is in niceties of this sort principally, that our English translation admits improvement: its general fidelity has never been questioned; and its style, notwithstanding the captious objections of Dr. *Symonds*, is incomparably superior to any thing, which might be expected from the finical and perverted taste of our own age. It is simple; it is harmonious; it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, use has made it familiar, and time has rendered it sacred. Without the least disposition to decry the labours of the writer, to whom I have alluded, I may express the hope, that whenever our version shall be revised by authority, the points last attended to will be those which respect a pretended inelegance of language. A single instance of the suppression of a local custom or popular opinion, which can

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be shewn to have existed among the Jews in the age of the apostles, appears to me to be of infinitely higher importance; because, by concealing from the notice of the reader, circumstances, which are beyond the reach of fabrication, we withhold from him perhaps the strongest evidence of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and consequently of the credibility of our religion.

In these sentiments we heartily acquiesce; and have therefore preferred attention to *localities*, to mere verbal criticism, in the present article. Dr. M. might have found an observation in Harmer on the subject of this cloud. His opinion is well founded.

xix. 2. We do not investigate the question on the nature of the office held by Zaccheus: yet we believe our Excise might furnish illustrations of it: there being several ranks of officers, superior to that which calculates the duty,—as supervisors, &c. and several receivers for districts, before the duty reaches the receiver-general. We should probably place Zaccheus as receiver of a district; he must have acquired wealth by his office. But, our chief reason for distinguishing Dr. M.'s note is, to confirm his notion on the omission of the article, in Acts, xxiii. 5. It would be good English to affirm: "I knew not that he was "Lord Mayor,"—that office changing hands every year: therefore—as St. Paul was but recently arrived in Jerusalem;—as the high-priesthood was at this time almost annual;—as Ananias wore no distinguishing insignia, (being, perhaps, only high priest *elect*) there is no improbability that St. Paul was really uninformed of his dignity. One of the most interesting articles in Michaelis, is that in which he accounts for this ignorance of the apostle's.

xxiii. 18. Τὸν Βαραββᾶν. We have been accustomed to infer from the testimony of Origen and others, such as *some* MSS, the Armenian, and Syriac versions, that Barrabbas was certainly called *Jesus*. For there appears to be much greater apparent reason why this name should be taken from this robber in *many* MSS. than why it should be added in *one* MS. But, we wish it were considered on what grounds this title was given to this person; and whether it may not be understood as importing "THE Son of *Greatness*," or of *Strength*, rather than as a name derived from his father.—We suspect that he was of the party of Judas Gaulonites, who under pretence of maintaining the liberty of the Jewish nation, as the chosen people of God, forbad the payment of tribute to the Romans: and that, this name was given him by his followers as a title of honour. That he had aspired to temporal greatness and popularity, is certain. He was therefore, for the purpose of manifesting the prevailing temper and disposition of the people by the preference they should declare of one of the criminals, a fit candidate for their voices, in opposition to Jesus of Nazareth, whose kingdom was not of this world.

This idea, if admissible, gives the reason for the article here. How far *Barrabbas* may correspond to *Azazel*, as importing *extraordinary* strength; and how far the two goats (in the institution of the scape-goat) might be assimilated to the two Jesus's, one of whom was drawn "for Jehovah," to be sacrificed; the other was let go at large, we leave to the meditation of those who delight in types.

John v. 27. Dr. M. has a long note, in which he insists that "*a* Son of Man," is synonimous with "THE Son of Man." We beg leave to observe, that it would be undoubtedly correct, to say "the Father "hath given him (the Son) authority to "execute judgment, because he (the Son) "is *a partaker of human nature*;"—pure spirit not being properly adapted to passing judgment on mortals clad in flesh, since it cannot be understood by such persons; it can neither be visible to them, nor audible by them, &c.—whereas "a Son of Man" like themselves, in union with Divine Wisdom, may judge them, without any such incongruity. This sense seems to suit the passage: and is distinct from that against which the Dr. has directed his arguments.

Verse 35. ὁ λυχνος ὁ. καιόμενος. "A "burning and shining light"—may be objectionable: would there be any impropriety in rendering "THE light! THE ardent!"—expressing by two titles, both light and heat in this prophet, John the Baptist, and his discourses.

xx. 28. Not only does the remark of the Evangelist that Thomas spoke *to Christ* the words "my Lord, and my God," militate against the notion of their being an ejaculation addressed to heaven,

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but the intervening *and*, also opposes that hypothesis. In ejaculation no copulatives are added: "my Lord! my God!" is the natural language on such occasions. "My Lord, AND my God," has much more the air of being the result of conviction or consideration.

Acts ii. 36. πας οἶκος Ισραὴλ. If we take these words, as they might correctly to be taken, they require no article: "all Israel's *descendants*."—Would not the article after *πας* have attached the notion of a *dwelling* house to οἶκος?

xii. 15. ὁ ἄγγελος αὐτῆ ἐστιν. "It is "his" angel."—We apprehend there would be no impropriety in taking the word *angel* in several places of the N. T. for the separate *human* spirit; and we should quote this passage in support of that idea. Dr. M.'s reading composed from those of MSS. is very expressive of astonishment and exclamation: "his "separate spirit it is! his!"—the speakers concluding that Peter had been executed in prison.

xvi. 6. ἐν τῇ Ἀσιᾳ. Mr. *Wakefield* translates "in that part of Asia," and thinks that in the N. T. Asia Minor is meant, whenever the article accompanies the name. How the article can affect the meaning, I am not able to conjecture. The fact, however, is, as *Schleusner* remarks, that in the N. T. Asia always signifies either Asia Minor, or else only the part of it adjacent to Ephesus, and of which Ephesus was the capital.

The countries with which we find Asia associated in some passages, induce us to withhold our assent from the opinion of Schleusner. It is ranged, Acts ii. 9. with Cappadocia and Pontus, provinces very distant from Ephesus; and 1 Peter i. 1. with Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Bythinia: it cannot in either of these places import the whole of Asia Minor, since it appears to be a district, like those associated with it: yet it cannot be taken for the province of which Ephesus was the capital, since that was on the extremity westward: whereas Cappadocia, &c. were on the extremity eastward; and several provinces intervened. The Asia of this passage is also connected with Galatia, and Bythinia: we infer, therefore, that the article has an especial meaning here: and marks a peculiar district.

xvii. 23. ἀγνώστῳ Θεῷ. "To the "unknown God." Dr. M.'s long note on this passage evinces an embarrassment on his mind, that we should not be surprised to see taken advantage of by those who will dislike the general reasoning of his volume.

To set this matter in its true light, we may consider, that God, as the Great Operator throughout nature, is, at the same time, in a sense, well known, and in another sense unknown. "The heavens declare the glory of God," the productions of his power on the earth demonstrate his existence, his greatness, goodness, wisdom, &c. so that any man may know God, by attention to his works: yet no man can know God thoroughly: his operations are profound secrets, and even the most interesting principles that he has appointed to produce effects which we call nature, are absolutely unknown to the most profound philosophers of this enlightened age itself.

Let us exemplify our meaning by another thought. The Goddess Isis was taken as Nature, the Mother of all things, in all her operations; she was only one goddess, yet all gods and goddesses in one; and we have an inscription which includes this apparently contradictory character:

TE TIBI
UNA QUÆ ES OMNIA
DEA ISIS
APRIUS RABINUS V. C.

"To thee Goddess Isis, who art ONE, "thou also art ALL."—But the inscription on the temple of Isis at Sais, as reported by Plutarch, is still more to our purpose: "I AM ALL THAT WAS, THAT "IS, AND THAT SHALL BE: NO MORTAL "HAS EVER LIFTED UP MY VEIL." Could the worshippers of Isis in this temple acknowledge *entire* ignorance of their Goddess?—that was impossible: yet they considered her as *unknown*; for such is the import of the expression "her "veil never having been lifted up."——

Could an altar have been inscribed "to AN unknown Goddess, Isis?"—since the very mention of her name proves she was known, and so far known, as to require the article, "to THE unknown God-"dess, Isis."—But, if any person, in any country wholly absorbed in idolatry, and where, as the satirist says, it was much

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easier to find a God than a man, were minded to erect an altar to the Supreme Spirit, who operated throughout nature; this Supreme, being distinguished by no appellation, by what means should he accomplish his intention? If he inscribed his implement of worship, "TO THE UNKNOWN God,"—this phrase we say (on the principles supported by Dr. M.) includes an allusion to something of which the readers, his countrymen, have had *some* information: and had this altar been erected by Epimenides the philosopher, on occasion of a pestilence, as has been supposed, it must have thus been distinguished "to THE unknown God,"—*sub intelligitur*, who sent such an affliction—on such an occasion, &c. The article would have fixed an allusion to that circumstance. Whereas, were no allusion to any specific event designed, nor to any particular (idol) deity, but to the Supreme generally; to no God known by his countrymen under any appellation, any distinctive title, or epithet, derived from time, place, office, or supposed peculiar attribute; in short, to a deity of whose nature and perfections, they had no adequate or even tolerable conception: the writer could not have accomplished his purpose better than by the present inscription, as it stands in the Greek.

Is it too much to infer, that this was a public inscription, from the following words: "Him, whom YE *worship* as UN-"KNOWN, Him declare I unto you?" Moreover, that this altar was not hidden, or concealed, may fairly be inferred from the expressions of Lucian in the *Philopatris*, that it was customary *to swear* by the unknown God, at Athens. If we might advance a step farther, and suppose that in the court of the Areopagus, which St. Paul was now addressing, oaths were, or had been administered, in the name of the "unknown God," the propriety of the subject of address chosen by St. Paul would appear with uncommon strength.

If we attend closely to the apostle's reasoning in his discourse, we shall find an uniform coincidence with this view of the subject. He dilates on the nature of God, the Maker of the world, the Lord of heaven, the Supreme, above all services of man, the universal Benefactor, in respect to life, and breath, and all natural donations: the Maker of all men, and Disposer of them: yet *Unknown*, since men have sought Him, though uncertain of finding Him, notwithstanding his Omnipresence: *q. d.* "God is every-where always." Amid this uncertainty of finding God, no wonder men have erred, and represented the Godhead in the human form:—but the time during which God remained thus *unknown* is *now* over; and he commands repentance and reformation, because he hath appointed a judgment, by a partaker of human nature, yet a divine person, who, even, has triumphed over death itself, as a proof of his appointment. These sentiments are evidently grounded on the inscription, and they accord perfectly with the apostle's professed intention of "declaring to "them, HIM whom they worshipped as "*unknown*." On the whole, we see no reason for acceding to Dr. M.'s opinion, that "if the altar noticed by St. Paul "had been dedicated to the One True, "though unknown God, the inscription "would have been either ΤΩι ΑΓ-"ΝΩΣΤΩι ΘΕΩι, or ΘΕΩι ΑΓ-"ΝΩΣΤΩι." The Dr. adds, "since "it is neither of these, I accede to Mr. "Wakefield's translation "to *an* un-"known God."

1 Cor. xi. 8.-12. Dr. M. would have understood this passage more clearly, had he rendered ἀνὴρ (*a* man,) the *male sex*, and τὴν γυναῖκα (*the* woman) the *female sex*.

In desperate cases a conjecture apparently beside the mark may be tolerated: is it impossible that ἐξουσία, if compounded of ἐξ and ὠσία, might import *formless, shapeless*, depriving the person who wore it, of all resemblance to the human figure? If so, it very aptly describes the *wrappers, mufflers*, or long *envelopes*, worn by the eastern women whenever they quit their own houses. It disguises the wearer so effectually, that to recognise her is impossible; even her husband may pass her in perfect ignorance that she is his wife: and, in short, it banishes all idea of human proportion or comeliness. This might be a Corinthian term for this most unwieldy garment: and might express this *species of veil*, then in use; as it is at present. But this is no more than a guess in the dark.

xv. 8. τῷ ἐκτρώματι. A child born *out of due time*. Eng. Vers. Dr. M.

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objects with great reason to this renderings since *ektroma* in the LXX. is used to denote a child *dead* in the womb, such an one, if it might be said to be born, certainly, could not be said to *see* anything *after it was born*. We are not, however, wholly satisfied with the Dr.'s notion, that the last offspring of multiparous animals is smaller and weaker than those born before it, as applied in illustration of this term. We wish our author had inquired whether this word might not be used by St. Paul to denote what we commonly call a *posthumous* child: a child born after his father's death. And it may be remarked, that the other apostles were appointed to their office (*born*, in St. Paul's language) during the life of Christ on earth: whereas St. Paul was so appointed, by Christ after his death. Or, certainly, *all* the apostles, even including Matthias and Barnabas, were *converted* during our Lord's life and ministry; (and *conversion* is often expressed by *birth*) but St. Paul was *one*, and THE *only one*, converted by our Lord in person after his decease: he was, therefore, whether this word express it or not, a *posthumous birth*, and being *the* only one, might allude to this circumstance by using the article. Moreover, when the husband dies during the pregnancy of his wife, it is evident that the child born after his death, is THE posthumous child of his father. May τρωμα, which imports *loss*, bear the sense of a parent lost?

2 Cor. 1. 20. We give the Dr.'s note on this passage, partly, as an instance of the improved sense of a passage, by attention to the articles: and partly to justify our friendly censure of this worthy writer, (which some have deemed harsh) for not having given us English versions often enough.

Verse 20. ὅσαι γὰρ ἐπαγγελίαι Θεοῦ, ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ναὶ καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀμήν. The authors of our Eng. Version, from not attending to the articles, have here, I think, obscured the perspicuity of the original: they have rendered "for all the promises of God, in him are Yea and in him Amen:" and the other English translators, *Macknight*, *Wakefield*, and *Newcome*, have taken the words in the same order. I would render "for how many so ever be the promises of God, in him (Christ) is the Yea and in him the Amen;" meaning, whatever God hath promised, he will through Christ assuredly fulfil, ναὶ and ἀμήν being strong and well known asseverations of the truth.

James 1. 11. *The sun arisen with a burning heat.* Dr. M. should have adverted to the history of Jonah and his gourd. We are told expressly, that "when the sun did arise God prepared "a vehement east wind,"—the suffocating wind, καύσων. The sun united his piercing rays, to increase the sufferings of the disappointed prophet.

On the famous text 1 John v. 7. Dr. M states very strong reasons both for and against its authenticity; and concludes by observing, "on the whole, I am led to "suspect, that though so much labour "and critical acuteness have been bestowed on these celebrated verses, more "is yet to be done, before the mystery "in which they are involved can be "wholly developed." We invite the learned Dr. and others, to consider the hypothesis of *two editions*, started by our correspondent FIDELIS. [Panorama, Vol. III. pp. 205, 531.] The remarks of our author on the grammatical concatenation of the passage, are exactly such as might be expected from an insertion in consequence of revision by the original author.

We cannot with convenience prolong these remarks. Our readers will perceive that we consider the importance of the Dr.'s labours as justifying an attention which we cannot pay to every work. We have been highly gratified with the tenor of the volume; and in many instances have admired the *steady* acumen of the writer. Much, however, is still wanting, before this department of criticism can be esteemed as complete: and much more before those English expressions shall have been suggested or selected, which, in the opinion of competent judges, will approach the nearest to a fair and adequate representation of the original.

Those also, who have noticed the different import of words, in distant parts of the same country, or the acceptation of a term, in one town or district, in a sense peculiar to that place, will discern an additional branch of investigation. We would not willingly say, that good Greek, at Athens, was not good at Corinth, at Ephesus, or at Rome: yet we know, for certain, that good English in London, is not always so esteemed in Edinburgh, or in Dublin.

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A History of the Island of St. Helena, from its Discovery by the Portuguese, to the Year 1806; to which is added an Appendix. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United English East-India Company. By T. H. Brooke, Secretary to the Government of St. Helena. Price 2s. pp. 409. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, London, 1808.

Is not an island, in the midst of the ocean, a State complete in itself, secure from the intrusions of ambitious neighbours, unaffected by their jealousies, and beyond the reach of their enmities? In such a situation, if any where, we might expect to find the Utopian scheme of Sir Thomas More established in perfection. We might suppose, that here the milder virtues of humanity, if they be really the more powerful ingredients in the composition of our nature, must have the most favourable opportunity for displaying themselves in full vigour, and manifesting that predominating influence, which some have attributed to them. The island of St. Helena, distant 400 leagues from the nearest land; possessing a salubrious atmosphere, hill and dale in pleasing variety, capable of affording whatever is necessary to the support of life, most of those fruits that are the luxuries of tropical climates,—this island, surely must be a Paradise! Alas! there is still a something deficient; its inhabitants are mere mortals; and the infirmities and imperfections of the mortal race, counteract all the delights, and embitter all the enjoyments presented by the hand of Nature. Moral qualities are of greater consequence to the comfort and happiness of our species, than all the bounties which entertain the senses, than the most voluptuous assemblage intended to gratify the capricious desires and imaginary wants of man.

Such is the moral which clearly results from the contents of the volume before us. Misconduct of the officers, misbehaviour of the settlers, mutinies among the garrison; discontents, murmurings, and sufferings, compose the greater part of the early history of this establishment. Nevertheless, the benefits attending the benevolent wisdom of an individual when vested with authority, are no less striking; and we peruse with infinite satisfaction, the account of regulations established by a Governor Roberts, or the steady policy pursued in later times, by a Brooke, or a Patton.

The observation is trite, that the corruption of the best things is the worst of corruption. The instances of depravity, in the character of the chaplains to this island, narrated by our author, while they contribute to account for the perturbed condition of the people, are admonitory instances in proof of the importance attached to the sacred character, and of the consequence connected with preserving it pure and respectable.

Such are the inferences of the moralist: those of the politician are anticipated by our author, when he reasons on the propriety of retaining the island of St. Helena, even if the Cape of Good Hope should remain under the dominion of this country. There can be no doubt that it is well worth while to prevent our enemies from establishing themselves in a post, which commands the track of our most valuable vessels, and would afford them an opportunity of committing depredations, to an amount not easily estimated.

Of late, commercial enterprize, also, has acquired an interest in this island; not that its products are of much consequence in speculation, but that its convenience, as a port of refreshment, especially to our South Sea Whalers, has been sensibly felt, and may possibly prove, under certain circumstances, to be of very great importance.

We receive, therefore, Mr. Brooke's History with pleasure; especially as, from this gentleman's official situation, we are induced to attribute the highest authority to his communications. Nevertheless, we think his volume defective by the absence of a map of the island; and had he added a view of the principal town, his readers would have accepted it as a gratification.

This island of St. Helena (says our author) is situated in 15° 55′ south latitude, and 5° 40′ west longitude from Greenwich. It lies within the limit of the south-east trade wind, and is distant 400 leagues from the coast of Africa, the nearest continent. The extreme length of the island is 10½ miles, its breadth 6½, its circumference about 28 miles, and its surface, in acres, 30,300.

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The island, when observed at sea, presents to the eye the appearance of an abrupt and rugged rock, divested of tree, shrub, or herbage. A nearer approach brings in view the central eminences, distinguished by a softer outline, clothed with verdure, and towering to the clouds. Advancing still nearer, the scene again changes, and the green summits are shut from sight by the intervening craggy and stupendous cliffs, that seem to overhang the sea. Their great elevation excites in the mind of a stranger an idea of being too near the land; whilst the seaman, acquainted with the coast, proceeds safely to the anchorage which may be within a cable's length of the shore: and in his progress, the exterior aspect of the island, and the disposition of its batteries and military works, impress an opinion of defensive strength. On rounding Munden's Point the eye is suddenly relieved by a view of the town, seated in a narrow valley between two lofty mountains; and the interspersion of trees among the white houses, has an effect picturesque and pleasing in a high degree. This valley, known by the name of James's Valley, is on the N. W. and leeward side of the island, in which situation there is good anchorage from 8 to 25 fathoms; and fresh water is conveyed in leaden pipes to the wharf, from a spring at two miles distance, which affords a plentiful supply.

In James's Town, the thermometer, in the shade, seldom rises above 80 degrees; but the reflected heat from the sides of the valley, when there is little wind, and the sky is clear, resembles that of India. In the country the temperature is much more moderate and uniform.

Thunder, lightning, or storms, rarely disturb the serenity of this mild atmosphere, in which so small a portion of electric fluid is supposed to exist, that it was imagined a machine for collecting it would be useless: but experiment has exposed the error of this supposition.

The clouds, floating at a certain height in the atmosphere, yield humidity to the higher parts of the island without discharging any moisture of the low lands; where, after a long continuance of drought, the roots of grass, &c. perish. The earth, in consequence, loses its adhesion, and when a heavy fall of rain occurs, it is washed from the declivities, which are thus divested of the means of vegetation, and either deepen into gullies, or stand in the form of prominences, where the texture is sufficiently hard to resist the effects of the rain; which seems to be the natural history of all the barren ridges that in fantastic figures terminate abruptly at the sea, and form the exterior of the island.

From these causes the luxuriance of vegetation increases in proportion to distance and height from the sea; and upon the very summits of the interior hills oxen are to be seen up to their knees in grass; and the process of digestion being forwarded by the repose which the animal enjoys from the general diffusion of springs in those situations, the upper lands are, on every account, regarded as the prime pastures of the island.

Fruits, particularly vines, figs, oranges, and lemons, ripen best in the vallies near the sea; which are also well adapted to the growth of plantains and bananoes; all these fruits requiring a great degree of heat, and the enriched soil and shelter of the vallies. From a garden more interior, but finely watered and sheltered, of no greater extent than three acres of ground, 24,000 dozen apples, of a large size, were gathered in one season, besides peaches, guavas, grapes, and figs, in abundance. Cherries have been tried, but without success. Gooseberry and currant bushes turn to evergreens, and do not bear fruit. The island, however, is not to be considered as possessing a general fertility. The greater part of it is a barren, reluctant waste.

By the registered returns of the year 1805, the population of the island is stated at 504 white inhabitants, 1560 blacks, of whom 329 were free; making a total of 2064, exclusive of the garrison and civil establishment of the company. Five thousand one hundred and eight acres are in the hands of individuals, besides goat-ranges, which are the outskirts of the island, affording the chief supply of fresh meat both to the inhabitants and the hospital.

Lands, in general, are supposed to yield a nett profit of between 7 and 8 per cent. The price of labour is high; a carpenter cannot be hired under six or seven shillings a day. A mason's wages vary from four to five shillings; and those of a labourer from two shillings to half-a-crown, or to a black man, engaged by the year, from ten to twenty pounds. In this case clothing is likewise to be provided, as well as maintenance, and medical attendance in the event of sickness.

The anchorage in the road is safe and sheltered; and though the vessels riding there sometimes drive to sea, this is owing rather to the steep declivity of the bank, than to the force or impression of the wind. The surf is occasionally high and dangerous; but the ocean beyond it is never ruffled by those hurricanes which in other climates occasion so much distress. The approach from the south-east is smooth and commodious; and on departing for Europe, the ship glides away before a gentle and a steady breeze.

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Such is the picture of St. Helena, as drawn in various parts of his introductory chapter by Mr. Brooke. He describes also, the civil and military establishment of the island; and narrates the events which have taken place in it, from its discovery, May 21, 1501, by the Portuguese, by the loss of one of their ships on it. It was greatly improved, as a residence, by Fernando Lopez, an unfortunate Portuguese nobleman, who preferred a voluntary exile in it, to a disgraceful reception at home. That nation preserved their secret concerning this island, nearly 90 years: they were at length expelled by the Dutch; who abandoned St. Helena, on establishing themselves at the Cape, in 165', and the English East India Company settled on it the same year. It was surprised by the Dutch in 1672; but was speedily regained by the English: and has continued ever since under British authority.

Mr. B. states the progressive improvement of the island, from cabal and anarchy to loyalty and repose: together with the plans and endeavours of various governors for obviating defects, as well of the port, as of the interior of the island; and we learn, that it now exceeds, in conveniencies as well as in strength, whatever it might boast of, in former times. We cannot follow our author into the particulars of this history: for them we must refer to the work. Neither can we enumerate the various attempts to introduce the cultivation of the vine, for the purpose of making wine; of cotton, of indigo, of sugar, of tobacco, which grows spontaneously in some places. The scarcity of fuel on this island seems to be an insuperable bar to whatever requires the aid of fire to prepare it for exportation. Seasons of dryness, also, which return every seven or eight years, are very serious hindrances to the regularity of those returns that are the best supports of a planter's exertions.

The following extract describes a peculiarity, equally observable and amusing. The superabundance of goats on this island, where there are no wild animals to diminish their numbers, will be remarked by the philosophic reader: it may be compared to an occurrence at the Mauritius, as related by Buffon, where the progeny from a single pair of birds became at length the plague of the island.

From the scanty patches of herbage on the heights contiguous to the sea, neither black cattle nor sheep, even had nature fitted them for traversing such craggy precipices, could derive much sustenance. But in those cliffs which in many parts are inaccessible to men, the goat finds excellent browzing, and thrives where other animals would perish. To obtain a good breed of these creatures became an object of very early attention. Orders were sent by the company to Bombay and Surat, to forward to St. Helena a proportion of ram and ewe goats on every homeward-bound ship, until a sufficient breeding stock was procured. But if by this it was intended to introduce a larger species, the measure would hardly appear necessary after what has been stated by the writer of Cavendishe's Voyage. The fecundity of the goats in a very few years multiplied their number to such a degree that they were regarded as wild animals, and hunted down by dogs and guns without restraint. This practice was interdicted in the year 1678, by proclamation; but masters of families and housekeepers were permitted, on application to the governor and council, to appropriate flocks to their own use, and to maintain them on the parts of the Company's waste lands now called Goat Ranges: the Company reserving to themselves James's Valley and its vicinity for their own goats.

Before the destruction of the goats had been asserted to and agreed on, it was stipulated, that those persons who had enjoyed the advantages of keeping flocks on the Company's waste land, should have the limits of the respective ranges defined, and registered, and, at the expiration of the ten years, the former indulgencies should be restored. What was, therefore, at first considered as an indulgence, was, upon that occasion, constituted a right. Laws were enacted which admitted and vested in certain persons, *the right of keeping goats on certain parts of the Company's waste land.* The land itself still remains in property to the Company. The value of this species of property depends on the safety or danger of the range, its extent, capability, and other local circumstances. The privilege of keeping one hundred goats in one situation will perhaps sell for one hundred pounds, whilst in another it is scarcely worth thirty pounds. The right in each range is generally possessed by two, three, or more proprietors, by whom stated days are fixed for impounding the goats; a task of difficulty and danger to any but those inured to it from childhood. A spectator, unaccustomed to the scenery and rural economy of the island, cannot but be struck with the singularity of a St. Helena goat-pounding. The eye, fearfully wandering over the abyss beneath, here and there

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catches a glance of the rill that murmurs at the foot of the declivity. On the opposite side a dreary rugged mountain is seen to rise stupendous; here and there a small patch of herbage is discernible, but the general appearance exhibits little more than huge impending rocks, and the apertures of caverns, which afford shelter to the nimble inhabitants of these wilds. The intervention of hanging clouds, which sometimes obscure the depth of the valley from sight, leaves the uncontrolled imagination to rove in the idea of unfathomable profundity. The blacks by whom the goats are impounded spread themselves on the outskirts of the range, to collect the stragglers, and impel them in a direction towards the pound, by loud shouts, and rolling down stones. The echoes resounding through the vallies and cliffs, in the midst of such rude scenery, have an effect truly romantic. After the lapse of an hour, or more, detached flocks of a dozen goats, or upwards, are seen, like so many moving specks, followed by their hunters, who with cautious footsteps tread their dangerous way through ledges where a single slip would precipitate them to destruction. As they approach nearer to their place of destination, the different flocks unite into one; the goats move with a slower step, and the cries of the blacks are heard with quicker repetition and a shorter note, until, arriving near the entrance of the pound, the goats rush in with rapidity, and as many of them are taken as are required for use. Each proprietor has his respective mark cut in the animals' ears; and during the process of following the flocks, the blacks, by observing those kids that keep with their masters' ewes, are enabled to put on them their proper mark when impounded. Mistakes in this instance are rarely known to occur. It often happens that in driving the goats a few will break away, and effect their escape; but they are sometimes re-taken and secured by the celerity of their pursuers, who run among the ledges, and spring from rock to rock, on the brink of precipices that would justify a description such as Shakespeare has given of Dover Cliff. As many of the planters are as active and expert as the blacks in this exercise, they are well calculated for the service of riflemen, a corps in which they are embodied. A range, called the Devil's Hole, on the S. W. side of the island, is so very steep and dangerous, that the proprietors seldom procure a goat from it without the aid of a fowling-piece.

We observe with satisfaction that corporal punishment has been disused among the slaves, who are now incited by medals and rewards; and among the soldiery, to whose feelings of personal honour an appeal is made by punishment consisting in disgrace:—even that untractable race of men, the Malays, has been managed by consulting their sense of dignity.

They were incorporated into two companies, and trained to artillery practice. They proved extremely useful; and, during the two years which they remained on the island, were no less conspicuous for their discipline than for their peaceable conduct. But this may certainly be attributed to the peculiar manner in which they were treated. No European was suffered to strike or chastise them on any pretence whatever; and they were punished by no other authority than the sentence of a court martial, composed of Malay officers.

The facilities afforded by St. Helena, in recovering many hundreds of soldiers, who had quitted India in an enfeebled condition, in contributing to sudden and spirited attacks on the Dutch, as well on their shipping, as on the Cape, and since Mr. B. composed his volume, to the expedition against Buenos Ayres, are so many instances of the advantages to be derived from this post of observation. An Appendix containing charters, regulations, &c. for the colony concludes the volume.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture; on Subjects relative to the Husbandry, and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. VI. Part I. Price 15s. bds. pp. 267. W. Nicoll, London, 1808.

The Board of Agriculture is one of those institutions, that do equal honour and service to the age which has effected their establishment. From the united efforts of a number of intelligent and scientific men, many beneficial results must ensue, although the communications of an individual may be thought of small importance alone. The variety of subjects, too, that are treated on, in such a collection as that before us, contributes essentially to the usefulness of the work, and may not seldom afford instruction to a party on one subject, whose researches are intendedly directed to another.

A work that consists of short essays is not susceptible of analysis: we shall therefore only observe, that the chief contents of this volume are,—a paper on the planting of waste lands, by the Bishop of Landaff; another by the Rev. James Willis of Sopley, Hants; a letter by J. C. Curwen,

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M. P. on selling cattle; experiments by Edward Sheppard, esq. on Merino sheep; with an account of the cultivation of hemp and flax in Russia, &c. by James Durno, esq. British consul at Memel. The communications that follow these, contain various valuable hints, on different subjects, as red oats, barley, ruta-baga, carrots, beans, &c. on embankments, and reservoirs, on the methods of destroying insects, on planting roads, on the poor, &c. We are also favoured with an opportunity of comparing the agriculture of our neighbours in Flanders, and Germany, with our own; also that of far distant India. Other articles are added, of importance in their places. The whole number of papers is 32.

We think, however, that the date of several of these communications being so far back as 1794, 96, or 98, the promises of *further experiments*, to be reported when complete, should have given place to statements, which, we may fairly presume, have been made, of the result of those experiments, in the course of ten or a dozen years; or if their projectors had found cause to abandon them, the Secretary should have consulted the dignity of the Board, by substituting less dubious propositions, in a work intended to be standard among a considerable class of the community.

The Bishop of Landaff states the advantages to be derived from the planting of waste lands, in a very favourable manner. Soil, exposure, and other considerations, must regulate such undertakings: yet, as we are glad when we meet with mountains, or moors, formerly rude and barren, now adorned with growing woods, we cannot but recommend his lordship's paper to particular attention. The reverend writer informs us, that,

The land called Wansfell, on which I made a plantation of forty-eight thousand larches near Ambleside, and for which I received a gold medal in 1789, from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. has been, for several years, let at a greater rent, as a sheep pasture, than I could have had for it before I planted it; nor are the trees injured in the slightest degree, by the sheep. As this was the first effort made in Westmoreland of planting very high ground with larches, and as I was discouraged from planting there, by the general opinion, that no tree would ever arrive in that situation at the thickness (as was said) of a knife haft, I have great pleasure in being able to say that the larches are as thriving as I could wish them to be; thousands of them measuring from fourteen to eighteen inches in circumference, at six feet from the ground. At the same time, and on the same mountain, but apart from the larches, 20,000 Scotch firs were planted; these looked flourishing, and annually made good shoots for six or eight years after planting; they then began to decay, and are now, literally speaking, all dead.

The land on which the experiment recently made by his lordship, and to which his letter chiefly refers, is called Gomershow.

It is very rocky, producing, as to the greatest part of it, nothing but strong ling; its elevation is so great, that it is seen in every direction, at a great distance, rearing its hemispherical head, above all other mountains in the vicinity of Winandermere. If the larches which are now planted, at six feet distance, quite round the sides, and on the top of this mountain, should thrive well, of which, from their present appearance, I entertain the strongest hopes, we may in future become less solicitous about shelter for this hardy tree, and less disposed to plant them closer than six feet apart, than many seem at present to be. If my expectations are disappointed, the failure will not be without its use, as a warning to others.

The whole sum expended in planting 322,500 larches, at 30s. a thousand, amounts to £483, 15s. say £483. The fencing the plantation is not in this estimate, taken into the account, because the land must have been fenced before it could have been let as a sheep pasture, and the relative advantage of planting, instead of pasturing it, is the object under contemplation. If £483 be improved at the compound interest of £5 per cent. for sixty years, it will amount to £9,021 this sum is the loss sustained in sixty years by planting 322,500 larches; but it is not the whole loss. The rent of 379 acres will be lost for ten years; this rent (say £47, at 2s. 6d. an acre) being improved for ten years, will amount to £519, and will make the whole loss in sixty years amount to £9,612.

If any one should be of opinion, that the pasture will not, at the expiration of ten years, (on account of the space which will then be occupied by the larches), be worth more than £27 a year, we may add to the preceding sum £9,612, the amount of £20 a year (the supposed diminution in the value of the pasture) improved for fifty years; that amount will be £4,186, and the whole loss in sixty years, by planting 322,500 larches on 379 acres of land, worth half a crown an acre, will be £13,798.

Having thus stated, with sufficient minute-

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ness, the amount of the whole loss which can probably be sustained by this undertaking in sixty years, I might proceed to make a circumstantial estimate of the profit which will probably be derived from it at twenty years hence, when one half of the trees, viz. 161,000 (supposing 500 to have perished) should be cut down; and at forty years hence, when one half of the remainder, viz. 80,000, (supposing another 500 to have perished) should be taken away; and at sixty years hence, when (though another 500 should have perished,) there will be 80,000 trees of sixty years growth, and not more than 302 on an acre to be felled, if the then proprietor should have the heart to do it.

There is a quantity of land, both in Great Britain and Ireland, of very little value in its present state, and which cannot be converted, with profit to the undertaker, either into arable or good pasture land, but which being planted with larches, would immediately pay a rent of above thirty shillings a year. This assertion requires some illustration.....

It consists in cutting down the whole at twenty or thirty years growth, and replanting the ground. A reasonable doubt however may arise, whether the same will yield a second crop of larches as valuable as the first; but supposing experience to prove this doubt to be ill founded, and five hundred acres to be planted with larches at six or eight feet distance, after twenty-five years let twenty acres be cut down, and the land be replanted: when the whole is thus gone over, the first replanted part will be twenty-five years old, and be ready for the axe; and all the other parts will be ready in succession, twenty acres every year, for ever; affording a rent, after the first twenty-five years, of £1,500 a year from 500 acres of waste land. This rent is founded on the supposition of an acre of larches of twenty-five years growth being worth only £75 though there is good reason to conjecture, that it will be worth more; and a certainty that for the first twenty-five annual falls, its value will be increasing on account of the increasing age of the wood.

This hint, may perhaps be of value to some of our readers.—Why should any land be *waste*?

As we pay great deference to the opinion of those who have passed many years in the world, and have had opportunities of estimating present times by comparison with former, we are happy to find his lordship differ strongly from those who indulge a kind of despondency, on the contemplation of evils among mankind, which while every reasonable mind laments, it should meet with fortitude.

Great quantities of waste lands, (says he) and of commons appurtenant to cultivated lands, and of open fields, have for some years past been annually inclosed by acts of parliament, and the lands thus brought into severalty have been so improved by planting in some places, and by mending the pasturage in others, and by converting much into tillage which had never been ploughed before, that the whole kingdom is in these respects, as well as in its commercial relations, far more flourishing than it was forty years ago. I indeed am not one of those who consider the increased luxury of the country as a public benefit, or as any proper criterion of public strength and prosperity; yet, when I see the great bulk of the people (I speak not of the vicious refuse of an overgrown capital), to be better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better educated, than the same class either ever was, or now is any other part of the world, I cannot but look upon the situation of this country to be extremely prosperous.

I am not ignorant that our commerce is the parent of our national opulence; and that our opulence, rather then the number of our people, is the present sinew of our national strength. But should commerce ever desert us, as it has deserted all other countries in which it once flourished, I am anxious that we should still be able to maintain our station as a free people, among the despotic powers of Europe. It would be far better for us, to be a *free* nation of labouring *peasants*, than a nation of *gentlemen*, wearing chains of slavery gilt by the gold of commerce.

Certainly we would not have commerce supplant the *national* attention to agriculture; and as trade is proverbially fickle, let us not rest our dependence unreservedly on such a basis.

Mr. Willis relates with approbation the cautious experiments of his neighbour, Mr. Clapcott. We heartily join in recommending equal prudence, at first, to others, who may intend to adopt more energetic measures and to conduct their operations on a wider scale *after* they have profited by results obtained with little labour and hazard.

In March 1804, Mr. Clapcott inclosed with an earth bank 3 feet high, 5½ feet at the bottom, 4 feet at top, at 1s. 3d. per lug, part of which is planted with furz, part with quicksets, a square field of six acres covered with short heath and a few furz entwined on the surface. The soil he made choice of for his experiments, was neither the best nor the worst part of his allotment; it was such an average quality, as would fairly and honestly try the value of the lands, in the district

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shapes of management, as might be employed on lands in the state of nature. The result of these experiments, expenses, product, and all things considered, were to regulate his conduct, and determine the fate of the extent of his future inclosures. This is a wise and prudent method of commencing heath cultivation. I have ever recommended my friends to begin with small quantities, to proceed gradually, and not to attempt to break up at any time, a greater breadth than they can faithfully attend to in all its branches of culture. By thus feeling their way, before they advance too far, they can retract or pursue their undertaking, according to the success of it. However, contrary to this doctrine, and I speak it with regret, many of my friends have speculated too largely in their endeavours to fertilize these wastes, without paying a due and proper attention to the culture or quality of the soil, without a sufficiency of manures, and with little judgment, have consequently fallen into errors and mistakes, attended with a heavy and fruitless expense. This inconsiderate way of proceeding has brought the system of heath farming into disrepute; lands that have been broken up have been relinquished in disgust, and suffered to return to a state of nature, when the failure may be attributed, not to the inferior quality of the soil, but to the inferior judgment of the cultivator.

The advantages of irrigation were unknown in Yorkshire, in 1800; and the first attempt at the practice by Edward Wilkinson, esq. of Potterton lodge, near Witherby, was ridiculed by the country around it. The success of the method has completely repelled that unwise prepossession against a novelty; and we hope that no gentleman will be deterred from making any experiments that he thinks likely to succeed, by the fear of encountering the laugh of those who are little able to comprehend his reasons, or to estimate his intentions.

Mr. Curwen speaks of schistus, hitherto considered as an enemy to vegetation, as being completely pulverized, by a mixture of hot lime; and in this state, when thinly spread, as making a good top dressing; such incredibilities may ingenuity effect! even almost in opposition to nature.

The interest we take in the improvement of British wool, has been manifested on many occasions, we have, therefore, read with attention Mr. Sheppard's account of his experiments made with the Merino breed of sheep. One particular will engage the attention of the naturalist.

"I have found the wool of his majesty's ram much degenerated, from the comparison of specimens in 1803 and the present year. He has been kept in the highest state possible, on the best pastures in the summer, and with corn in the winter, and has been very hard worked. I do not find such depreciation in the wool of the female produce from his majesty's ewes; they have not been kept in such high condition, and their fleeces are as fine as those of the original ewes, which died after bringing two lambs each....."

Although some modern writers, and, amongst others, M. De Lasteyrie, in his Treatise on Spanish Sheep, have asserted, that the quality of the wool does not depend upon the nature of the pasturage, I cannot think they are borne out by facts or by sound reason. That, to a certain degree, as far as being essential to the health of the animal, nutritive pastures are necessary to the production of good and healthy wool, I readily admit; having frequently observed, that the wool of a half-starved sheep is sickly, and void of proof in manufacture. But, when the animal is kept high, and, by nutritious food, pushed forward in its growth, I am convinced that the fibre enlarges with other parts of the frame, and that, whenever an increased weight of wool is so produced, a deterioration in quality attends it.

It is possible that in some places the vegetation may be *forced* by culture, and this again, may *force* the sheep that feeds on it; a principle of deterioration from which the more natural pastures would be free.

Mr. Durno's paper on the management of hemp and flax is well entitled to consideration. As the cultivation of these plants is less likely to be adopted on a large scale, in Britain, than in some of her colonies, we recommend this paper to those who have connections in Canada, or other parts. The succeeding paper on the culture of flax, by the late Robert Somerville, esq. is interesting at home: but while the raising of food is of such extraordinary consequence to Britain, as it is at present, we know not how to recommend any diversion of our agricultural strength from that necessary labour. Mr. S. however, affirms, that there is no need "to employ good arable lands in this way, but that very large crops, of both hemp and flax may be obtained from moors, mosses, swamps, wastes, &c. with little labour and at small expense, while the tillage and other operations, given for the flax crops, will greatly facilitate their im-

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provement, and put them in a proper train for the culture of grain, &c." We fear that the writer's notions were somewhat too sanguine on this subject; though we do not mean to deny, that the bringing of lands into some kind of culture, with a view to further operations, may be so conducted as to prove eventually highly beneficial. This gentleman thinks, in opposition to a prevailing opinion, that "the whitest, most durable, and easiest bleached flax, may be produced from crops where the seed has been completely ripened." It is so, he says, in Holland; and if the adoption of any process used in Holland, would enable us to establish this fact, and to act upon it, the advantage to the nation would be immense; as we are, more or less, at all times at the mercy of our enemy, for a supply of the seed necessary to furnish the material for one of our most considerable manufactures. We believe, that at this time, our sentiments are in unison with those of a great portion of the population of Ireland. There are many good ideas in this paper; but not much novelty. The comparative trials and experiments recommended by Mr. S. to be made, may afford useful hints.

We cannot do justice to Dr. Richardson's Essay on the Irish *Florin* grass; if it possesses all the good qualities the Dr. attributes to it, we wish to enjoy a more familiar acquaintance with it in Britain. It would greatly improve many wastes and plashes now worthless. It is capable, says Dr. R., of clothing the driest soils. It adorns the cliffs of the Giant's Causeway, "and forces its roots into the crevices of the rocks, and even into the diminutive intervals between the Causeway pillars." A plate of this grass, accompanies the essay.

Mr. Madock's embankments and other improvements in Caernarvonshire, have already found their place in the PANORAMA. Compare Vol. IV. p. 385.

Mr. Fulton, whose paper on small canals is inserted in this volume, we presume to be the same writer who favoured the public with a Treatise on that subject. He is by birth an American; and we believe is now in France: (his paper is dated 1795). *Recent* experiments on this subject might be interesting.

Variations are not always *improvements*; Mr. Gisborne recommends, in strong terms, a species of oak, which he calls *iron oak*; but our valuable correspondent, Professor Martyn, is of opinion that British oak is superior. As his letter tends to correct an error in nomenclature, we shall insert it.

On the Sorts of Oak.

SIR; I have read Mr. Gisborne's letter recommending inquiries to be made respecting the growth and properties of the iron oak, as it is called. I am not much acquainted with it; but if the Lucombe oak be a variety of this, it is of a different species from our British oaks; it is called by Linnæus *quercus cerris*, and the timber is much inferior in value. It is improper to call them evergreen oaks, because they do not retain their leaves more than eight or nine months, and it tends to confound them with the *ilex*, or genuine evergreen oak, which is a tree of a nature totally different.

From the single acorn sent with the cup, it appears that the iron oak is the *quercus cerris*, or a variety of it; and it is, without doubt, totally different from *quercus ægilops*, the cup of whose acorn, as Mr. Gisborne well observes, is so extremely unlike the other.

All my experience on the subject of oaks goes to recommend our common British oak; in preference to all foreign ones. Gentlemen who plant for the timber, particularly for naval purposes, should be attentive to have acorns gathered under their own direction, from trees which have their foliage with wide bold openings, or situations terminating bluntly, and placed close to the branch, without the intervention of any foot-stalk; and the acorns themselves growing singly, or at most two together, on long fruit-stalks. There is an oak not uncommon in England, which has the leaves on foot-stalks, and the acorns in clusters, sitting close to the branch; which being a more handsome and free growing tree, may be apt to seduce unwary planters, but the timber is greatly inferior, and for naval purposes wholly unfit. It is known among the woodmen in some counties by the name of durmast, and in others by the name of fir, or fir-pine oak.—I am, Sir, &c. &c.

THOMAS MARTYN.

Frith Street, Soho, Feb. 27, 1796.

Mr. Robertson wishes for registers and observations on the weather, in reference to the lunar cycle of *nineteen* years. It may seem somewhat strange that we should wish for the same from India, for a like period: but we apprehend that the effects of the lunar influence, are much more decided in that country, than in our own; and that there, if any where, the true basis of a just theory of those influences may be laid: the minor effects

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of which may afterwards be traced and *detected* in our northern clime, although checked and varied by many incidental oppositions from other principles.

A curious fact, in elucidation of what may be done by management, is mentioned by the hon. baron Hepburn, on the subject of the potatoe. It is creditable to the industry and intelligence of our neighbours the Dutch; we suppose the British were too much occupied to inquire into it.

The Dutch first introduced potatoes in Bengal nearly forty years ago; they sold them in Calcutta at more than five shillings a pound, and long kept the monopoly of the potatoe market there, by concealing the proper mode of culture. Although the British planted the seed, apparently in the same manner as the Dutch, they never could reap one potatoe; for the haulm or stem grew, and continued growing with such rapid and luxuriant vegetation, it never formed a fruit; but the Dutch had discovered, that the haulm should be cut over several times in the early part of the season; and by thus exhausting the luxuriant and superabundant vegetation, the plant ultimately produced its fruit under ground. But I have been assured by sundry gentlemen, who more recently have returned from India, not only that the potatoe is universally cultivated there, and from its cheapness and abundance is in daily consumption by the lower classes of the natives, but that the plant has become naturalized to the climate, and produces apples, with less luxuriance of stem.

I beg leave with deference to suggest the propriety of importing potatoes from various soils and climates, some better and some inferior to our own, and distributing these importations, in small quantities, to growers of accurate and attentive observations.

From our extracts it appears, that not merely agriculturists by profession, but naturalists and philosophers, may increase their knowledge by the facts stated in these papers. But their chief value is, their practical utility, especially to those who have favourable opportunities of determining by the test of well-conducted experiment the merit of the suggestions they record. We honour the attempt to continue and increase the agricultural improvement of our country, and we trust, that whatever attention it may be the duty of the statesman, or the interest of the merchant, to pay to "ships, colonies, and commerce," yet, the nation will never remit its attention to the welfare and prosperity of its agriculture.

A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the Command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, of the Army of the United States; from the Mouth of the River Missouri, through the interior Parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean; during the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Patrick Gass, one of the Persons employed in the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 381. Price 9s. Pittsburgh: Printed for David M'Keehan. London: Re-printed for J. Budd, 1808.

The expedition of which this volume contains an account, is truly interesting to America. The United States could not but desire to discover the extent of that Continent on which they are placed, and to ascertain the nature, population and productions of those immense regions that lie to the west of their dominions. The sea-coast of western America had been visited by Europeans for the purpose of discovery; a small part of it by the Russians from Asia; but a much larger portion of it by the immortal Cooke, and afterwards by Vancouver, as well as La Peyrouse, and others. Traffic also had induced navigators to visit this coast, and the trade in sea-otter skins, which it produced, for an instant, proved lucrative, and stimulating. The jealous policy of the Chinese government did not suffer that trade to continue, and now, we presume, that the natives may follow their occupations without interruption. But, though there has long been an absolute certainty, that North America is one vast Continent, yet its geography remained unknown; for those who in pursuit of skins (the chief if not the only inducement to enterprize) penetrated up the rivers and other waters to the westward, added little to the science, nor could the distance to which they roved, be considered as great, in proportion to those parts that still remained undiscovered.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which was most likely to derive advantage from researches into the interior of America, engaged Mr. Hearne in an expedition, that lasted from Dec. 7th 1770, to June 30th 1772. This traveller explored the country lying pretty far north, as well as west, to the latitude of 72. He saw the sea; but he did not see the western coast.

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Mr. Mc. Kenzie (now Sir Alexander) took a less northerly course, in 1793, and proceeding as nearly as possible due west, he arrived at the Ocean, unjustly named *Pacific*, about latitude 52, being the first European who had effected this hazardous transit. This fortunate expedition roused the emulation of America, and the United States fitted out a company, with more adequate means than individuals could obtain, for the purpose of exploring other parts of this immense Continent. We have in Panorama, Vol. II. p. 373, given an abstract of this journey in a letter from Capt. Clark to his brother Gen. Clark.

The volume before us is a transcript of a journal kept by one of the party, who was, it should appear, in a subordinate station, and who has done nothing more than preserve memorandums of daily occurrences. We have no doubt on the authenticity of the journal: nor on the general truth of the facts it contains. As a work it is of some importance in America; but English readers will complain of it, as dry and little amusing in style, and management. A dextrous book wright among us, would have made of these materials, a pleasing performance, without perverting any of the incidents, or detracting from the truth of the narrative; and those who think slightingly of the skill necessary to prepare a work for the public eye, may be referred for a proof of its reality and necessity to the journal before us.

The party consisting of forty-three men, including captains Lewis and Clarke, who commanded the expedition, crossed the Mississippi to the west, May 14th 1804, and proceeded up the Missouri, so far as it is navigable: quitting this river, they marched westward, till they came to a stream that led them to the western ocean; the first sight of which they obtained on Friday, Nov. 15th, 1805. They returned to St. Louis, on Friday, Sept. 19th, 1806, after an absence of two years, four months, and ten days.

The distance travelled, was by estimation, above 1000 miles from the head of the Missouri, and from the mouth of that river about 4133 miles.

In so great a distance, it may easily be supposed, that every description of land, and prospect, must be met with. Here extensive plains, there immense mountains: sometimes wild deserts, at others, scarcely penetrable woods.

We cannot accompany the corps in their journey; and therefore shall content ourselves with extracting a few passages, by way of specimen. These we shall arrange under the divisions of—geographical information:—information relating to the character and deportment of our fellow men; and, lastly,—what concerns the animal creation.

Monday, 27th May.—We have now got into a country which presents little to our view, but scenes of barrenness and desolation; and see no encouraging prospects that it will terminate. Having proceeded (by the course of this river the Missouri) about two thousand three hundred miles, it may therefore not be improper to make two or three general observations respecting the country we have passed.

From the mouth of the Missouri to that of the river Platte, a distance of more than six hundred miles, the land is generally of a good quality, with a sufficient quantity of timber; in many places very rich, and the country pleasant and beautiful.

From the confluence of the river Platte with the Missouri to the sterile desert we lately entered, a distance of upwards of fifteen hundred miles, the soil is less rich, and, except in the bottoms, the land of an inferior quality, but may in general be called good second-rate land. The country is rather hilly than level, though not mountainous, rocky or stony. The hills in their unsheltered state are much exposed to be washed by heavy rains. This kind of country and soil which has fallen under our observation in our progress up the Missouri, extends, it is understood, to a great distance on both sides of the river. Along the Missouri and the waters which flow into it, cotton wood and willows are frequent in the bottoms and islands; but the upland is almost entirely without timber, and consists of large prairies or plains, the boundaries of which the eye cannot reach. The grass is generally short on these immense natural pastures, which in the proper seasons are decorated with blossoms and flowers of various colours. The views from the hills are interesting and grand. Wide extended plains with their hills and vales, stretching away in lessening wavy ridges, until by their distance they fade from the sight; large rivers and streams in their rapid course, winding in various meanders; groves of cotton-wood and willow along the waters intersecting the landscapes in different directions, dividing them into various forms at length appearing like dark clouds and striking in the horizon; these enlivened with the buffalo, elk, deer,

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and other animals which in vast numbers feed upon the plains or pursue their prey, are the prominent objects, which compose the extensive prospect presented to the view, and strike the attention of the beholder.

The islands in the Missouri are of various sizes; in general not large, and during high water, mostly overflowed.

There are Indian paths along the Missouri, and some in other parts of the country. Those along that river do not generally follow its windings, but cut off points of land and pursue a direct course. There are also roads and paths made by the buffaloe and other animals; some of the buffaloe roads are at least ten feet wide.

Captain Clarke measured the height of the falls, and found them in a distance of 17 miles to be 362 feet 9 inches. The first great pitch 98 feet, the second 19 feet, the third 47 feet 8 inches, the fourth 26 feet; and a number of small pitches, amounting altogether to 362 feet 9 inches.

The party discovered the ocean by descending the Columbia river, which is described as "very beautiful," but abounding in falls and rapids. It may be said to swarm with salmon, and other fish: but salmon, especially, which appears to be the chief food of the natives who reside in the neighbourhood of this stream. They preserve it by pounding and drying.

The manners of the inhabitants of this vast tract differ no doubt, even more than could be observed by that cursory view of them, which could be taken by these passengers. It should appear, however, that among these simple sons of nature, the same disposition prevails which some have charged as criminal on more polished society, that of endeavouring to improve the works of Omniscience by the caprices of fashion. Speaking of a number of Indians that visited them, Mr. Gass observes,

We suppose them to be a band of the Flat-head nation, as all their heads are compressed into the same form; though they do not speak exactly the same language, but there is no great difference, and this may be a dialect of the same. This singular and deforming operation is performed in infancy in the following manner. A piece of board is placed against the back of the head, extending from the shoulders some distance above it; another shorter piece extends from the eye-brows to the top of the first, and they are then bound together with thongs or cords made of skins, so as to press back the forehead, make the head rise at the top, and force it out above the ears.

Thus while some savage nations compress the head on the sides, others we find compress it on the back and front: surely, these people deserve the headache! We cannot but think these flat-heads deficient in brains.

Capt. Lewis, myself, and some of the men, says Mr. G. went over to the Teeton Indian camp. Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each; the greater part women and children. The women were employed in dressing buffaloe skins, for clothing for themselves, and for covering their lodges. They are the most friendly people I ever saw; but will pilfer, if they have an opportunity. They are also very dirty: the water they make use of is carried in the paunches of the animals they kill, just as they are emptied, without being cleaned. They gave us dishes of victuals of various kinds; I had never seen any thing like some of these dishes, nor could I tell of what ingredients, or how they were made.

About 15 days ago, they had a battle with the Mahas, of whom they killed 75 men, and took 25 women prisoners, whom they have now with them. They promised to Capt. Lewis, that they would send the prisoners back, and make peace.

About 3 o'clock, we went aboard the boat, accompanied with the old chief and his little son. In the evening, Capt. Clarke and some of the men went over, and the Indians made preparations for a dance. At dark it commenced. Capt. Lewis, myself, and some of our party went up to see them perform. Their band of music, or orchestra, was composed of about 12 persons beating on a buffaloe hide, and shaking small bags that made a rattling noise. They had a large fire in the centre of their camp; on one side the women, about 80 in number, formed in a solid column round the fire, with sticks in their hands, and the scalps of the Mahas they had killed tied on them. They kept moving, or jumping round the fire, rising and falling on both feet at once; keeping a continual noise, singing and yelling. In this manner they continued till 1 o'clock at night, when we returned to the boat with two of the chiefs.

The lodges of the Rickarees, or Aricaris, are thus described:

In a circle of a size suited to the dimensions of the intended lodge, they set up 16 forked posts five or six feet high, and lay poles from one fork to another. Against these poles they lean other poles, shooting from the ground, and extending about four inches above the cross poles: these are to receive the ends of the upper poles, that support the roof. They next set up four large forks,

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fifteen feet high, and about ten feet apart, in the middle of the area; and poles or beams between these. The roof poles are then laid on, extending from the lower poles across the beams, which rest on the middle forks, of such a length as to leave a hole at the top for a chimney. The whole is then covered with willow branches, except the chimney, and a hole below to pass through. On the willow branches they lay grass and lastly clay. At the hole below they build a pen about four feet wide and projecting ten feet from the hut; and hang a buffaloe skin, at the entrance of the hut for a door. This labour, like every other kind, is chiefly performed by the *squaws* [women]. They raise corn, beans, and tobacco. Their tobacco is different from any I had before seen; it answers for smoking, but not for chewing. On our return, I crossed from the island to the boat, with two squaws in a buffaloe skin stretched on a frame made of boughs, wove together like a crate or basket for that purpose.

The condition of the females, doomed to labour, among these people, is, alone, sufficient to mark this tribe as savage: but the trade in their favour's (which is a public profession) is infinitely more disgraceful and disgusting, whether in what affects to be called civilized life, or among the wild roamers on the banks of the Missouri. The kind of boat described in this extract reminds us of the coracles of the antient Britons.

In another place our author observes: "The natives of this country ought to have the credit of making the finest canoes, perhaps in the world, both as to service and beauty; and are no less expert in working them when made," which agrees with the remarks of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, who says, "I had imagined that the Canadians who accompanied me, were the most expert canoe-men in the world, but they are very inferior to these people (the natives near the coast), as they themselves acknowledged, in conducting those vessels."

Among the snake Indians, says Mr. Gass,

While I lay here to-day, one of the natives shewed me their method of producing fire, which is somewhat curious. They have two sticks ready for the operation, the one about 9, and the other 18 inches long: the short stick they lay down flat, and rub the end of the other upon it in a perpendicular direction, for a few minutes; and the friction raises a kind of dust, which in a short time takes fire. These people make willow baskets so close, and to such perfection, as to hold water, for which purpose they make use of them. They make much use of the sun-flower and lambs-quarter seed, which, with berries and wild-cherries pounded together, compose the only bread they have any knowledge of, or in use. The fish they take in this river are of excellent kinds, especially the salmon, the roes of which, when dried and pounded, make the best of soup.

On the banks of the Columbia, natives of several nations were met with, there being three, or part of three, different tribes settled together: their names unknown.

They are almost without clothing, having no covering of any account, except some deer-skin robes and a few leggins of the same materials. The women have scarce sufficient to cover their nakedness.

The custom prevails among these Indians of burying all the property of the deceased, with the body. Amongst these savages, when any of them die, his baskets, bags, clothing, horses and other property, are all interred: even his canoe is split into pieces and set up round his grave.

The paucity of dress of the women, extends to other tribes:

The dress of the squaws here is different from that of those up the river; it consists of a long fringe made of soft bark, which they tie round the waist, and which comes down almost to their knees; and of a small robe, made out of small skins cut into thongs, and wove somewhat like carpeting.

The Clatsop Indians, the Chin-ook, Cath-la-mas, Cal-a-mex, and Chiltz nations, who inhabit the sea coast, all dress in the same manner. The men are wholly naked, except a small robe; the women have only the addition of the short petticoat. Their language also is nearly the same; and they all observe the same ceremony of depositing with the remains of the dead, all their property, or placing it at their graves. I believe I saw as many as an hundred canoes at one burying-place of the Chin-ooks, on the north side of the Columbia, at its entrance into Haley's Bay; and there are a great many at the burying-place of every village.

All the Indians from the rocky mountains to the falls of Columbia, are an honest, ingenuous, and well disposed people; but from the falls to the sea-coast, and along it, they are a rascally, thieving set.

In the evening the men came in with the meat of the two bears; and also our other hunters who had killed three more, all of the grizly kind. We gave some of the meat to the natives at our camp, who cooked it in their own way; which was done in the

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following manner. They first collected some stones and heated them, upon which they placed a part of the meat, and upon the meat some small brush, and so alternately meat and brush, until all the meat was on; when the whole was covered with brush and lastly with earth; so that the heap or mass had something of the appearance of a small coalpit on fire. An hour and a half was necessary to cook it in this way.

We saw a great number of the natives on horseback pursuing a deer on the opposite side of the river. They drove it so hard that it was obliged to take the water, when some of our men went down the bank and shot it, and the natives got on a raft and caught it. These Indians are the most active horsemen I ever saw: they will gallop their horses over precipices, that I should not think of riding over at all.

The frames of their saddles are made of wood nicely jointed, and then covered with raw skins which, when they become dry, bind every part tight, and keep the joints in their places. The saddles rise very high before and behind, in the manner of the saddles of the Spaniards, from whom they no doubt received the form; and also obtained their breed of horses. When the Indians are going to mount, they throw their buffaloe robes over the saddles and ride on them, as the saddles would otherwise be too hard.

We close our extracts by a few of those incidental observations on the animals of these parts, which Mr. Gass has recorded.

We killed a very large brown bear, which measured three feet five inches round the head; three feet eleven inches round the neck; round the breast five feet ten inches and a half; the length eight feet seven inches and a half; round the middle of the fore leg twenty-three inches; and his talons four inches and three-eighths of an inch.

There appears to be a kind of sheep in this country, besides the ibex or mountain sheep, and which have wool on. I saw some of the skins, which the natives had, with wool four inches long, and as fine, white, and soft, as any I had ever seen. I also saw a buffaloe robe with its wool or fur on, as fine and soft as that of beaver. Captain Lewis procured this, which we considered a curiosity, in exchange for another buffaloe robe.

I made a calculation of the number of elk and deer killed by the party from the 1st of December 1805, to the 20th of March 1806, which gave 131 elk, and 20 deer. There were a few smaller quadrupeds killed, such as otter and beaver, and one racoon.

The wolves in packs occasionally hunt the goats, which are too swift to be run down and taken by a single wolf. The wolves having fixed upon their intended prey, and taken their stations, a part of the pack commence the chace, and running it in a circle, are at certain intervals relieved by others. In this manner, they are able to run a goat down. At the falls where the wolves are plenty, I had an opportunity of seeing one of these hunts.

A whale was driven on shore on the western coast: it had, probably, attained its full age.

They found the skeleton of the whale, which measured 105 feet in length, and the head 12. The natives had taken all the meat off its bones, by scalding and other means, for the purpose of trade.

The New London Family Cook; or Town and Country Housekeeper's Guide; Comprehending Directions for Marketing, with illustrative Plates, on a Principle entirely new; General Observations, and Bills of Fare, for every Week in the Year; practical Instructions, &c. A Glossary of the most generally received French and English Terms in the Culinary Art. Also a Selection of valuable Family Receipts, in Dyeing, Perfumery, &c. Instructions for Brewing, making British Wines, Distilling, managing the Dairy, and Gardening. And an Appendix, containing general Directions for Servants, relative to the Cleaning of Household Furniture, Stoves, Marble Chimney-Pieces, &c. By Duncan Macdonald, Head Cook at the Bedford Tavern and Hotel, Covent Garden. 8vo. pp. 634. 10s. 6d. bound. Cundee, 1808.

Mr. Macdonald's book appears to possess some distinguishing features; and, as it professes to be "founded upon *English*, and not upon *French* culinary principles," and "on a more economical plan, and more conducive to health than any other," it is entitled to notice. It contains information, on various subjects, which many mistresses of families, as well as servants, may be the better for acquiring. The marketing department of this work is more extensive than usual; the bills of fare are more numerous, four being furnished for every month in the year; and the "Cook's Glossary," though we think it might have been enlarged, has novelty and utility.

On looking into the preface, we found the author saying: "In the subordinate departments of the work, such as those

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relating to British wines, brewing, gardening, managing the dairy, &c. of which I might justly be suspected of not possessing a very competent knowledge, I beg leave to state, that without presuming on my own judgement, I have, from different persons concerned in the respective branches alluded to, obtained such information as may be fully depended on."

Allowances, must always be made for a publisher's opinion of the wares in which he deals; under this correction we are inclined to agree with Mr. Macdonald's publishers in their assertion, "that, there is no family publication extant, which embraces so great a variety of subjects, which contains so great a number of receipts, or that can be found so eminently and universally serviceable to the purchaser."

Modern Medicine, containing, a brief Exposition of the principal Discoveries and Doctrines that have occasioned the recent Advancement of medical Philosophy, with Strictures on the present State of medical Practice, and an Inquiry how far the Principles of the Healing Art may become the Subjects of unprofessional Research. By David Uwins, M. D. pp. 199. Price 6s. Tipper, London, 1808.

Medicine always has had its fashions; and always will have them. The investigation of nature leads the investigator to form opinions, and these opinions, in spite of himself, become after a while, *his* system. This is the imperfection of humanity. *Ars longa, vita brevis*, says the proverb; and certain it is, that even the experience of ages has been foiled in attempting to comprehend completely the infinitely varied operations of nature. Does it follow, that the attempt is, or has been, useless? No such thing: the attempt to effect an impossibility, has led to very many beneficial possibilities; and skill, taking advantage of opportunities that only skill could discern, has contributed essentially to the promotion of science, and to the diffusion of correct, as well as general knowledge.

Dr. U. compares the *System* of physicians to the Ideal Beauty of artists: this simile is "dissimilitudinous:" a more apt comparison had been that of a number of medical men in their study of nature, to a number of students drawing from an academy figure, seated all around their object, and beholding it in every variety of light and shade. It may be true, that some are favoured by the attitude and effect which falls to their lot; yet all see various beauties; and talent will make "a good figure," of the worst aspect; while want of talent will spoil the best.

The fact is, that systems are contracted views of nature; but each may have, and we believe actually has, a something derived from observation of nature to support it; and when one gives place to another, it is but a young artist, rising from his seat, to admire the "fine forms," that have been produced from Mr. Such-an one's view of the general model. "What happy touches! What handling! I will seat myself in the same place, and take advantage of the same beauties."

That seat at the Academy which it has fallen to Dr. U's lot to occupy is respectable; and his delineation shews that he has studied his subject attentively. If he had produced his performance as a whole length, and a finished piece, we should have been inclined to point out a "want *of keeping*" in some parts, and not always "correct *foreshortening*" in others: but in a sketch these are not properly subjects of criticism: and in a succinct essay, like that before us, omissions are hardly censurable.

The author takes a slight though extensive view of ancient medicine: describing the Greeks (erroneously, as we conceive) as the fathers of physic: and glancing at the varying theories of modern schools and practitioners. He pays peculiar attention to the Brunonian principles, and considers the doctrines of that unfortunate writer, as having produced considerable and beneficial effects among the faculty. The same may be said of that system, as of others: "parts of it are good;" and Dr. U. is aware that it is not on all occasions satisfactory. The Doctor enlarges on the necessity of an acquaintance with chemistry for a physician: he is right; this, and much more, a physician ought to be well acquainted with. And we the rather express this opinion in decided terms, because, we consider a professor, thus adequately qualified, as a very great blessing

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to the community, and especially to the neighbourhood where Providence has placed him. But, that same Providence has not conferred this blessing on every part, where diseases are commissioned to exist: and we humbly think, therefore, that where no correct medical aid is at hand, an old woman who cures *a cold* by means of treacle posset, is free from transgression and blame, notwithstanding the unquestionable hazard of a cough proceeding into a consumption. We believe, that the disposition to avail themselves of the best professional assistance within their reach prevails, and strongly, too, among the public. Dr. U. himself would not have the physician called in to every ephemeral disorder. Common sense, and the general exercise of discretion and humanity, must be the directors on such occasions. We coincide in his recommendation of medical knowledge to the clergy: it was the practice anciently, and might be generally so, to great public advantage.

We had marked several passages as extracts, and for observation: but we think there is so much good sense in the Doctor's address to those "who may be about commencing a series of studies in order to qualify themselves for the practice of medicine," that we willingly sacrifice all our preparatives to the pleasure of inserting them.

You are prepared to engage in a laborious, and, to a man of sensibility, a most painful vocation; in the exercise of which many circumstances of perplexity will present themselves, which can only be made known by actual experience. Difficulties and intricacies will indeed be pointed out in the courses which you attend, and described in the writings you are directed to peruse; but these, in comparison to what you will be taught in the school of experience, are scarcely more than the delineated roads on a geographer's map, to the perils the traveller encounters. Be studious then to anticipate as much as possible, which will be in effect to lessen, the intricacies of actual practice, by making every case that is pointed out to you by the hospital physician, or clinical professor, in a manner your own. Repeatedly put this question to yourself: what should I do in this instance, were my individual responsibility concerned—were the life of this patient entrusted to my care?

With respect to elementary acquirements, I would earnestly recommend that while your attention is principally, it be not exclusively, devoted to the several branches of study which are regarded as more especially and properly parts of medical education. The professor of the healing art ought to be equally liberal in knowledge and in sentiment; and, in fact, there is no part of science, physical or moral, but which, under proper regulation, and in a due degree, may be made subservient, nay is actually necessary, to perfection in medicine.

On points of doctrine and subjects of speculation, equally avoid the extremes of implicit confidence or captious scepticism. Be careful not to reject facts in the pride and obstinacy of system, but do not on the other hand consider an unsystematic accumulation of facts to be the sole object of science. As little is performed without order, so little is acquired without method; and system, in its proper signification, is only the *order* of acquisition; so much so, indeed, that all our advances in knowledge are in one sense reducible to mere improvements in our modes of arrangement. Science is the book-keeping,—the register of facts.

When you come into practice, let your liberal conduct give the lie to those who conceive the profession to be merely craft. Neither encourage a spirit of self-depreciation, nor seek to acquire a surreptitious fame. Avoid the pedantic peculiarities of the mannerist, but recollect at the same time that manner may often be made lawfully to act in aid of medicine. "Philosophic and effective practice," it has been rightly said, "involves more than a mere acquaintance with the rules of medicinal prescription." It will be for you often "to read in the human heart, as well as to recognize the presence of the febrile state,"—"to pour oil into the wounds of the mind," as well as to prescribe for the maladies of the body; and let me promise that a conscientious and manly discharge of the important duties of your calling, will prove an ample reward for all your pains, by bringing with it the purest of pleasures—the consciousness of doing good. Farewell.

A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and to the General Committee of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, proposing a Plan for improving Dispensaries, and the medical Treatment of the Poor. By John Herdman, M. D. 4to. pp. 22. price 1s. 6d. Arch, London, 1808.

Dr. Herdman, influenced by the purest principles of benevolence, we doubt not, proposes to add *dietetic* donations to medical advice, and medi-

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ages made up for use. We do, undoubtedly agree with the Dr. that beef and mutton, and porter and ale, and flannel shirts, are necessaries for the sick: that soup is good in some cases, and solid food is excellent in others. But, whether these *medicines*, food, drink, and clothing, should be delivered at a dispensary; and whether, in such a case, a dispensary would not change its proper character, are questions to be answered before this plan is adopted. We can assure Dr. H. that great as the number of sick is at this moment in London, it would be augmented tenfold in the first week, and that his imagination would be exceedingly terrified at the myriads which would present themselves as dying and starving, the instant such an institution was reported. It is now impossible to guard against imposture; what would it be *then?* That medical men attendant on dispensaries might have a number of tickets to bestow on cases of peculiar distress, which should entitle the bearer to a certain allowance of solid or liquid food at an establishment superintended by those who were accustomed to such charities; this might be proper enough: but, we believe, that even those most benevolent institutions have not been able to secure themselves from deception, though they have done great service to many deserving but unfortunate individuals. We may even go further, and admit that the power of ordering a pound, or more, of solid food, ready dressed from a cook's shop, at the expense of a society, or of the parish, would, every now and then, be extremely salutary, and might even save the lives of individuals; but this is widely different from recommending that "porter and ale should be kept in pint bottles" at the dispensary; or that "a little beef or mutton, in the form of a steak or chop," should be issued from thence. The prescription may be proper to the case, but it should be *made up* at the regular practitioner's in the beef and mutton department.

The Battle of Maida. An Epic Poem; By Lieut. Colonel Richard Soon, of the Right Honourable East India Company's Bengal Establishment. Crown 8vo. pp. 120. Price 4s. 6d. Hatchard. London, 1806.

THE victories of the British arms should be sung by British bards; yet we wish the author had not called this an *Epic* Poem. It induces the reader to expect more than the Poem presents; and raises ideas in the critic's mind, that by comparison are adverse to such efforts. The difficulty of hitching modern names into verse, and describing modern battles and their incidents, is great and irremediable. The notes have raised in us a desire to see that History of the war in India which the author announces. We are persuaded that the description of an Indian campaign might become a *distinguished book* in our literature. By way of encouragement to the writer we have inserted a specimen of his prose as well as of his verse.

His flank supported by a winding bay,
In martial strength confirm'd Kempt's brigade lay,
By brave M'Combe the rear in poetics drest'd,
Legère's attack, their rifle fires, repress'd;
Like hounds that bay the fretful porcupine,
From Britains' bristling spears the Gauls decline;
In sullen mood along the plain they trust,
At awful distance view Kempt's marshall'd storm;
With rage portentous *deathless* bullets fly,
In wrath o'erlay'd, their cannon range too high;
Whilst Lemoine's guns, depress'd to truer aim,
Pierce through the ranks, and fuel add to flame.
With rising ire each Gallic bosom glows,
As near and deadly march inveterate foes;
While showers of grape the hostile ranks deform,
Soon muskets swell the loud rumbling storm;
Peal after peal, compact, dividous sounds,
And hissing deal their leaden deaths around;
Till, with the fierce, the goading contact fir'd,
By smarting wounds with all impatience tir'd,
With savage yell the light-arm'd troops of France
On Britain's chosen band enraged advance.

With crests erect the light-arm'd Britons move,
Led on by Kempt, whom martial gods approve;
In Britain's close array and manhood's pride,
Ten thousand messengers of death provide.
Their steady front inspires the Gauls with awe,
So much unlike the strife they lately saw;
Dreadful to view, in gallant order dress'd,
Their quick'ning step the pride of France oppress'd;
With faltering feet, with blinking eyes askance,
Their shuffling files decline, as they advance;
Still more relax'd, they wait the doubtful shock,
As intermingling bayonets clashing lock,
Approving conscience nerves each British arm,
Whilst sad convictions Gallic breasts alarm.

With rising ardour British spirits glow,
Impetuous rush, and charge the stricken foe;
Loud the bugle sound, fifes shrill-piercing play,
And drums beat up Britannia's rondeau gay;
Their shout, tremendous sounds Eufemia's shore,
The Gauls upon with instinctive fear

So Mars, with strength divine, from Ilion's towers,
Through sinking hearts almighty terror pours.
Quick as the eye o'ershoots the martial scene,
With Gallians strew'd behold the carnag'd green;
As marshall'd scythes the waving harvest mow;
Advancing still, and laying meadows low,
So with resistless force the well-dress'd spear
Sweeps o'er the field, and leaves the swarded rear.

There prostrate lies the pride of Brescia's field,
On Maida's mead L'Isonia's heroes yield,
Marengo's laurels wither on the plain,
And Marats writhe in agonizing pain!
With countless numbers strew'd the shrieking ground,
Like timorous deer the frighted Gallians bound;
Kempt's eager files instinctive spring away,
With eagle speed o'ertake the flying prey;
With vengeful thrusts their comrad's ghosts appease,
Nor cease pursuit till prudence bids to cease,
Till Gallia's squadrons aid the scatter'd field,
And showers of grape the hapless veterans shield.

Col. Scott who commanded the storming party at Outradroog, and conceived the happy idea of obtaining possession of the upper works on that enormous hill, by following the fugitives from the lower towns, gives the following account of that action.

The troops selected for the reduction of the suburb consisted of the 26th battalion of Bengal Sepoys, a corps I had commanded under Sir Eyre Coote in the war with Hyder; two battalion-companies of the 52d under Capt. Zouch, two of the 72d under Lieut. M'Innes, and six field pieces under Lieut. Shipton of the Bengal artillery, with a strong party of pioneers under Lieut. Dowse of the Madras establishment, an officer to whose laborious and intelligent services the army has been indebted for most important aid in every enterprise of pith and moment, from the war of Hyder to the capture of Seringapatam by General Harris.

From the opinion expressed by an officer of Colonel Stuart's experience, my hopes of success were considerably damped, though not extinguished; but those hopes were revived by the ardour with which my ideas were embraced by the officers who commanded the several parties of which the detachment was composed. To them I communicated my plan without reserve, knowing from dear-bought experience, that every enterprise should be accurately impressed on the minds of those who lead, previous to the execution of duties which require that every exertion should be directed to the point of success without hesitation, and with the utmost celerity. Captain Zouch and Lieutenant M'Innes were to lead the parties destined for the assault of the wall which embraced the suburb, supported by the grenadiers of my battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Davis and Burrows; while a third but small party of battalion-sepoys, under the command of Lieutenant Samuel Scott, was directed to annoy the garrison, by an incessant fire on a strong and high rock which flanked our approach to the bastions we were to storm. Lieutenant Shipton was posted with the six field pieces on the plain, with directions to watch our motions, and in the event of our ascending the hill, to keep up a continued but cautious fire over our heads, as we scaled the walls that defended the approach to the summit of the hill. The road was so narrow and intricate, that, without guides, it could not be traced by the assailants. In the flying enemy we reckoned upon leaders; but, to our surprise and great disappointment, no defence of the lower work was attempted. In compliance with the orders I had received from Colonel Stuart, I posted the two parties, panting from the celerity of their exertions, close under the hill, in situations the least exposed to the guns of the enemy, or the musquetry of those who manned the upper works. In order to prevent insult from stragglers, who might be posted in the mud walls of the houses within the work we had scaled, sergeants flanking parties were detached; and in a few minutes a firing commenced on our right;—that, I considered, as the announcement of our guides being at hand, and Captain M'Innes was instantly ordered to support the flanking party, and act as circumstances should direct.*

Fired with zeal and filled with ardour for success, he sallied forth, accompanied by Dowse and his pioneers—soon got sight of the enemy, followed at their heels, and surmounted three of the walls, overcoming with rapidity every obstacle to his ascent, and which the artillery greatly facilitated by a careful but incessant fire. Their shot skimming the walls, annoyed such as ventured to shew themselves, and bounding from the rock behind created great confusion amongst the unreflecting defenders, as it was an internal annoyance of which they could form no conception. At the fourth wall, thrown across a narrow pass, and strengthened by high commanding flanking works with a strong gateway in the centre, M'Innes and his gallant party were brought to a stand, and the supporting party were considerably annoyed by large stones rolled from the hill, but which did little more mischief than breaking the nose of a brave Hibernian, who was employed with his comrades picking off the men who exposed themselves to view in defence of the works.

At this important crisis, I directed Lieutenant

* For a similar assault see "Monjnick" in Carleton's Memoirs, Peninsula, Vol. IV. p. 806.

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Davis, with his company of grenadiers, to shew himself, if practicable, on the right flank of the enemy, and Lieutenant Burrow to execute the same important duty on the left. In mounting the hill the Sepoys were, if possible, more alert than the Europeans, as they threw off their shoes, and, were not so liable to slip, which Davis observing, he caused his boots to be taken off, and in a few minutes his efforts were crowned with success. On the left, some of Burrow's active youths had surmounted a still more difficult obstruction; and by unrolling their turbands, and letting them from a bastion, we were, with the aid of projecting stones from ill finished masonry, enabled to mount the works. The enemy, perceiving the dangers surrounding them, slackened their efforts; the gateway was soon forced, and the capture of the hill completed, without the loss of a single man on our side: but on the part of the enemy it was considerable; chiefly from unnecessary dread and terror, which hurried them to seek for safety, by endeavours to descend precipices, that afforded no resting-place for the foot, and in which attempt many perished. Such as trusted to British mercy were not disappointed. They were ordered to collect in a convenient hollow of the mountain, and guards were posted for their protection.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HERTFORD.

[For former Proceedings at this College, with the Official Report, and View of its Establishment, compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 110, 114, 1091—Vol. III. p. 739.]

EXTRACT REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE OF COLLEGE *to the Honourable* COURT OF DIRECTORS, *Dated the 21st December, 1808, on the subject of the Committee's Visit to the East India College, at Hertford, for the purpose of attending the Close of the Third Annual Examination of the Students, and for distributing the Gold Medals, and other Prizes, awarded by the College Council to the most meritorious and deserving Students, for their superior Attainments in the several Branches of Learning in the past Year.*

The Report states, that the business commenced by the reading of two essays, the one composed by Mr. Molony, and the other by Mr. Stokes: the subject, "The Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations."—The compositions of both those gentlemen were highly creditable to their abilities and information.

Several of the students then gave specimens of their proficiency in Oriental learning, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Hindû Stanni languages.

A list of the names of students, who have distinguished themselves in Persian writing, was then laid before the Committee, and publicly announced: as was also, a list of those who had acquired eminence in their knowledge of the French language.

Specimens of drawing were also submitted to the Committee's inspection; in all of which several branches of instruction the Committee have great satisfaction in acquainting the Court, that a degree of talent and industry has been displayed, no less honourable to the students and honourable to their teachers, than gratifying to the Committee.

The Chairman, previous to his presenting the prizes, addressed the students in a concise and apposite speech, expressed his gratification in performing the task which now devolved on him, represented the importance of the situations they would be called on to fill in India, where merit would be the surest pledge of preferment; communicated to them as a stimulus to equal exertion, the case of Mr. Sotheby,* lately a student at the College here, and honoured with a Gold Medal at the Examination of 1807, for his proficiency in Oriental learning, and who had since received from the Governor General in Bengal, a similar mark of distinction and honour, for his superior attainments in the same branches there.

The following prizes, as awarded by the College Council, were then presented by the Chairman, viz.

GOLD MEDALS.

To Mr. Molony, for his Essay on *The Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations.*

Mr. Anderson, jun. for his proficiency in Sanscrit.

Mr. Patton, jun. ditto Persian.

Mr. Stokes, ditto Classical Literature.

Mr. Farish, ditto Mathematics.

Mr. Stokes, ditto Political Economy, History, and Law.

BOOKS.

Mr. Stokes and Mr. Russell, for their Essays on the Influence of Commerce upon the Character and Prosperity of Nations.

Mr. Sullivan for his proficiency in Theology, &c.

Mr. Parks, Mr. Anderson, jun. and Mr. Carter, for their proficiency in Bengalee.

Mr. Stokes, Mr. Anderson, jun. Sir James Home, Bart., and Mr. Macween, do Persian.

To Sir James Home, Bart. and Mr. Young, do. Hindû Stanni.

Mr. Hollond, Mr. Anderson, jun., Mr. Young, and Mr. Traill, do. Classical Literature.

Mr. Anderson, jun., Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Chase, Mr. Haig, and Mr. Hyde, do. Mathematics.

Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Prinsep, do. Political Economy and History.

Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Bayley, do. Law.

The Report then concludes with expressions of the great satisfaction the Committee experienced, at the proofs given at the Third Annual Examination of the Students of the East-India College, of the utility of this Institution, and the benefits likely to be derived from it to the Company's Service.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 745 of the present Number, where will be found Lord Minto's Speech delivered at the Disputation at the College, Fort William, last February.

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LITERARY REGISTER.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Authors, Editors and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Office of the Literary Panorama, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.

ANTIQUITIES.

A work highly interesting to the English Antiquary, under the title of, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe," which had long engaged the personal inspection and laborious researches of the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of Cambridge, we have the pleasure to say is now in the press, under the directions of some judicious and honorable friends, and will very soon be laid before the public.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Polwhele is employed in collecting the Correspondence and Papers of his friend and neighbour, Mr. Whitaker, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs, in a quarto volume.

Memoirs of Dr. Paley, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishop Wearmouth, are expected to appear in a few weeks.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. C. Sylvester, of Derby, has in the press An Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is said to be in many respects original.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent is preparing to publish the Greek text of Arrian's Indica and the Periplus; with a translation, to accompany his comments on those works.

EDUCATION.

Messrs. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury are preparing to publish the Public Disputation of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, before the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-General of Bengal, and Visitor of the College, together with his Lordship's Speech, as delivered Feb. 27, 1808. Compare Panorama, p. 740, present number.

Proposals have been lately issued by Mr. James Morrison, Master of the Mercantile Academy at Glasgow, for publishing by subscription a work, in two volumes octavo, entitled, The General Accomptant; being a complete Course of Mercantile Computation and Accomptantship, adapted to modern Practice.

Mr. Oulton is preparing for publication, Letters from a Father to a Daughter on Female Education, with appropriate Directions for instructing Young Ladies.

GEOGRAPHY.

Soon will be published in teh sheets, A Topographical Map of the Pyrennees, principally taken from the French Survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan in the North, to the Mouth of the Ebro and Burgos in the South; including the Provinces of ARRAGON, CATALONIA, NAVARRE, and BISCAY. By A. Arrowsmith. The Map will exhibit every small village, and other object of note, with all the minute and difficult Passes through this great Barrier, inhabited on both Sides to the Top of the Mountains. Price Three Guineas to Subscribers, to whom the Map will be delivered in the order it is subscribed for. The price will be advanced to non-subscribers.

Mr. Bigland's View of the World, is in a state of great forwardness at press, and will extend to five octavo volumes. It comprises a tolerably minute geographical description of all the countries of the world, with an account of whatever is particularly remarkable in each, followed by a historical view of every nation and people.

A work at this time of peculiar utility will very shortly make its appearance, it is entitled, "The Brasil Pilot; or, A Description of the Coast of Brazil: translated from the Portuguese of Manoel Pimentel, Principal Hydrographer to his Majesty John V. of Portugal." It will be accompanied by a considerable number of Charts of some of its principal Ports, from manuscripts of undoubted authority never before published.

HISTORY.

The History of Chili, natural, civil, and political, translated from the Italian of the Abbate Molina, with Notes from the Spanish and French Versions, is in the press at New-York, in 2 vols. octavo.—This work will be reprinted in London.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Lambe will publish in the course of the month, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Mr. Molineux, of Macclesfield, has in the press, in post quarto, The Short-Hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-Book; designed as a Companion to his Introduction to Mr. Byrom's Short-Hand.

A new edition, very much improved and corrected, of Langhorne's Plutarch, by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, will appear this month.

On the 2d of January, and on the 1st of every succeeding month, will be published, under the authority of the Secretary at War, A Monthly Army List, of a pocket size; to contain, in addition to the General, Field, and Regimental Officers, the names of all Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army, at home and abroad, in the Civil as well as Military Departments.

The fourth and fifth volumes of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, by the Rev. W. Beloe, are preparing for publication: at the end of the fifth, a General Index to the whole work will be given.

In a few days will be published, in two quarto volumes, price five guineas, and also in imperial octavo, price three guineas, embellished with forty highly finished engravings, from designs by S. Howlett, engraved under the direction of E. Orme, and printed in a superior style by W. Bulmer, The Indian Sportsman, a complete Description of the Wild Sports of the East; the Elephant—Rhinoceros—Tiger—Leopard—Bear—Deer—Buffalo—Wolf—Wild Hog—Jackall—Wild Dog—the Cevet—and most other undomesticated animals. Also the Feathered Game—Fishes—and Serpents. Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes relative to their Habits. The Scenery gives a faithful Representation of

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that picturesque Country, the Manners and Customs of the Native and European Inhabitants. By Capt. Thomas Wilkinson, upwards of twenty years Resident in Bengal.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Donovan is preparing for publication a continuation of his History of British Birds.

NOVELS.

The following Novels and Romances are in preparation:—

London Characters, or Fashions and Customs of the Eighteenth Century, in 2 vols. with plates.—Corinna of England and a Heroine in the Shade, a Romance, in two volumes; by the Author of A Winter in Bath, The Banks of the Wye, &c.—Tales of the Manor, in two volumes, by the Author of The Private History of the Court of England.—The Romance of the Hebrides, by Mr. F. Lathom.—The Age we Live In, in 3 vols. by Miss L. S. Stanhope, Author of The Bandit's Bride.—Lucky Escapes, or Systematic Villainy, by the Author of The British Admiral.—Osrick, or Modern Horrors, in 3 vols. by Mr. Sickelmore, Author of Rashleigh Abbey.—Monte-Video, or, The Officer's Wife and his Sister, by Mrs. Bridget Bluemantle.

PHILOLOGY.

A new English Grammar, written in familiar Letters, and rendered an entertaining work, by Mr. Oulton, Author of The Traveller's Guide, &c. is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance.

POETRY.

A new selection of the most favourite Poetical Pieces, elegantly printed in four small octavo volumes, is just on the eve of publication, under the title of The Muses' Bower: the first volume, containing a collection of lyrical and pathetic pieces; the second, narrative, humorous, and epistolary; the third, descriptive and sacred; and the fourth, selections from the classics of antiquity. The work is embellished with two vignettes, engraved on wood, by Clennell.

Mr. W. R. Johnson's Poetical Pantheon, or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and illustrious Heroes in easy verse, accompanied with notes and illustrated with numerous engravings, is in a state of forwardness, and will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. Oulton has in the press a Collection of Poems, chiefly Comic; containing burlesque translations of Ovid and Horace, dramatic and miscellaneous pieces.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles will shortly publish a third volume of Poems.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a youth of seventeen, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear early in this month.

THEOLOGY.

Speedily will be published, Select Sentences from Sermons of the late Rev. W. Braithwaite.

The Rev. John Robinson, of Ravensondale, is engaged on A Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary; intended to comprise whatever is known concerning the Antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of Scripture, History, Geography, Chronology, Divinity, and Ecclesiastical Opinions.

The Rev. Dr. Rees, Editor of the New Cyclopedia, has in the press two volumes of Sermons on practical and interesting Subjects, which will be published early in the ensuing spring.

The Rev. Russell Scott's Sermon on the New Creation, preached last June before the Southern Unitarian Society, is nearly ready for publication.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A new edition of Mr. Thornton's Present State of Turkey, with very considerable additions and alterations, including a Map of the Turkish Empire and a Plan of Constantinople, is expected to appear this month.

Proposals are issued for publishing by subscription, A History of Lynn, civil, ecclesiastical, commercial, biographical, political, and military, from its foundation (about the first age of the Christian Era) to the present time; interspersed with occasional Remarks on such national Occurrences as may serve to elucidate the real State of the Town, and the Manners, Character and Condition of the Inhabitants at different Periods. To which will be prefixed, an introductory Account of its Situation, Harbour, Rivers, Inland Navigation, the ancient and modern State of Marsh Land, Wisbeach and the Fens, and whatever is most remarkable, memorable, or interesting in other parts of the adjacent country. By William Richards.

Miscellaneous Literary Information.

Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby will sell by auction, during this Winter and succeeding Spring, the following Libraries and Collections. They will give due notice of the time of each sale.—1. A very rare and curious Collection of Prints and Books of Prints, the property of a gentleman, well known as a literary amateur, containing some rare portraits, fine specimens of early masters, and a large collection of the works of Hieronymus Wierx, &c.—2. The extensive and valuable collection of Botanical Prints, Drawings, and Books of Drawings, the property of the late John, Earl of Bute; comprising many hundred capital botanical drawings on paper and vellum; likewise all the plates, coloured and plain, of the botanical works then extant, forming a complete illustration of the *Species Plantarum*.—3. A select collection of Books, in Greek, Latin, English, Italian and Spanish; being a considerable part of the Rev. Mr. Duten's Library.—4. The Library of James Sims, M. D. LL. D. F. R. S. brought from his house in Finsbury-square.—5. The entire and valuable Library of the late John Thomas, Earl of Clanricade, &c.—6. A part of the Library of the late Right Hon. Richard, Baron of Penrhyn, of Penrhyn.—7. The very valuable Library of Sir William Smyth, Bart. containing a very fine collection of Classics, County History, &c. many on large paper.—8. Dr. Kitchener's Musical Library. This very extraordinary assemblage of music, consisting of the complete works of the best composers, is in very elegant condition; to which is added, a small miscellaneous selection from his library.—9. The valuable library of James Stevens, Esq. of Camerton, containing a very capital collection of Books in Natural History, &c.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Bedford, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By Tho. Batchelor, Farmer. 8vo. 14s.

The Plough-Wright's Assistant; being a New Practical Treatise on the Plough, and on various other important Implements made Use of in Agriculture. By Andrew Gray, Author of The Experienced Millwright. Royal 8vo. 16 large engravings, 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England, with critical Remarks on their Productions. By Edward Edwards, late Teacher of Perspective, and Associate in the Royal Academy: intended as a continuation of the Anecdotes of Painting by the late Horace, Earl of Orford. Copy 4to. £1. 1s. on large paper £1. 16s.

An Essay on the earlier Part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. and Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. To which are subjoined, Pieces ascribed to Swift; two of his Original Letters; and Extracts from his Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History. 8vo. 5s.

Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by himself. Published from an Original MS. in the Custody of the Earl of Cork and Orrery: to which are added, Fragmenta Regalia, being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites, by Sir Robert Naunton, with explanatory Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Junior Class-Book; or, Reading Lessons for every Day in the Year. By W. F. Mylius. 12mo. 4s.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several Young Ladies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography, for the Use of Schools. By J. Williams, 12mo. 4s. with an Atlas, containing 20 Outline Maps adapted to the Introduction, 8s. 6d. or the Atlas separate, 4s. 6d.

Exercises on the Globes. By William Butler. 4th edit. 12mo.

Joseph Lancaster's Spelling Book, for the Use of Schools. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

The Artist's Repository, or Encyclopedia of the Fine Arts. Part 1. 4to. with 35 Engravings, to be completed in 8 Monthly Parts.

The British Gallery of Engravings. No. III. Super Royal Folio, £2. 2s. Proofs, £3. 13s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Proceedings in the Cause, The Attorney-General versus Brown, Parry and others. By W. R. H. Brown. The Arguments of the Council, taken in Short-hand by M. Farquharson, are given at full length. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Supplement to an Analytical Digested Index of the reported Cases in the several Courts of Equity, as well Chancery as Exchequer, and in the High Court of Parliament. Continued to the present Time, and including the Decisions of the Lord Chancellor Redesdale, in Ireland. By Richard Whalley Bridgeman, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Principles of Conveyancing; being a Digest of the Laws of England, respecting Real Property. By Wm. Cruse. Esq. 6 Vols. Royal 8vo. £5. 2s.

A Treatise on the Law of Tithes. Compiled in part from the Notes of Richard Wooddeson, D. C. L. By Samuel Toller, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A Treatise on Scrophula. By James Russell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s.

A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. By Benj. Moseley, M.D. 6s.

An Expostulatory Letter to Dr. Moseley, on his Review of the Report of the London College of Physicians on Vaccination. By M. T. C. M. E. F. L. S. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c. with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in general. By R. Watt. 8vo. 8s.

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart. By J. F. Davis, M. D. 12mo. 7s.

An Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament to prevent the Spreading of the Infection of the Small-Pox. By C. Murray. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A. M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh in 1646. To which is prefixed, the Charter granted to the College by James the Sixth of Scotland in 1582. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Review of Fox's History of James the Second. By an Officer of Rank. 1s.

Sketches instructive and entertaining, in English, German, and French. By Dr. Reader. 8vo. 6s.

A Biographical Index to the present House of Lords, corrected to October, 1808. 12s.

The Economy of the Human Mind. By Eleanor Fernandez. 12mo. 4s.

Parliamentary Logick. By the Right Hon. W. Gerard Hamilton, with a Portrait. Small 8vo. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Insects. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Vol. 13, with 36 coloured figures. Royal 8vo. £1. 11s.

*** The preceding part of this work, uniformly printed and embellished, in 12 vols. £18. 12s. and by the same author, the Natural History of British Birds, 5 vols. £9.—British Shells, 5 vols. £7 15s.—British Fishes, 5 vols. £10 10s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Falconbridge Abbey, a Devonshire Story. By Mrs. Hanway. 5 vols 12mo. £1. 7s. 6d.

London, or Truth without Treason. By F. Latham, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. £1 2s.

The British Heiress, or the Errors of Education. By Mrs. Sleath. 5 vols. 12mo. £1. 5s.

Sir Owen Glendower, and other Tales. By Anthony Frederic Holstein. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

Lionel, or the Impenetrable Command, an Historical Romance. By Mrs. C. Maxwell, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Francis and Josepha, a Tale from the German of Buber. By Wm. Fardely. 8vo. 3s.

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The Rules of Rigonda, or the Homicidal Father. By Helen St. Victor. 3 vols. 12mo 13s.

The Woman of Colour, A Tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Theodore and Blanche. Translated from the French of Madame Cottin. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Malvina. Par Madame Cottin. 4 vols. £1.

Ned Bently. By Mr. Ampblett. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

PHILOLOGY.

A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. By C. Wilkins, L. L. D. F. R. S. 4to. £4. 4s.

POETRY.

The Battle of Maida, an Epic Poem. By Lieut. Colonel Richard Scott. 12mo. 4s.

The Family Picture, or Domestic Education, a poetic Epistle. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Churchyard, and other Poems. By G. Woodley, 12mo. 6s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY,

Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, on designing and executing a General Reform, in the Construction and Regulation of the Prisons in the said County. By Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. 8vo. 6s.

POLITICS.

Arndt's Spirit of the Times; translated from the German. By the Rev. P. W.—being the work for the publication of which the unfortunate Palm, of Erlangen, was sacrificed by Napoleon, the destroyer; containing Historical and Political Sketches, with Prognostics, relative to Spain and Portugal, Russia, Turkey, Austria, France and Buonaparte. 8vo. 4s.

Manifesto addressed to Europe, on the Atrocities perpetrated by Napoleon Buonaparte. By Antonise Mordella y Sputorno. 6d.

Presume not beyond Measure. A semi-comic Letter of Advice, addressed to all the Editors of the Public Papers. By a Briton. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Lessons of the Church of England, taken from the Old Testament, and appointed to be read in the Morning Service through the year. With short Notes. Printed on a large letter, 8vo. 4s.

*** The Lessons for the evening service are printing in the same form, also accompanied with notes.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Humphries; preached at Hammersmith, Oct. 9, 1808. By R. Winter: and the Address delivered at the Interment, Oct. 6, 1818. By W. Jay. 2s.

Discursory Considerations, or the Hypothesis of Dr. Mac Knight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written. By a Country Clergyman 4s. 6d.

Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. With a practical Comment upon each Article. By S. Wix, A. M. 8vo. 8s.

A View of the Progress, Origin, and Diversity of Heathen Worship, antecedently to the Christian Revelation. By T. Thomas. 4s.

Puritanism revived; or Methodism as Old as the great Rebellion; in a series of Letters, from a Curate to his Rector. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A New Picture of the Isle of Wight, illustrated with 36 Plates. By W. Cook, 8vo. 18s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum;
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Vice-patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. President, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thirteen vice-presidents. Treasurers, Ambrose Martin, Esq. Mr. John Stephenson, Secretary, Mr. N. Meredith, Mount Street, Lambeth.

The sole object of this Institution is to distribute Bibles among the Sailors and Soldiers of the British Navy and Army. It took its rise in the year 1780, and, by the aid of annual subscriptions, benefactions, and collections at various churches, it has been enabled to distribute upwards of 40,000 Bibles, and a large number of Testaments: with which two hundred and eighty of His Majesty's Ships, ninety-one Regiments, and forty-eight Garrisons and Barracks, have been supplied.

Many naval and military officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have, from time to time, made applications to the Society; and have, in the most satisfactory manner, expressed their approbation of its design. From their own observation they have testified their conviction, that the Holy Scriptures, which teach men to be faithful servants to God, would teach them also to be faithful servants to their king and their country: instructing them "to be strong and of good courage, to fear God and honour the king." They have therefore expressed their earnest desire to have the Bible put into the hands of their men.

For several years this Institution was amply supported; but at present, it is greatly to be regretted, that, in consequence of the death of many of its most liberal supporters, its funds have so far declined, as to have become very inadequate to its benevolent purposes.

The claims of gratitude to our Sailors and Soldiers are great and commanding. We are indebted to them, under the providence of God, for our safety, our peace and domestic enjoyments; which are purchased by their exertions. The maintenance of our laws, liberty and religion; our freedom from attack, invasion, and civil tumult; and our very existence as a nation; are all preserved to us by the valour, the dangers, the wounds, the blood, and the lives, of these brave and generous men.

Where then is the Briton who loves his king and his country, who will not cordially lend his aid to put the Bible into the hands of their intrepid defenders, and who will not add his prayers that the Divine blessing may attend the gift?

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A Subscription of One Guinea per annum constitutes a Governor of this Society, and a Benefaction of not less than Ten Guineas a Governor for Life.

The mode of application to this Society for Bibles and Testaments shall be through the medium of the Chaplain, or an Officer, in the Navy or Army, or some Clergyman resident in the neighbourhood, directed to the Secretary for the time being; and all books shall be sent free of expense from London, or by one of the Society's Agents at the different Sea Ports, near which the Ships and Regiments may be stationed.

The distribution of Bibles and Testaments in the Navy, does not exceed the proportion of one book to ten individuals; but a larger proportion, under peculiar circumstances, may be permitted in the Army.

The following Ships, Regiments, &c. have been supplied with 706 Bibles and 106 Testaments, from Lady-day 1806, to Lady-day 1807. *Ships.*—Blanche, Hecla, Resolution, Falcon, Leveret, Spitfire, Monarch, Vesuvius, Thescus, Repulse, Hindostan.——30th Regiment.—*Garrisons.*—St. Helena, Pendennis, Royal Marines at Chatham.

Finances, Lady-Day, 1807.

To Balance in the Treasurers' Hands 25th March, 1806	£109	3	10
To Amount of Donations, Subscriptions, Collections, &c. from March 25, 1806, to March 25, 1807	424	2	8
	£533	6	6
By Cash paid for Bibles, Binding, Packing, Carriage, and other incidental Expenses to March 25, 1807	345	5	1
Balance in Treasurers' hands, March 25, 1807	£188	1	5

We hope that the support bestowed on this Institution, will appear, by the next annual statement, to have been increased. We observe, with pleasure, that two donations, only, amount to £300.

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HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

Letter from a Minister, dated Youghall, Sept. 21, 1808.

The Sunday-School in this place has increased to 118 children: among whom I have distributed all Dr. Watts's Divine Songs which I brought with me; and some of the children have learnt them through; but many are still destitute of them. I should be obliged to the Society to send me more of them, and also of Dr. Doddridge's Principles of Religion in Verse. I am also in want of Testaments, and shall soon be without Bibles. The children bring me their odd halfpence, to save them till they raise two shillings, when I give them a Bible; which, I think, is a better plan with the children, than to distribute them *gratis*. I have likewise put some in a shop, to be sold to the country people. In the day-school, we have 140 children.—A Society-School was begun the 12th of last month in the house of a Quaker. Last week there was a public meeting of the subscribers to the Lancastrian Free-School in this town, and a new committee formed, with power to organize the school in the best manner, in this committee there are the mayor, three clergymen, the priest, two or three Quakers, some other gentlemen, and myself.

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MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Disbursements from June 1, 1807, to June 1, 1808.

Mission to Otaheite	£320	6	6
Ditto to the South of Africa	662	1	0
Ditto to the East-Indies, including Ceylon	3185	7	0
Ditto to Demarara	164	19	10
Ditto to Tobago	162	6	2
Ditto to Malta	66	5	0
The late Mission to Monte Video	90	0	0
Mission to the Jews	258	0	0
Missionary Seminary at Gosport	204	2	3
Extra Expences incurred by the Students	16	14	0
Printing, &c. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress, in French	60	9	0
Books, &c. for sundry Missions	254	14	0
Religious Tracts for ditto	47	12	9
Expences Anniversary Services	27	11	3
Maps	9	9	9
Carriage of Books bequeathed by the late Rev. Mr. Winter	11	19	0
Travelling Expences of Revs. Messrs. Campbell, Collison, and Frey, during their Tours	214	13	5
Disbursements by Rev. Mr. Burder, Sec.	99	11	8
D. Langton, Under Secretary, Salary and Disbursements	156	18	7
Thomas Lee, Collector	44	0	0
Advanced on Account of Rev. Mr. Forsyth, Missionary in the East-Indies:—to be repaid	50	0	0
Legacy Duty on £50, bequeathed by Mrs. Wright	3	6	0
Charges, Packets, Postages,	47	13	1
Total Disbursements	£7258	5	3

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DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE.

Thursday, Dec. 1, a new drama, called *Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark*, from the pen of Mr. *Monk* Lewis, was performed for the first time.——*Dramatis Personæ*:

Benvolio (Viceroy)	Mr. Siddons.
The Marquis Caprara	Mr. Powell.
Father Celestino (Prior)	Mr. Wroughton.
Venoni (a Novitiate)	Mr. Elliston.
Father Jeronymo	Mr. Holland.
Father Michael	Mr. De Camp.
Father Anactasio	Mr. Cooke.
Father Nicolo	Mr. Maddocks.
Benedetto, viceroy's steward	Mr. Penley.
Marchioness of Caprara	Mrs. Powell.
Josepha	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Teresa	Mrs. Sparks.

Grandees of Messina, Monks, Maskers, Fishermen, Servants, &c.—The scene lies at Messina, in the island of Sicily.

Fable.—Venoni, a young Sicilian nobleman, was on the point of marriage with Josepha, when her parents were obliged to visit the court of Naples. During their absence, Josepha was placed in a convent, where, it was reported, she shortly after sickened and died. Grief for her loss for a time robbed Venoni of his senses; and on his recovery he entered the monastery of St. Mark's, which was only separated by a party-wall from the convent of the Ursulines, in which Josepha was said to have expired. At this period the piece commences—Venoni is on the eve of pronouncing his vows; when father Michael gives him a letter from the abbess to the prior of St. Mark's, which explains that Celestino, the prior, had failed in an attempt upon Josepha's virtue, and that her removal from the world had been thought necessary, to prevent her divulging to her parents the infamous conduct of the abbess and her confederate. Blinded by fury, Venoni shews this letter to the prior, who says to his holy brethren, "we are all discovered"—in consequence Venoni is prevented from leaving the monastery, and confined in a subterraneous dungeon, where the preceding victim of Celestino's rage died,* after having been confined twenty years, and which the prior believes to be unknown to all except himself and his accomplices: but father Michael having suspected the existence of such a dungeon, has traced out the way to it, and hastens to apprize the viceroy: In the meanwhile, Venoni, endeavouring to escape from his prison, knocks down the party-wall, and thus breaks into the adjoining convent, and discovers his mistress, likewise in a dungeon, who had not been put to death, but closely confined; and the deliverance of both is shortly after produced by the arrival of father Michael, with the viceroy and Josepha's parents.

* * * * *

Dangle.—Excellent, i'faith!—But won't this appear *rather improbable?*

Puff.—To be sure it will; but, what the plague! a play is not to shew occurrences that happen every day; but things just so strange, that though *they never did*, they *might have happened!*—SHERIDAN.

Notwithstanding this authority, we cannot help avowing that we think the incidents of this play never did, or are ever likely to happen. There is such a mixture of horror and improbability about them that defies even all credibility; for who can believe that Celestino, the prior of St. Mark, could live on such terms of intimacy and friendship, as he is represented to do with the marchioness of Caprara, while he is keeping her daughter Josepha during the period of twelve months in a tremendously horrid subterraneous cave, lighted only by the melancholy glimmer of a sorry lamp, because she would not consent to his libidinous passion; at the same time cajoling her mother and all her friends, with the tale that she was dead and buried, in the convent of the Ursulines, in which her relations had placed her?—But this burying alive is not all: we have insanity and murder to boot, insomuch that our author again, as Shakespeare says, "waxes desperate with imagination," as he was wont to do in the MONK, and his other gloomy and most extravagant productions. His predilection for caverns, ghosts, blacks, and other strange auxiliaries to his muse, had fortified us in the expectation of witnessing something not to be met with every day, either in castle, cloister, or prison; but notwithstanding this, the denouement of Venoni, is so horrid and improbable, and the pantomime atrocity so very glaring, that it excited the universal disgust of the audience; and, like them, we more than once wished the curtain would fall to relieve us from terror, no one could give credit to.

The noise and confusion was so great at the latter end of the piece that we could not by any means discover what became of the prior and his holy brotherhood, who were all represented to be villains alike, in compliment,

* On the recital of the fate of this victim to the rage of Celestino, we certainly expected something very terrible to follow, from the author's well known taste for the terrific and marvellous; in truth we began to pity the audience, and the lines of the Poet, describing a dead man and another audience, immediately came into our recollection.

> The dead man gave a groan.....
> They groan'd, they stir'd, they all uprose,
> Nor spoke, nor mov'd their eyes:
> Had it been strange, e'en in *this* play,
> To have seen *that* dead man rise?

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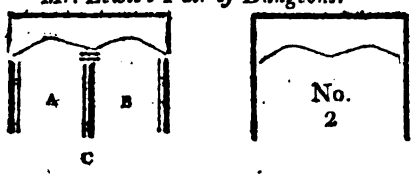
we suppose, to the reigning sentiment lately in vogue in France (that all priests are rogues) whence this piece derives its origin. It is taken from the French drama entitled *Les Victimes Cloîtrées*, which was performed at Paris with great success; and when it is considered how forcibly it attacks the monks, we cannot in the least be surprised, as that order of people has been, by the fashionable philosophical currency, subjected to the most unmanly attacks of writers who chose to level their sarcasm and illiberality at them when they had not even the privilege of defending themselves from *la liberté et l'égalité*.

The audience manifested great disapprobation; and much must be curtailed to ensure it even a short run; the third act can never remain on the stage, in its present state. A most ridiculous masquerade scene helped to lengthen the play without producing any other effect, than that of adding weight to what was already too heavy; although like the comic wit of the piece it was intended to lighten it. *Apropos*, of this wit the following is a specimen: the scene, as our readers have already been informed, lies at Messina; Benedetto says, "If I were a senator I would "have *an act of parliament* to prevent fat "people from walking out in the dog days." —In fact the humourous parts of the play produced no laughter; but it would be doing great injustice to the author not to avow that the language of the serious parts is in general highly creditable to him, eliciting fine sentiments, finely expressed. When it is published we shall notice some of those passages which struck us as particularly worthy of attention.

We present our readers with a slight representation of the situation of the hero and heroine in the last scene, by which they will be enabled to judge of its probability. Such of them who have been abroad will be surprised to see a convent and a monastery so nigh each other, and perhaps may exclaim, as a highly distinguished foreigner did to us, on viewing this exhibition: *Diantre, nous autres, nous n'avons jamais vu pareille chose dans le monde—mais, croyez-vous que John Bull l'avalera?*

Mr. Lewis's Pair of Dungeons.



EXPLANATION.

A. Josepha's dungeon, in the convent of the Ursulines, where she has been confined one year; this unfortunate lady appears only in this last scene.—B. Venoni's dungeon in the monastery of St. Mark.—This pair of dungeons fills the whole front of the stage.

C. The party-wall that divides the two dungeons, and which is knocked down by the exertions of Venoni—a feat we believe not to have been equalled since the days of Guy Earl of Warwick, or of Jack the Giant-killer.

No. 2. represents the dungeons after the exertions of Signor Venoni's athletic powers.

Of the performers, the most prominent was Elliston, who pourtrayed the character of Venoni with an interest and ability, which fairly entitled him to the applause he received. His industry has more than once reminded us of the just observation Garrick made to one of our friends: "If the performers, said he, would only be industrious, and apply that time to the study of their profession which they do to taverns and dissipation, you would have much better acting than you have; AND THE MORAL CHARACTER OF PLAYERS RETRIEVED; for my part, to preserve my reputation, I assure you that I am obliged to devote all my time to my profession." From appearance, Elliston seems to be closely following this advice; if so, he need not doubt of success; and what is still more in his favour, he may bid defiance to those reptiles about the press (hinted at in page 580 of our present volume), who praise or abuse in proportion to the plunder they do or do not obtain, and whose base prostitution frequently makes good bad, and bad worse; to borrow a phrase from Owen Feltham's Resolves, —"their foolish sentences drop upon paper "set folly on a hill, and are a monument "to make their infamy eternal."

* * * * * *

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, the author, in consequence of the marked disapprobation of the audience, desired it to be announced that he would withdraw the piece, to write an entire new third act.—On the same morning appeared the following paid for puff, in a diurnal print:

"Indeed, this new drama seems to unfold new beauties every successive representation. It was disputed, however, which had more admirers, Venoni, or Love in a Tub; the latter certainly appeared universally to please."

Thus it appears that a contemptible dance has *universal* admirers, while Venoni, notwithstanding *its new beauties every night*, is left in the minority, and obliged to be written over again!—Surely this is a strange way of puffing, and worthy only *modern* managers, modern authors, and modern newspapers.

* * * * * *

Monday, Dec. 12, the Drama of *Venoni*, was again brought forward, with alterations, and an entire new third act, much to the credit of the author and to the improvement of the piece; as some part of the improbability has

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been done away, *although Ludovico,* THE DEAD MAN, *has really been brought to life,* as our readers will perceive by the following account of the new third act.

It opens with a view of the inside of an awful subterraneous dungeon, where Celestino and his confederates determine to fix the last abode of Venoni, whom they convey thither. There Venoni meets the Monk Ludovico, (spoken of in the play, as dying, after having been confined 20 years, in the vaults of the monastery) and informs him, that he has discovered an outlet that leads to the convent, but that the door to the passage is strongly bolted; this door, Venoni, by means of a bar found in his dungeon, breaks down, and thereby escapes. The next scene discovers the Abbess and Cœlestino consulting about the future disposal of Josepha, and concludes with his determination to possess her. Josepha is then brought blindfolded into a dungeon, near the hall of the convent, and left, as if to be confined there for ever; when suddenly, after a solemn symphony on the organ, the scene draws and discovers the Abbess with her sister companions in the hall, which is finely illuminated and prepared for a banquet; here, while the Abbess is persuading Josepha to listen to Celestino's designs, Venoni breaks in, and recognizing Josepha, endeavours to carry her off, but is prevented by the entrance of Celestino and his party; who, while parting the lovers, is himself surprised by the entrance of Father Michael, with the Viceroy, and a party of guards at one door, and the father and mother of Josepha through another door of the convent: and the piece concludes.

This alteration was received with much applause, particularly by those who, like ourselves, had witnessed the ridiculous exhibition of a pair of dungeons, the party-wall, and its demolition. But the denouement would have been rendered still more complete if the *ci-devant* dead man, Ludovico, had been introduced in the last scene, and confronted with his infamous superior, Celestino.

* * * * * *

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Monday, Dec. 5, we descended by thirteen steep steps into the cavern of this theatre, gelep'd the pit, not for our own pleasure—for we have never entered it with that sensation since the death of the smothered victims, to whose sad manes the managers and proprietors have never elevated, by way of monument, any barrier against similar accidents, notwithstanding the catastrophes of Sadler's Wells, and Covent-Garden theatre,—our duty to the Panorama therefore led us to report on the new farce entitled the *School for Authors,* of which the following are the Dramatis Personæ:

Diaper	Mr. Munden.
Cleveland	Mr. Brunton.
Wormwood	Mr. Farley.
Frank	Mr. Jones.
Jeffry	Mr. Davenport.
Jane (Niece to Diaper)	Miss Norton.
Susan	Mrs. Gibbs.

Fable.—The whole of the business of this piece turns on the strange infatuation which possesses Diaper, a wealthy tradesman, of being esteemed a dramatic writer of eminence; to establish this character he has constructed a tragedy called *Gunpowder Treason,* or, *the Fifth of November,* for the success of which being very anxious, he prevails upon Cleveland, a young man of liberal acquirements, to acknowledge the new piece coming out to be his.—Cleveland accedes to this, desirous of recommending himself as the professed admirer of his niece, Jane, an accomplished girl, who is also attached to him, but whose hand Diaper is determined to bestow upon no one but a man of genius. *Gunpowder Treason* is hissed off the stage, but a comedy performed the same night at the other house, and which is completely successful, is declared by Cleveland to be his production. On this, Diaper, glad to hush up the whole business, gives his niece to Cleveland, and the piece concludes. The auxiliary characters of Wormwood, a smashing critic, and Frank, Jeffry, and Susan, confidential servants, &c. give some variety to the picture.

This farce is said to have been written by the late Mr. Tobin; and if it were possible for us to forget the sources from whence he drew this rather improbable piece of pleasantry, it might pass as a very able effort of his genius in the farcical line. It is taken from a tale of Marmontel, anglicised in Foote's *Patron,* and from a French dramatic proverb entitled *l'Amateur;* and, lastly, from the *Critic,* of which it is so close and flagrant an imitation that *la chose saute aux yeux,* as the French say. Some of the expressions and characters, are merely "disfigured, as beg-"gars do stolen children, to make them pass "for their own."—Diaper from the Minories is another Sir Fretful; Wormwood is Sneer, and poor Susan an ignorant kind of Mrs. Dangle. Frank, Diaper's *footman* is certainly not in the *Critic,*—yet, like Dangle, he is represented to be a judge of dramatic literature—he is, moreover, a writer of criticisms, and a *Reviewer.* Diaper, is performed by Munden, who substituted mummery and oaths for that superior kind of acting, we have so frequently witnessed in the Sir Fretful Plagiary of the inimitable Parsons. Frank, the footman, was ably supported by Jones—this character seems to have been designed by the author as a vehicle to ridicule the writers of criticisms on the drama in the newspapers; and when we reflect on the trash that issues from

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the press, under this title, we cannot be surprised that it should have excited the author's bile, or been offensive to other persons of common sense.

The intention, the language, and the wit of the *School for Authors*, are highly creditable to its lamented author, on whose account we had occasion to regret (in noticing his elegant production of *The Curfew*, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1230) his being snatched from the enjoyment of witnessing the success of the efforts of his muse.—However, we are happy to do justice to his memory, in affirming that he never meant the character of Diaper to be degraded by such vollies of oaths as his representative emits; they could be expected only from the very refuse of society, lost to all the blandishments of decency and civilization. The managers should not suffer the genius of any author to be so calumniated and defamed, nor their patent theatres turned into *Schools for Swearing!*

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A LITTLE TRUTH FROM THE FRENCH.

The following article, literally translated from the Paris Paper, entitled the *Journal de l'Empire*, of the 8th November, we submit to our readers, as an excellent dissertation on the subject of which it treats, leaving them to make their own comments on so singular a production—but requesting their reference for comparison to the note below, extracted from the Panorama of August 1807, Vol. IV, page 924.

It is some years since we heard a songstress of most transcendant and extraordinary powers. Certainly we cannot have forgotten Madame Catalani—that virtuosa, who has at this period no rival on the immense theatres of Europe, and who to sweetness and grace, unites whatever the organs of harmony can possess, of rapidity of execution, brilliancy, and energy. After having been the delight of Paris, in various concerts, which constantly attracted crowds, though never were sweet sounds sold at a higher price, Madame Catalani was called to London, the country, where *they judge ill*, but *pay well*; *where they are prodigal of gold, to extraordinary talents, more from ostentation than from sentiment.* This singer found on her arrival many of the Cognoscenti, whom *chance* seemed to have assembled in this country for the *express purpose* of rendering her triumph the greater. She has conquered the Billingtons, the Storaces; and never, for an instant, was her victory doubtful. She was called to England on *speculation*, and they *measured* the superiority of the singer by the number of auditors she attracted. The evening of her *debut*, the house was filled long before the commencement of the piece; *a thing astonishing in England*, where in general they go late to the Theatre. Her famous air, "Son Regina,—Je suis Reine," excited the most lively enthusiasm, and she was proclaimed the "Queen of Harmony." Every evening of her appearance, her court was constantly the most numerous, and the most brilliant that ever had been seen in a country *where interest* has continually *attracted talents.* By an unusual privilege, *granted only to retain her*, they permitted her to sing at several concerts, to go to different cities, such as Bath, Oxford, Cambridge. Her Benefits were astonishing, and everywhere she reaped *a prolific harvest of guineas. She departed laden with the spoils of England.* She proved herself indeed the Queen of Song, by her "Regina;" and never were contributions more willingly paid, with greater eagerness, with more ardour. *The country where they make fortunes is the best for artists; but when their fortunes are made, they chuse to spend them in the country where they have lived with most comfort.* Honoured during her stay in France with the most flattering marks of the munificence of the *great* Napoleon, *it was towards the happy climate subjected to his empire, that Madame Catalani turned her eyes.*—It is in the country of glory, and the arts, among the most polished people in the universe, in the midst of society the most refined, that *she proposes to enjoy the fruits of her talents.*—She never can forget that France established her reputation, and that it was the first foundation of *the fortune she has acquired in England.*—*The approbation of Frenchmen, however, is more honourable to the artist than the gold of England.*—*Journal de L'Empire, Nov. 8.*

Note alluded to above.

"Our correspondent may rely on our unalterable attachment to our native Morals and Manners; we have long been aware of the evil he alludes to; it was this that prompted us to propose the utter banishment of the Italian Opera from our manly shores [the Spaniards have no Italian Opera, thank Heaven!] and the erecting of one supported by English heart of oak. The noblemen who would undertake such an establishment on the ruins of *French intrigue* and *Italian craft*, would deserve well of their country; for we have no hesitation in affirming, that if Bonaparte did not find it to suit his purpose, he would not permit us to have *his* Italian Singers or *his* French Dancers. Therefore, the sooner *his* subjects, or *his* instruments, call them what we please, are out of our country the better; *for we know that* WHEN THEY HAVE "FEATHERED THEIR NESTS" THEY WILL LEAVE US, AND LAUGH AT US—will sit themselves down in some *joli chateau*, (bought, at the twentieth part of its value, from the plunder of some noble emigrant starving for his loyalty,) and recount with mickle glee the glaring imbecilities of.... and.... and.... and.... &c."

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SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

[Continued from p. 319, Vol. V.]

Few travellers seem to consider, that the vicinity of the Austrian capital has any particular claims to a share of their attention. When they have general reason for their visit there, but being immerted in the pleasures of masquerades, balls, theatres, &c. they quit Vienna in the spring without having extended their observations to the distance of three miles beyond the barriers.

The royal seats of Schoenbrunn and Laxenburg, the numerous villas of the nobility, the banks of the majestic Danube, the richness of the scenery, and the amiable simplicity of the peasantry, have great charms for the painter, the moralist, and the man of general research.

We shall commence this article with some account of that great national work,

The Navigable Canal.

The munificence of Francis II. is peculiarly distinguished by the establishment of an inland water-communication, which was projected in the commencement of the last century. In 1719, Charles VI. declared Trieste and Fiume to be free ports, and made a harbour at Porto Re in Dalmatia. In 1726 the famous road from Carlstadt to Fiume was begun. The empress in 1752 built a mole at Trieste, which, in spite of all opposition, proved so truly advantageous to that port, that its population has doubled itself since her reign. The canal passes near the emperor's palace at Laxenburg, and its banks are ornamented with poplars. It crosses the high road to Baden, famous for its mineral waters, and proceeds on to Neustadt. The dreary waste of Steinfeld was first colonized by the empress Theresa in 1763; she caused a village to be built and peopled it with Tyrolenses. What a delight would it be to that amiable sovereign if she could see her labours rewarded as they are at present by fruitful fields, fine gardens, and a flourishing colony! The church bears a long inscription in Latin, commemorative of her patriotic spirit.

The first grand object of the projectors of this canal, [three gentlemen of Neustadt] was, to facilitate the conveyance of coal from the neighbouring mines; and by a communication with the Adriatic, not only to increase the internal commerce of the Hereditary States, but also to give to the trade of the southern provinces a decided advantage, by means of intercourse with the Danube. One of the gentlemen undertook a journey to England, to perfect himself in the knowledge of our collieries, iron-works, &c. The emperor offered himself as a partner, with his private fortune, in the speculation; and as sovereign gave it every support. Its length is about thirty-five miles. Its principal supply is a small river near Neustadt. The plane of its course inclines above three hundred feet, and is divided into fifty-two locks: the breadth of it within the lines of Vienna is above twenty-eight feet. Only vessels of the company are allowed to navigate it; they are 72 feet long by 6½ broad, and a cargo of 600 cwt is easily towed by one horse.

Oedenburg in Hungary is the point, whence one branch is to extend to Raab; and the other through the Eisenburg comitat, and inner Austria, to Oberlaybach in Carinthia. That no impediment might interrupt this great national concern, the emperor in 1799 ordered that all delinquents for minor offences, who had conducted themselves orderly and peaceably in prison, should be employed on the canal. They were brought from all parts of the empire; the company agreed to victual them, but the city magistrate was to procure them lodging.

It is to be regretted, for the sake of antiquity, that no person has undertaken to collect and register the numerous remains of ancient times which have been discovered, viz. Roman bricks and medals, fragments of statues and columns, urns, vaults with iron bars and doors, &c.

. . . . . .

We shall now beg leave to conduct the reader to the

Coal Mines at Schanerlacken.

The mansion of count Pergen, called Sebenstein, lies on our road. Some years ago it was fitted up in the true chival-resque style. The count received his visitors with all the courtliness of a cavalier, and conducted them to the armoury, which was well furnished with Teutonic insignia, arms, &c. then he led them into the great hall; where the company welcomed them by a shake of the hand, and they drank "prosperity to the brotherhood," out of a Cologne tankard, that had seen more than forty lustres. The table was covered with a cold collation and fruits, and a tame roebuck frisked about the hall claiming its pittance from the guests.

The coal mines were first discovered by a smith in the village; by pursuing a rivulet that brought coal down from the mountains, he found a very rich vein. He concealed his treasure as well as he could, and continued to supply his forge from time to time. After two years he was surprised one day by the owner of the forest, and accused of injuring his property. The affair was carried into a court of justice; the mountain was examined, and since that period the capital and its neighbourhood have been supplied with this fuel. As the miners are placed on a kind of

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military establishment, and under the greatest subordination, it was asked, who was their enemy?—"He is over and under us, day and night," exclaimed a lad; "and will grant us neither a truce nor peace. The soldier in the field sees his enemy, but ours attacks us unseen with the impetuosity of an open foe, and the treachery of an assassin." Their moral is inscribed in large characters on a door, "Do what is right, and fear no man."

There are two principal shafts; the horizontal one extends about one hundred and fifty yards, and the vertical one above one hundred and twenty. In the latter the coals are raised in tubs by a horse windlass, and the different species are properly sorted. As the miners are particularly afflicted with ague, Dr. Hoffinger, who resides here, has been very successful in curing the disorder by an electuary compounded of steel filings, bark, cascarilla, rhubarb, and rose honey.

The iron works at Pitten merit the attention of the traveller.

Laxenburg Palace.

This royal residence is far inferior to Schoenbrunn, but very attractive on account of its pure air, the fine plain in which it stands, and the extensive forests for hunting. The royal family generally pass part of the summer here, and it is famous for the signing of a treaty of peace in 1725 between Austria and Spain. It is composed of different buildings erected at various periods and for divers purposes. The old castle was erected by Albert III. in 1377, after his campaign against the Prussians; and there he ended his days. The Turks set fire to it on their retreat from Vienna in 1683, but every succeeding monarch has added some embellishment. On one side of the park stands a noble tennis-court, with glades cut through the forest; and further on is an aviary for pheasants which faces a large canal. A path to the left leads to the temple of Concord, built by Francis II. The hermitage contains two large figures of hermits, one is in the attitude of praying; and on a tablet is this inscription,—"Man, king of the earth, masterpiece of creation, quickened by the breath of God, consider thy high calling!" A flower garden surrounds the hermitage. To the left is a cell; on treading the threshold a concealed piece of mechanism causes the hermits to start up erect, and on sitting down on the seats they begin to pipe à *la Merlin*, and the couch sinks in as if it was broken; the clock also begins to chime. In the middle room is placed a stool fronting an image of St Francis; one has scarcely knelt on it before the figure opens like a pair of shutters, and a beautiful female form, under the figure of Constancy crowned with flowers, presents itself. The whole is executed in a most masterly manner.

The Fisherman's House is curiously painted with all the implements of his art; and with caricatures of the low vices of drunkenness, laziness, litigiousness, &c.——The "House of Pleasure," so termed, is full of allegorical paintings representing the Austrian character, as some think; but according to others, a satire on human life. Near the theatre is an equestrian statue of Joseph II in bronze, with the genii of Agriculture, Commerce, and Legislature, personified on the pedestal. There are various other objects which we must omit.

SCOTT'S MARMION.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Will you excuse the liberty of an obscure individual, who addresses you on the subject of reviewing? I am afraid that your Panoramic eye is sometimes dimmed by the smoke of the midnight lamp, and the great exhaustion of animal vigour; and no wonder, when we consider the intenseness of your labours!

At the time of your review of Mr. Scott's Marmion, you were not aware, perhaps, that the horrors of "Flodden Field" had been sung before. In 1774 the Rev. Mr. Lambe published a curious MS. in verse on the subject, written about the time of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of four parts, which contain nine *fits* or divisions; and the whole comprises five hundred and seventy-seven quartains. I will add a specimen, describing the death of King James:

The carcase of the king himself
Naked was left, as it was found,
The earl could not know it right,
Searching the same upon the ground.

Till the lord Dacres, at the last,
By certain signs did know the king;
His corpse into a cart being placed,
They to Newcastle did it bring.

King James's body was embalmed,
Sweet, like a king, and then was sent
To Shene in Surrey, where intombed;
Some say there is now a monument.

The notes are very interesting, and explain many obscure passages in Shakespeare. The appendices contain "The Buchanshire Tragedy, or Sir James the Ross," an historical ballad; "An old Scotch Song on the Battle of Flodden;" "The Bataile of Branxton;" "Skelton,* Laureate, against the Scottes;" and "The lamentable Complaint of King James of Scotlande, who was slayne at Scottish fielde." Yours, &c. C. W.

* Quod Skelton, Laureate, oratour to the Kynges most royal estate.

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DESCRIPTION OF LORD PENRYN'S SLATE QUARRY, NEAR BANGOR, NORTH WALES.

This quarry was the property of the late Lord Penryn. It is on the side of a lofty mountain, and within half a mile of the great post road from Capel Cerig to Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon.

This quarry may be reckoned one of the curiosities of Carnarvonshire; and any traveller taking the tour of North Wales should not omit seeing it. The solid masses of slate dug from the summit to the base are from 80 to 100 feet; and when the sun reflects its beams on its sides, it gives the finest prismatic colours imaginable. The dividing the strata of slate from the main body appears to a stranger beholding the workmen a service of danger, particularly when they are employed in splitting the rock from the summit. This is effected by a small beam fastened to the top, with two ropes at each end, on which four, five, or ix men frequently stand, a nd with their iron crows and sledge-hammers flake off the slate from the sides, in pieces from two to eight feet in thickness, and six to seven in length. In other places, the slate rock is divided by blasts from gunpowder. From the miners, the different pieces go to the persons who shape them. This is done on the spot; and when finished they are put into small waggons that hold near half a ton each, and from this are conveyed along an iron railway, which runs on a gentle declivity for two miles and a half to Port Penryn, and from thence shipped to Iraend, Scotland, and many parts of England.

The slate produced from this quarry is of a remarkably fine quality, a close texture, very light, and a bright sea-green colour in general, but some parts of the strata are a purple blue. They form them of different sizes, for the different purposes they may be used for; such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, and covering for houses. The first are prepared with a high polish, about six inches thick, and fit for the sculptor's hand, without any further trouble than his engraving: these are generally sold by the ton weight. Others, that are only half finished, to be used for stairs, horse-blocks, &c. are left in that state to be formed according to the purposes wanted, are also sold by the ton: the first are sold at about 65s. and called imperial; the latter at 30s. per ton. For the roofs of houses, three sorts are made, and go under the following descriptions: duchesses, countesses, and ladies: the first measure 24 inches by 12, and sell for £6 per thousand; the next, 20 inches by 10, and sell for £4 per thousand; and ladies, 16 inches by 8, sell for £2 per thousand. At the port of Penryn school-slates are made and framed in a complete manner for use: they are also exported in great quantities.

Having described the quarry, it would be doing injustice to the distinguished taste of Lady Penryn to pass over in silence her beautiful cottage, which, by her polite attention, is allowed to be seen by every person travelling this part of Wales. It is simply elegant; a fine lawn before the house extends to the rapid river Ogwin; and immediately opposite, the slate quarry, screened by a stupendous mountain at the back, gives this place a most romantic appearance. The walks in the domain are laid out with uncommon taste; and on the summit of a high rock, which bends its craggy brow over the Ogwin, the view is prodigiously grand. Near the foot of the hill is a great fall of water, over large rocks, roots of trees, &c. and would make one of the richest studies possible for any artist to take his subject from. Lady Penryn has fixed on this rock several seats, formed of wood painted like mushrooms, that have a most novel and whimsical appearance. About a mile from the cottage is the farm. This also lays claim to the visitor's attention, as being the completest thing of the kind in Wales. The poultry-yard, pig-styes, dairies, and all the offices, are composed entirely of highly polished slate; and water is laid into every division in such abundance, as makes the poultry and pigs superior to those that in general are to be met with. Her ladyship has fitted up two rooms in this farm, where the family frequently dines. The cottage is called Ogwin Bank; and the stables, stairs of the cottage, &c. are all made of slate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Objects of the Royal Institution are the advancement and diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the application of Experimental Science to the purposes of life.

For attaining these ends it has been provided with a spacious Theatre for the delivery of Public Lectures; with a Chemical Laboratory for the pursuit of new useful Investigations; with a collection of Specimens in Mineralogy and Geology for the use of Students in these Sciences; with an Apparatus Room containing the Instruments necessary for Mechanical and Physical Investigations, and Models of useful Inventions; with a Library of Reference, and Reading Rooms containing the Monthly Publications and daily Newspapers.

In the Theatre, Annual Courses of Lectures are delivered on the most useful branches of Experimental Science, by the Professors to the Institution; and Lecturers are engaged from time to time, in different branches of general Science, Literature, and the Fine

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Arts. The names of the Lecturers and the subjects are notified in the weekly cards sent round to the Members.

The following Arrangements are made for the present Year:

The Lectures on Experimental Chemistry, Electro-Chemical Science, and Geology, are delivered by H. Davy, Esq. Sec. R. S.

Those on Mechanical Philosophy, by William Allen, Esq. F. R. S.

Those on Astronomy, by John Pond, Esq. F. R. S.

Those on Botany, by James Edward Smith, M. D. Pres. Lin. Soc. and F. R. S.

Those on History and Poetry, by the Rev. W. Crowe, Public Orator in the University of Oxford.

Those on Music, by Mr. Samuel Wesley.

Those on Perspective, by Mr. John George Wood.

In the Laboratory, which is under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, and which is open to any scientific persons who may propose important chemical investigations, series of experiments are continually carried on; Minerals and substances likely to be useful in Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, are analysed, and researches tending to the progress of useful discovery prosecuted; of the results of these many have been already published, particularly Researches upon Tanning, the Principles of Electrical Decomposition, and the Nature of the Alkalies and the Earths. In this Laboratory there is now constructing, in consequence of the liberal Contributions of a few Individuals, a Voltaic Apparatus of great power, which will soon be brought into use, and which will ascertain how far the analytical operations of this new and extraordinary instrument can be extended and applied to useful purposes.

The Collection of Minerals is arranged according to the latest Geological and Mineralogical Discoveries, and is open every Monday and Wednesday, from 12 to 3 o'Clock, to those Proprietors and Subscribers who may be desirous of studying Mineralogy and Geology. The specimens have names affixed to them, and the order is such, that all the different classes may be examined with the greatest quickness and facility.

The Model Room (though the Apparatus is as yet in an imperfect state) contains many useful Instruments, and their number is constantly increasing.

The Library of Reference is open every day except Sunday, and Monday, from 10 o'Clock, till 4. It contains upwards of 12,000 volumes of the best Authors and Editions in every branch of Science and Literature, with alphabetical and systematical Catalogues thereof, and attendance is always given, by which any of the books are immediately procured.

The Reading Rooms are open every day except Sunday, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 11 o'clock at night. They contain the most respectable new publications, with all the scientific and literary Journals both Foreign and English; the English, Scotch, and Irish Newspapers, and such Foreign ones as can be obtained.

There are five Classes of Members who compose this Institution: the first Class consists of Proprietors whose number is limited, and is now full.

The second Class consists of Life Subscribers, who are entitled to all the advantages of the Lectures, Public Experiments, Library and Reading Rooms for Life, by paying Thirty Guineas; or by paying Three Guineas annually.

The third Class consists of Annual Subscribers, who are entitled to the same privileges as the Subscribers for Life, but from year to year only, on paying for such year Four Guineas, and who are at liberty to withdraw their names on giving notice thereof on or before the 31st of December, in the current year.

The fourth Class consists of Subscribers to the Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and the Collection of Mineralogy and Geology: the Subscription for this Department of the Institution is Two Guineas annually, and the same Regulations prevail as in the third Class, with respect to the periods of Subscription.

Ladies may belong to any of these Classes of Subscribers.

Ladies subscribing Two Guineas each, are admitted to all the Public Lectures, and to the Collection of Mineralogy and Geology; and any Lady subscribing Four Guineas may introduce any one of her unmarried Daughters; and for every additional Guinea any one more of her unmarried Daughters.

Gentlemen must be proposed as Candidates in any of the Classes by Members of the Royal Institution; and Ladies desirous of becoming Subscribers must be recommended by Ladies, who are Proprietors or Subscribers, the list of whose names may be seen at the Royal Institution.

There are two Terms for Lectures, one from Dec. 10 to March 1; the other from March 10 to July 1. The privileges of Annual Subscribers close on the 10th of March of the year ensuing that in which they have subscribed; but Annual Subscribers whose names are proposed between Dec. 10 and March 10, are considered as entitled to their privileges till March 10, the following year.

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BRIEF NARRATIVE OF MY CAPTIVITY AMONG THE LADRONES; WITH OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THOSE PIRATES.

On the 13th of August 1806, I sailed from Bombay as first mate of the Tay country ship, bound for China, Wm. Greg, master. After a tedious passage through the Mindora Sea, we arrived at St. John's on the south coast of China, Nov. 29; next day a fishing boat came off to ask if we wanted an outside pilot. Capt. Greg offered the fishermen 70 dollars if they would attend with their boats and conduct us to Macao Roads; they insisted on receiving 100 dollars, which capt. G. would not give. Two of them came on board, and seeing we had only two guns, observed, that did the Ladrones know our weak state, they would attack, and no doubt carry us. We informed them that though we had only two carriage guns we had plenty of small arms. Soon after they went away, and stood towards St. John's.

We kept turning to windward with light N.E. winds anchoring occasionally. Dec. 6, being at anchor about four miles west of the little Ladrone, a large Junk stood down from the northward, right towards us. Capt. G. looking at her through a glass, observed, that she was a war Junk; but whether a Mandarin, or Ladrone, he could not say; though I am since well aware she must have been the latter. At the same time he gave orders for a gun to be loaded, and the small arms to be got on deck, which we fired, to see if they were in order; on this the Junk hauled her wind, and stood to the N.W. between the islands.

At six P.M. of the same day came to an anchor, about one mile and a half below Kow-how Point. As we were at some distance from Macao, and the second mate was rather unwell, capt. G. desired that I would, at daylight in the morning, get the cutter out, and make the best of my way to Macao, in order to get a pilot off as soon as possible, and a *compadore* with provisions, of which we were very short.

On the the 7th at sunrise I left the ship, in the cutter, with six Lascars, having with us two muskets. About half past seven A.M. having pulled a little to windward of Kow-how Point, came to an anchor, to step the boat's masts. The tide at strong ebb. Observed several vessels of different sizes coming from the northward, which I then imagined to be fishermen; though I found afterwards they were Ladrones. One Junk in particular, seemed to be coming from Macao, she being then some way inside of Cabaretta Point.

Having stepped the masts and weighed, pulled and sailed, towards Macao, with a light breeze. Being about two-thirds of the way between Kow-how and Cabaretta Points, the Junk before-mentioned stood towards us, as near to the wind as she could. Observed a boat put off from alongside her, which pulled towards us, and which I imagined to be a compadore boat. On her coming closer, observed she was full of people; and as I was loading a musket, they fired a gun at us from their bow. As we were pulling towards each other, we closed almost immediately, when they boarded us. They stabbed one of my men in the back; and one of them made a blow at me with his sword; I jumped overboard to avoid the blow. They shortly afterwards took me up, and the tide having by this time set the boat alongside the Junk, they ordered us to go on board of her. She mounted eight carriage guns, six pounders.

I was immediately plundered of all I had about me, and from the information of one of them that understood a little English, I gathered that we were prisoners to the Ladrones. They questioned us very closely as to the force of the ship. I informed them, that she mounted twenty guns, larger than theirs; and had one hundred and fifty men. I cautioned the Lascars, if questioned separately to say the same: for I was much afraid, lest they should attack the ship, which the single junk would infallibly have overpowered; the Tay having no other arms than the two guns, and six muskets, two of which were in the boat with me; and as to ammunition for the guns, she had but 11 cartridges, with a quantity of musket cartridges.

They immediately bore up, and stood down the Typa; two other Ladrone Junks having now joined them, in about three hours after, came to an anchor at Lunpakow; where were several others. On the 8th it blew a heavy gale and was remarkably cold; I desired the man who spoke a little English, to inform the captain of the Junk, that I suffered much from the cold; and would thank him to order the person who had taken my great coat, to return it; which he did, but it was stript of all its buttons.

On the 9th I was sent on board the Junk in which the chief of the flag resided; but the Lascars were kept on board the Junk which captured us. The chief's Junk mounted ten guns, of which two were long eighteen pounders, the rest six and nine pounders. On the 10th, by the interpretation of a Malay, one of those taken with me in the boat, who understood a little Chinese, I learned that the Ladrones demanded three thousand dollars for our ransom. On this I wrote two letters for Canton; one to Messrs Baring and Co. who were agents to the ship; the other to capt. Greg informing them of my unfortunate situation, and of the sum demanded for our enlargement: these, I have every reason to

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believe, the fishermen to whom they were entrusted destroyed.

On the 11th a Chinese came on board, who understood English; he informed me that the Ladrones demanded ten thousand dollars for our ransom, which if not given they would murder us. He offered, if I would write to capt. G. to pay him ten dollars, to carry letters to Whampoa. I accordingly wrote again to Mr. Baring, requesting his assistance.

December 14, an Armenian was brought on board, who spoke Moors; he had been captured by them about 17 months before, in a Portuguese brig, from Manilla to Macao, in which he was passanger. He partly relieved me from my apprehension of being murdered; he remained on board till the 24th, when he was sent to look at some wounded men in another Junk, as he had before assisted in one or two cures.

On the 15th we weighed and made sail, in company with about 70 sail of Ladrone vessels; and stood to the N. E. between the islands. On the 18th we anchored at a place called by the Ladrones Wong-chong-chow, where they attacked two places defended by forts; neither of which they carried. I did not see the attack; as the Junk of the chief seldom or never fights, but when attacked.

January 11, 1807, three Ladrone Junks came from off Macao, sent by the man who had captured us, to bring me to him, saying that the Mandarins would pay the ransom, they having now raised it to thirty thousand dollars, which at first I could scarcely credit. On the 13th I arrived on board the other Junk, where I was more certainly informed that thirty thousand dollars were insisted on; they also alleged, that it was not the English who were to pay this sum, but the Mandarins, by order of the viceroy of Canton. And they informed me, that four men belonging to the Mandarins of Macao, had been with them to say, that the Mandarins would pay our ransom; inquired how much they wanted, and where I was. They were told, that the above-mentioned sum was requisite; and that I was on board a Junk to the eastward. These men desired I might be sent for; and promised to pay the sum required. The truth of these circumstances were confirmed to me by the Armenian.

The Ladrone captain then ordered that I should write to the Mandarins, and tell them, that if the ransom did not come in three days, he would murder us *all*.

Not knowing how to address them, I wrote to Mr. Drummond, informing him of the above particulars, requesting, should what I had heard be true, he would be good enough to use his influence with the Mandarins to hasten our relief; should it be false, I had no hopes, unless the hon. Company took pity on my unfortunate situation; at the same time, stating, that I was continually threatened with death. Mr. Drummond could not have received this letter, having left China before it was written, and I know not whether it fell into the hands of any other gentleman.

Among the captures made daily, there was taken on the 18th a small Mandarin boat, with four men in it, one of whom was brought aboard the junk I was in. Their cruelty to him, as also to another which I shall mention hereafter, has made an indelible impression on my mind. He was nailed to the deck through his feet, with large nails; then beat with four rattans twisted together, till he vomited blood; and after remaining some time in this state, he was taken on shore and cut to pieces. The others I believe were treated in a similar manner.

On the 19th, I received a letter from capt. Greg, dated 28th December, informing me, that 500 dollars were offered for our ransom; and that if the Ladrones refused to deliver us up, vengeance would be taken on them. Capt. G's. letter was accompanied by one addressed to J. W. Roberts, Esq. desiring him to pay the above sum, on our being brought to Macao. I informed the Ladrones of what was offered by my commander, who had sailed by this time; and that I had no money of my own, but they still continued to think that the Mandarins would release me. For my own part, I much doubted it, and wrote by the bearer of the foregoing, to Mr. Roberts, desiring he would be good enough to answer my letter, and inform me of the truth of what I had heard concerning the Mandarins requesting, should it not be true, that he would inform Mr. Drummond that the threat used against them, had produced no other effect than their threats to murder us, should such vengeance be attempted: as this was the case, I begged that no force might be used, but that I might be left to my wretched fate; until I could either make my escape, or receive assistance from England. I also requested, that a few cloths might be sent me, as I suffered much from the cold. Shortly after there came another man from the Mandarins, offering, as I was told, the sum of 5,000 dollars for our ransom; which they refused, insisting now on 25,000, besides other things.

The next day there was taken a Canton chop boat, in which were 22 passengers, going to Macao, several of whom spoke English. With one of them, named Afoo, an intelligent man, I soon formed a friendship, which afforded me no small consolation during the rest of my captivity. Sometimes we would bewail together our hard fate, which had thrown us into the hands of cruel pirates; at others, we encouraged each other with the hopes of obtaining our release. The Ladrones now passed over to Wong-chong-chow, to keep their new year.

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The Armenian now begged to be sent to the Junk he was before on board of, which they complied with, as he had cured those who were either slightly wounded, or had sores: for which services he not only received no recompence, but was worse treated than before. On the 7th or 8th of Feb. I wrote, at the desire of Afoo, a letter to Mr. Beale, requesting he would be good enough to lend him 200 dollars to complete the sum demanded for his ransom. At the same time, informed him of my own distressed situation; beseeching him to make it known to my countrymen, and receive whatever they might think proper to contribute for my relief; in doing which he would lay me under infinite obligations.

After passing a few days of the new year at Wong-chong-chow, we left it, to go near to Macao. Nothing particular happened for some time; except that the Ladrones often wished me to write to the British gentlemen at Macao, and Canton, requesting their assistance. I always informed them, that I was unacquainted with any of them; never having been at China before. They threatened if I did not get released shortly that they would put me to a cruel death, unless I assisted them in working their guns; of this I constantly told them I knew nothing, as I belonged to a merchant man, and not a ship of war. They persisted, however, in asserting that this could not be the case.

Here I must not forget to mention the kind treatment Afoo and myself experienced from the purser of the Junk in which we were:—This man had been taken by the Ladrones about three years before; and not having money to ransom himself, accepted of the situation he then held; in hopes one day or other to obtain his enlargement. He often invited us to come and sit in his cabin; and one evening, when we were there altogether, talking about our unfortunate situation, we swore to each other, that the one who might first get released, should use every exertion in his power to procure the release of the other. Afoo was the fortunate man; having by the generous assistance of Mr. Beale, completed the sum wanted for his freedom, which he obtained on the 22d Feb. having been just a month in the hands of the Ladrones; he repeated his assurances of making every possible effort for my enlargement, and I embraced this opportunity of writing to the British gentlemen at Canton and Macao soliciting their assistance. About this time, the Ladrone captain who had taken me, left the vessel he was in, to take the command of another, and smaller; which arose from the following circumstances:

On board a small vessel two men had been laying a plan to run away, but being overheard, and information given to the captain, they were immediately flogged, and put in irons; he then brought them on board to the chief of the squadron (who was the captain just alluded to) desiring that they might be put to death. This the chief would not allow: on which the captain, and some of the people of the small Junk, got their arms, and insisted that their request should be complied with. The chief still refusing, a fray began; when the captain and his people were driven to their boats, one or two of them wounded. On account of this behaviour, the captain was obliged to leave the Ladrones; and the chief, on consulting their Gods respecting a successor to him, found himself called upon to give up his own vessel, and to take the command of a smaller one; which was done accordingly.

March 1st. Received a letter from Afoo, with some clothes, which were sent by Mr. Beale; but before I had time to acknowledge the receipt of them, the Ladrones got under weigh, and stood to the southward, passing at a short distance from 2 or 300 sail of Mandarins, and salt boats coming from the westward; and in two or three days we came to Satye. Here they hauled their vessels on shore, and cleaned their bottoms; I was on shore at this place, for about an hour, being the first time since my capture.

At this place, a man was put to death, with circumstances as I was told of peculiar horror. Being fixed upright, his belly was cut open, and his heart taken out, which they afterwards soaked in spirits, and eat.—The dead body I saw myself. I am well assured that this shocking treatment is frequently practiced, in the case of persons who having annoyed the Ladrones in a vigorous manner, unfortunately fall into their hands.

From this place, we sailed to Tyhoo: where I was ordered aboard the small Junk commanded by the chief of the squadron. Sailed thence, in company with five Junks, leaving several others lying there; three days afterwards they joined us, and I was informed by the Lascars, that they had met with some Mandarin vessels, had engaged them, and taken a small one which they burned, heaving every person overboard. We now kept beating to the N. E. between the islands, and the next day again parted company.

One evening, about sun set, saw two Chin Chew Junks to which they gave chase. The force of the Ladrones was 4 large and 3 small vessels. They attacked the first they came up with; and after some time, finding she was too heavy for them, they took the guns out of one of the small vessels, and

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made a fire ship of her. They laid her alongside the Chin Chew Junk, to windward; and then set fire to the train, in doing which one of the Ladrone Junks was much burnt. She burnt very well; but, there being little wind, and the Junk's mainsail being on the opposite side, there was nothing that could take fire, except the hull; from which in about ten minutes they got her shoved off. The Ladrones seeing this gave the Junk a few more shot, and stood from her. Two days after, as we were lying between the islands in company with three other Ladrone vessels, we saw in the forenoon several Mandarin Junks making all sail towards us, with a force consisting of 22 large Junks.

In the evening fell in with 14 sail, small and large, of the Ladrones; and came to an anchor at the back of an island. The next morning got under weigh, and stood to the N. E; at about 8 A. M saw the Mandarins at anchor, in shore of us, who shortly after got under weigh, and though much superior in force to the Ladrones, they never attempted to get near them. The Ladrones turning to windward, 3 leagues off; and the Mandarins close in shore, the former appearing neither to seek an engagement nor to avoid one.

About 4 P. M. the Mandarins went between the islands. The Ladrones still continuing outside. Shortly after this, the purser aforementioned, having informed me that he believed 3 or 4000 dollars would be accepted for my ransom, I wrote to Mr. Beale to that purpose. I had received from him two or three encouraging letters, during my confinement.

The next day the purser left the Ladrones, having obtained his release, by a plan concerted between himself and Afoo. On the 22d of April, Afoo came to the Ladrone Junk in which I was, and informed me, he had been with the chief of the flag, from whom he had a pass for three months; and that he had been endeavouring to induce him to lessen the sum demanded for our ransom, which I believe was of considerable advantage.—After treating some time with the chief of the squadron, by whose boat I was taken, it was at length agreed that 2,500 dollars should be paid. Afoo then left us, to return to Macao; having first obtained a pass, to secure the above sum, when bringing it, from being taken by any other Ladrone.

April 28th in the morning, when lying at Lunpack-How, news was brought, that several Mandarin vessels were coming. The Ladrones immediately got under weigh; when one of the captains hailed the Junk I was aboard of, saying, "we are equal to them in force, and surely will not run." Immediately the Ladrones put about, and stood towards the Mandarins. The force of the former 8 large, and 10 small sail. The Mandarins shewed no disposition to wait for them; but made all possible sail to get away, which, fortunately for themselves, they effected; not owing to their superior sailing, but to the Ladrones giving up the chase when within musket shot of the rear, in consequence of their observing a Portuguese frigate at an anchor, distant only 2 miles. The Ladrones now made sail to the eastward; arrived at Wong-chong chow, in 3 days. On the 9th May, a Chinese, who had been dispatched by Afoo, came to the Ladrones, telling them there was an English ship lying off Sam-Cock, which had the money aboard; and that if they would carry us there, and anchor in sight, the sum demanded for our ransom should be sent.

We were then put into another Junk, with two others to accompany her, and proceeded to Sam-Cock. I was at this time informed, that one of the Lascars had made his escape, a few days before. On our arrival there, saw nothing of the ship. The Chinese, who had come to the Ladrones, went to Macao, it being foul weather, thinking the ship might have gone there.

Next morning, the Ladrones stood towards Macao, to see if they could discern the ship. But, on observing 25 sail of Mandarin Junks, made sail towards Wong-chong chow, at which place they arrived next morning, and we were welcomed on our return, with the promise of having our heads cut off.

On the 21st a letter was brought me from Capt Ross, informing me, he had the money on board, for our ransom; and wished to know where we were to be found, or at what place he should stay. Of this I informed the Ladrone chief, who said he would send us next morning, and allowed one of the Lascars to go with a letter to Capt. Ross, telling him, that one of the Ladrones would anchor in sight of him, and fire a gun; when, if he would send his boat, with the money, the Ladrones would let us go. At midnight, myself and the remaining Lascars were sent away, with 5 vessels in company, and the next forenoon arrived in sight of the Hon. Comp. cruizers Discovery and Antelope. One of the Ladrone row boats went to make the signal. Shortly after, a fishing boat brought a letter from Capt. Ross, saying he perceived the signal, and would dispatch immediately the jolly boat, with the money; of which I informed the Lascars, desiring they would go nearer the ship. They then put us into a smaller vessel, for that purpose. Observed the Discovery had dispatched her boat; but as she was pulling towards us, another Ladrone that was out on a cruize passed between

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the vessel I was in and the Discovery's boat, at which she fired two guns, and dispatched a row boat after her. Upon this the Discovery's boat put about, and pulled towards the ship, fearing some treachery: but on their making a signal from the vessel I was in, the other left off chasing, and bore down to us.

The fisherman who brought me the letter, having overtaken the jolly boat, accompanied her to the Ladrones, with the ransom, which having taken out and counted, they let us go. One of their row boats was sent part of the way with us, to prevent our being molested by any other Ladrone vessel, and about 3 P.M. of the 22d May I arrived on board the Hon. Comp cruizer Discovery: where I was sincerely congratulated on my happy deliverance.

During my captivity of five months and a half, I was fortunate enough to enjoy tolerable health; notwithstanding the inconveniences to which I was subject.

My fare was the same as that of the common Chinese; consisting for the most part of coarse red rice, with a little salt fish. In vessels so crowded as the Ladrone boats generally are, the accommodations, it may easily be conceived, are wretched; and this inconvenience I felt severely.

At night, the space allowed me to sleep in, was never larger than about eighteen inches wide, and four feet long; and, if at any time, I happened to extend my contracted limbs beyond their limits, I was sure to be reminded of my mistake by a blow, or a kick.

For the first few days after being taken, I was kindly used; but afterwards, my treatment was very indifferent. Several times have I been struck, and kicked by the lowest of the Ladrones, while useless expostulation was all I could oppose in my defence. Often I was I threatened with a cruel death; till at last their threats almost failed to intimidate me; though I was well aware that I had nothing to hope, either from the justice or mercy of those unprincipled robbers.

I cannot describe my feelings during my captivity; and it is scarcely possible for any to conceive them, but those who have been in similar unfortunate circumstances. Even when I expected daily to be ransomed, I was under the most dreadful apprehensions that some treachery on the part of the Ladrones might render useless the efforts of those who had interested themselves in my liberation; and might perpetuate my confinement amongst those pirates.

But I shall leave these painful recollections; to acknowledge the obligations I lie under to those gentlemen, by whose exertions my release was happily effected; and for which I will ever feel most grateful.

(Signed) J. L. Turner.

Canton, August 11, 1807.

We are under the necessity of deferring till next number, some very interesting particulars related by Mr. Turner, respecting the force, discipline, &c. of the Ladrones—the result of his observations during his confinement among them.

ON TOLERATION.

Although the following letter has appeared in a contemporary publication, yet as we have private information, from unquestionable authority, that it speaks the sentiments of a great proportion of the *Friends*, (known commonly under the appellation of *Quakers*) who take a lively interest in the subject of it, we are induced to insert it: especially, as the same information leads us to believe that efforts will be made to render the principles asserted in it, somewhat more than a dead letter. Those who recollect the influence and perseverance of the Friends* on the question of the Slave Trade, will be of our opinion that reference to this letter may be of use, if not of importance. Mr. Wyvill's answer has also been published: that gentleman's sentiments are well known; but they are not our object, at present.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. G. Harrison to the Reverend Christopher Wyvill.

Worthy and respected Friend,—I have read thy little tract, recommending "a more extended discussion in favour of liberty of conscience," with cordial satisfaction, and as I trust that a formal apology on the part of a well-wisher to such a discussion, though a stranger, will not be deemed necessary for obtruding myself upon thy notice, I will venture to set down a few thoughts, which have occurred to my mind upon the perusal of thy pamphlet.

The interest of mankind, both in a civil and religious point of view, seems to be deeply involved in the occurrences of the present eventful period. Every feeling mind must be affected by the contemplation of the horrors and miseries accompanying the extended warfare that has of late years prevailed in Europe; and yet the history of former ages affords a fair ground of hope that He,

* Vide Panorama, p. 42, of the present volume.—In Vol. II. p. 1207, may be seen the epistle of the meeting of Quakers, (held May 27,) 1807, to their brethren, on the Slave trade and Indian civilization.—An account of the school at Ackworth, Yorkshire, established by this respectable society, may be also seen in p. 1297 of Vol. I. of our work.

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who can and does educe good from evil, will give to the present calamitous scene an effect ultimately beneficial to the human race.

But though feeble mortals cannot controul events, does it become the well-wisher of his species listlessly to regard the passing scene? Benevolence is an active principle, and human affairs are conducted under Providence by human talents and exertion, and these talents and exertion have been the most conspicuous in times of the greatest difficulty. It is the storm and not the calm that calls for them.

May, then, the cause of the pamphlet be taken up with a calm, but firm resolution, to persevere till the rock of civil and religious liberty be made the foundation of social order in this country; but let the object be frankly and explicitly stated and avowed, in order that all malevolent insinuations or misrepresentations may at once be put down.

To be uniformly and scrupulously temperate in discussion is wisely recommended in the pamphlet.

I observe, that with the exception of one respectable individual, your association consists of members of the Established Church, to whom the undertaking is highly creditable, and in such a cause it seems peculiarly expedient that they should fill the foremost ranks; but at the same time members of "every sect "and denomination" are invited as auxiliaries. This seems quite consistent with the grand principle of the object in view, in no sort invidious or exclusive. What opinion or disposition my fellow professors may entertain upon the subject I cannot undertake to say, but I think it must be a sad dereliction of first principles, or a lamentable ignorance of the tenets professed, or a fear arising from worldly considerations, that influences their judgment and actuates their conduct, if they withhold their countenance from the promotion of a purpose so congenial to the doctrines avowed in the writings of our best authors.

After all, when I consider the powerful effect of prejudice and habit upon the minds of men, I am scarcely able to exclude from my mind a doubt whether, before the object aimed at can be effectually accomplished, it will not, by education, be previously necessary to impress the minds of the youth of the rising or succeeding generation with those just and liberal sentiments of religion, the prevalency of which can alone ensure success.

We have seen of late a striking and calamitous instance of the want of due preparation in the minds of the people of France for the sober adoption and permanent enjoyment of civil and political freedom, and ardently do I wish that the "extended discussion," recommended in the case in question, may eventually have the effect of precluding all objection, danger, and mischief on that ground.

I have detained thee too long. Believe me very sincerely and truly, thy respectful Friend, GEO. HARRISON.

Walcot-place, Lambeth, 8th Sept. 1808.

One word more. If it is intended to proceed in this business upon the broad bottom of "unlimited," or "universal toleration," or, more correctly, "universal right," give me leave to suggest the irrelevancy of identifying this cause with the situation, however pitiable or alarming, of the people of Ireland. G. H.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AT CALCUTTA.

[For former Proceedings, compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 159, and Vol. III. p. 715.]

The Right Hon. Lord Minto, Govenor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday, the 27th of February, for a Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'Clock, at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives were also assembled.—After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been distributed, the Right Hon. the VISITOR, delivered the following Discourse:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

In addressing a body constituted as you are, I have to regret, that the course of my pursuits and occupations has not led to those attainments, which can enable me to form a personal judgment on the interesting objects which are peculiarly connected with the solemnities of the present day, much less to bring into this chair the authority of the distinguished and accomplished person who lately filled it. In the delicate and scrupulous office, however, of distributing the honours and rewards, which are annually assigned to talents, application and conduct, in this place, I have felt no diffidence, and I shall feel none in performing the remaining duties of the day, by observing on the progressive success of this institution, both in its immediate and peculiar functions for the instruction of youth, and in its more general tendency to promote the improvement and extension of oriental literature; I feel no distrust, I say, in the execution of duties so foreign to my personal habits and acquirements, because my own deficient judgment has been guided by that of learned and honourable men, whose enlightened testimonies, I know, cannot mislead me. Speaking, therefore, no longer in my individual character, but as I ought, and as I am about to do, in that of the high office which I have the honour to bear, I rest on the firm and secure ground, which ought to be the foundation of every act and every sentiment issuing from such offices; I mean, the collected wisdom, know-

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ledge, and discernment of those, who are qualified, by their station and by personal endowments, to aid me with their counsel.

Supported therefore, by such authority, I am happy to commence my first discourse from this seat, by congratulating the college and the public, on the satisfactory and honourable proofs afforded in the present examination, of the growing advantages derived from this institution, and of the progress continually making towards the accomplishment of its important ends. These gratifying results are evinced both by the proficiency of the students in the different branches of learning which they have cultivated; and in the valuable additions which have been made to the general stock of eastern literature, by the learned labours, as well of able men attached to the college, as of other studious persons who drink at the same spring.

If a comparison were drawn between the present year and the three preceding, the result would be extremely advantageous to the latter period; and would justify on clear and satisfactory grounds the assertion which I am happy to think myself warranted in making, that the College of Fort William is advancing in a course of sensible improvement. But as the number of years we should have to review might render the argument somewhat complicated, and as a parallel between the present, and the last preceding year, will yield the same conclusion, I shall content myself with a few observations on that view of the subject.

The first indication of progress which I have the satisfaction to remark in the present year compared with the preceding is, that a greater number of students have been found sufficiently proficient in the Oriental languages to quit college and to enter on the duties of the service. Twenty names have been reported this year competent to the functions of public business. The number which the examination of the preceding year furnished to the service was fifteen.—I observe, also, with satisfaction, that the number of students who have presented themselves for examination in the Persian language, has considerably increased. At the former examination the number was fifteen; it is now twenty-seven.—In the preceding year, three students had attained a sufficient eminence in the knowledge of Persian to be ranked in the first class.—In the present year that number of eminent Persian scholars is doubled.—In the former year five were placed in the second class.—In the present, nine have attained the same degree of proficiency; and in the present year the same number are found in the two superior classes, as occupied three at the former examination.—It is also worthy of remark, as denoting, either improvement in the mode of instruction, or increased application in the students, but indicating, either way, in effect, a very satisfactory progress in the institution itself, that a competence in the collegiate studies, qualifying the student for the public service, was found to have been obtained this year in a period considerably shorter than appeared to have been the case at the former examination.—Of the fifteen gentlemen who were qualified to leave college in January 1807, three only had attended college less than two years.—Of the twenty who are this year qualified for the service; ten have attained that proficiency in a shorter period than two years.—Last year the longest period of study was two years and eleven months.—This year the longest period has been two years and five months.—The shortest period at the former examination was one year and three months.—The shortest of this year has been so little as four months, and there is another example of five.—These latter instances indeed of extraordinary and successful application to studies, the difficulties of which have been acknowledged by the most able and the most diligent, should rather be ascribed, no doubt, the extraordinary efforts and abilities of the individuals to whom I allude, and whom I shall not easily forget to name in their proper place, with the honour that is due to them, than adduced as a fair argument of superiority in the particular period that has happened to produce them. But, in truth, we are entitled on a general comparative average of time, at the two examinations, to claim a sensible progress in the success of this college during the last twelve months.

It is impossible, in this place, not to remark, that the progress of this year, which I have just established, bears a strong testimony to the wisdom of a very material alteration which has been made, since the examination of 1807, in the rules which formerly prevailed respecting the period of attendance on the College of Fort William prescribed to the students. The whole of the junior civil servants were formerly attached to the college during a fixed period of three years. The alteration to which I allude was made by section xii, regulation iii, 1807, which rescinded the former rule, and provides "that their continuance in college will henceforward be regulated by their proficiency;" and it is added, that "the patron and visitor will determine, from the reports of proficiency made to him after the public examinations, when the students may be permitted to quit the college as having completed the prescribed course of study."

After the system, which now subsists for the education of the Company's junior servants, was adopted; that is to say, when provision was made in England by instituting the college at Hertford, for the more general branches of instruction, and for an elementary and preparatory introduction to eastern learning, and when the studies to be pursued at the College of Fort William were limited to the languages of Asia, and to the laws and regulations of this presidency, it became unnecessary to detain the young men destined for the public service, in a state of inaction, during a period which, having been fixed in contemplation of a more extended course of study, would not have been too long for the completion of such a plan, but ceased to be requisite for the contracted and supplementary course reserved for this college. The competence of the student for the business of India, is now the reasonable measure of his confinement to college, and its protraction beyond that point becomes unprofitable to the public, and speaking generally, detrimental to the individual.

In these respects, therefore, the alteration was salutary; but it was conducive also to another most desirable end; for, by supplying a powerful inducement to diligence and exertion, it influ-

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into the studies of the college that ardour and activity, which a distant and a fixed period of emancipation must have tended to damp and repress. The two causes appear, accordingly, to have produced their corresponding effects; and the efficiency of the new regulation, in animating the studious efforts of our young brethren, has been signally manifested on this first occasion, when the test of experience could be applied to it. I think it on that account my duty to declare, that the sense I entertain of its importance will ensure on my part an impartial and inflexible execution of this beneficial rule.

The period of attendance on college, and that of entering on the great theatre of life, will be regulated, therefore, by the proficiency of each individual in the studies prescribed to him. Those whose diligence may have abridged the term of restraint, will not only enjoy sooner the fruit of their labour, but even the sweets of liberty will be enhanced by honour, and they will carry into their new condition the reputation and distinction which their former merits had obtained.

I refrain from the more ungracious delineation of the opposite consequences which must accompany the slow entrance of those into the world, who may have permitted a succession of juniors to pass before them, and who will have to endure the uneasy gloom and humiliations which always attend both the consciousness and the display of inferiority. It is enough, in this place, to say, that an early or a late entrance into the service are the first consequences of meritorious or blameable conduct at college. There are undoubtedly other and more important points depending on the same criterion, but I shall speak of them in another part of my discourse.

I have had the satisfaction to confer degrees of honour, and other marks of approbation and distinction, on the gentlemen whom I am about to name. Mr. Tytler, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Sisson, Mr. Macnabb and Mr. Barwell. The degree of honour is itself an unequivocal testimony of distinguished merit, because the statutes of the college have wisely required such proof of excellence, in those who aspire to it, as diligence and talents united can alone furnish. I am unwilling, however, to pass, unnoticed the particular claim to distinction which each of these candidates for honour has successfully asserted.

Mr. Tytler stands in the highest class of Hindoostanee and Persian, and his name is at the head of those who have studied the vernacular language of Bengal. To eminence in two languages, and to the first place in another, his industry and capacity have enabled him to add an elementary acquaintance with a fourth; I mean the Mahratta, a language more immediately connected, indeed, with the service of other presidencies, but no unprofitable acquisition in some departments of the public service under the government of Bengal.—Mr. Colvin has attained eminence in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, and in the midst of those occupations, has obtained the first place, with the distinction of a medal, in the study of Arabic.—Mr. Lindsay occupies the first place in the first class of Persian. He is in the highest form of Hindoostanee, and is second only to Mr. Colvin in Arabic. To these successful and various studies, he has added the difficult but valuable accomplishment of high proficiency in writing both the Persian and the Nagree characters. I should do injustice to the talents and application of Mr. Lindsay, if I did not observe, that the merit of these numerous acquirements is enhanced by the short period in which he has triumphed over so many difficulties. Mr. Lindsay entered college in the month of November, 1806, and has entitled himself, therefore, to quit it with singular honour in the short space of a year and two months.—Mr. Alexander holds the second place, and stands, therefore, amongst the most eminent both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, having attained that distinction by the assiduous application of little more than one year and six months.—Mr. Sisson and Mr. Macnabb have furnished other examples of the success, which attends a diligent and vigorous exercise of talents, by rising in a year and a half to the first classes of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages;—and Mr. Barwell has the distinction of possessing the first place in Hindoostanee; the third in the useful language of Bengal, and the first in the art of Nagree writing.

I should indulge myself in a wider field of commendation than is warranted by former practice, if I were to recite the names, and it would be no inconsiderable number of our younger members, who have already given earnest of future eminence, and in this honourable conflict of early talents and virtues, have already seized on stations beyond their standing. But if their claims on public approbation are not yet mature for this anniversary, do not let them imagine they are unobserved. I have a pleasure in declaring, as patron and visitor to this important establishment, that I keep even the youngest in my eye, and while we are gathering on this day the ripe fruit of one abundant summer, I am happy to contemplate the fair blossom which in its turn is to crown the promise of another.—Forbearing, however, as I do, from the premature notice of good conduct, however commendable in itself, in the first stages of academical life, I should feel far short of a duty at once sacred and grateful to me, if on this day of public testimony to merit, I should withhold from acknowledgement and applause two names, low indeed in the list of your college, but already conspicuous in the roll of its honours.—Mr. Chalmer, who entered the College of Fort William but last August, has in January been declared to possess a competent proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, with elementary knowledge of Arabic. A progres so rapid and so remarkable, has required, and therefore evinces, a rare union of distinguished qualities. Labour would alone have conducted him to the same goal, but at a slower pace. Genius, unattended by industry, unstimulated by a liberal love of learning, and undirected by a steady sense of duty, might have made less progress than even dullness itself; but abilities and application, vigorously addressed to the discharge of duty, have opened to him the career of life almost in its dawn, and presented to him the early prospect of honour and advantage generally reserved for riper years.—Mr. Sotheby has in four months' study merited the following testimonial, which I shall read in the very words with which the learned council of the college con-

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clude their report of those gentlemen whom they have adjudged to be qualified to leave the college and enter on the public service: "Mr. Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the Hindoostanee, and considerable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta languages, appears to be fully competent to enter on the public service; but as he does not belong to this establishment, and as the college council understand he does not at present wish to leave the college, his name is not included in the above report."—Every line of this passage appears to me pregnant with praise of the highest quality.—Mr. Sotheby, it is observed, "does not belong to this establishment."—The circumstance is a remarkable feature in Mr. Sotheby's case.

The admission of gentlemen belonging to the establishment of other presidences, to the College of Fort William, is not in strictness conformable to the regulations which it has pleased the honourable Court of Directors to appoint on that subject. But the literary thirst of Mr. Sotheby's eager and inquisitive mind, and the sound, well regulated, well directed, and ingenuous ambition of his ardent character, were not to be repressed, by a general regulation, merely of convenience, made for ordinary cases, but not inflexible, as it has proved, to the individual claims of bright exceptions. Mr. Sotheby, therefore, began by surmounting that obstacle, and was warmly welcomed into the very sanctuary which he violated. How well he has justified this deviation from law, and redeemed his own offence and ours, by the fruit which it has borne, the college council has just apprized us.

The report which I have read states, "that Mr Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the Hindoostanee, and considerable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta languages, appears to be fully competent to enter on the public service."

As the attainments thus reported by the college council were made in the short space of four months, and exceed so far the usual achievements of industry and capacity as to wear almost an air of fable and prodigy; no higher testimony could be borne to those qualities, and to the signal and remarkable degree in which Mr. Sotheby possesses them, than the report which I have just read. Government would surely have concurred in the conclusion which follows: "that Mr. S. was fully competent to enter on the public service;" and in conformation of that sentiment, it will not be imagined that marks of confidence and favour would have been wanting to endowments so worthy of both.

The report concludes—"And as the college council understand he does not at present wish to leave the college, his name is not included in the above report."

Eminent as the place undoubtedly is in our esteem, to which the studious energy of Mr. Sotheby has entitled him, it is, I confess, in the point last alluded to, that he stands, in my judgment, most remarkably and most honourably distinguished. We are all acquainted with that impatience for manhood, which is in a manner characterestic of youth. There are two ways of asserting that claim, and gratifying that impatience; one, and I fear the most general, is to assume in haste the forms, costume, and habits of men; to emulate their expences, without the means; to copy their ridicules, and to anticipate their vices. The other and less frequent mode of aspiring to, and hastening manhood, is to accumulate knowledge, to mature the mind, and to put on the true properties and character of man. He who in his desire to be, and not to seem a man, consents to prolong the restraints, the disqualifications, the privations, the dependence of boyhood or youth, is already the man that others would strive in vain to appear. To Mr. Sotheby, the door of restraint was unbarred; the world stood open to his view; and with all the enticements of novelty of favour and of honours, invited him to the fellowship of men. He has had the manly judgement, and the manly fortitude to turn his back upon those allurements, and has chosen to merit, rather than to possess, the tempting objects which seemed to court his acceptance. He has, indeed, made that choice, which the moral fable of antiquity has taught us, was recommended by wisdom, and rewarded by fame and immortality.

I have dwelt, I confess, somewhat largely, on what appears to me, a rare example of early maturity in judgment, talents, and character; because I have thought it, in truth, entitled to a place in the *Fasti* of your college, and, *si quid mea carmina possunt*, the name of Mr. Sotheby shall not be omitted in its tablets.

If I have been silent hitherto, on the acknowledged merits of the professors and other officers of the college, it is because I felt, that the excellence of the scholar is the best praise of the master, and that the favourable sentiments I have been so happy as to express concerning the general and increasing proficiency of students, conveyed in the least questionable, and perhaps the most acceptable form, the panegyric of the preceptor. I have great satisfaction, however, in saying distinctly, that the skill, assiduity and learning of the professors and their coadjutors have never been more conspicuous than in the present year.

I feel myself, indeed, responsible for having in one instance, withdrawn from the college, one of its most distinguished and efficient members. But if I have despoiled one temple of its ornaments, it has been for the decoration and service of another. If the familiar and universal knowledge of Dr. Leydon in the numerous languages of the east, and yet much more, if his profound researches into the science of eastern philology be considered, we should ascribe such extensive erudition and acquirements to the severe labour of a long life; while, in reality, their sudden and rapid attainment has resembled rather the gift of tongues, or some peculiar privilege of his own, than the slow process and long vigils of human study. The regrets of learning, however, which follow the transfer of Dr. Leydon to other functions, will, I am persuaded, yield to the reflection, that the same acute, informed, upright, and delicate mind is enlisted in the service of the highest and dearest interests of society.

I pass, now, to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the east, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress, either in immediate connection with the college of Fort William, or associated to it, by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

A printing press has been established by the learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts

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of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sanscrit language. This press has been encouraged by the college to undertake an edition of the best Sanscrit dictionaries, and a compilation of the Sanscrit rules of grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus began by the institution of a Sanscrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people; at the same time, that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

The compilation of an alphabetical Sanscrit dictionary, from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the college, by learned natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprises the etymology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been deposited in the library of the college.

A dictionary, Sanscrit and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated Amera Cosha, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say that they are the work of Mr. Colebrooke, late president of the college council, has been long in the press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

A plan of a comparative vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that which was executed under the order of the empress Catherine, for the provinces composing the Russian empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Mackintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station, with learning and the promotion of learning. His proposal was founded on a very just view of the value and importance of the information which such a comparison may be expected to afford. A more extensive plan for the compilation of grammars and dictionaries of Asiatic languages had been also suggested by Dr. Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himself the task of conducting the compilation. This plan being, however, deferred, the council of the college adopted a different arrangement, with a view of furnishing the information sought by Sir James Mackintosh, and at the same time forming an useful collection of vocabularies of all provincial languages and dialects of India. For this purpose, a vocabulary in Persian and Hindoostanee, and another in Sanscrit and Bengallee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpose of being filled up by competent persons with the corresponding terms in other languages in use in India. The printed vocabularies will be soon completed: and as it cannot be doubted, that assistance will be cheerfully rendered by every gentleman, whose local situation enables him to forward this useful undertaking, the successful issue of it may be confidently anticipated.

Meer Sher Ulee, the head Moonshee, in the Hindoostanee department of the college, having compiled and arranged in the Hindoostanee language, a work on the history and geography of India, has been encouraged by the college to print it for publication. The dissemination, by means of the press, of works composed by natives, eminent for their knowledge and practical skill in this dialect, must gradually polish, and fix a standard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourse, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little used for prose composition.

The college council and the Asiatic society, who formerly resolved to support Mr. Carey and his assistants in a translation of the Rámayán, have since determined to extend a similar support to the publication, by the same persons, of the text books of one of the systems of Hindoo philosophy, entitled Sánc'hyá. This will constitute a further step towards the attainment of the interesting object of making known, by means of literal versions, those works in the ancient language of India, which are held in greatest estimation by the Hindoos themselves.

A dictionary of the Marhatta language, compiled by Mr. Carey, and printed by him in the Marhatta character, has been some time in the press. It is a work which has been long wanted, and the publication of this, with the grammar before prepared by Mr. Carey, furnishing the means of acquiring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit, by the junior servants of the company, on the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

We are indebted to Mr. H. P. Forster, for two works of great labour, learning, and utility in Sanscrit philology.

The first, of which about 400 pages are already printed, contains—1. An essay on Sanscrit grammar, with tables of inflections.—2. A dissertation on Sanscrit roots.—3. A translation of the Mugdabodha, a celebrated treatise on Sanscrit grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified. Mr. Forster's second work, which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a dictionary in the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages. The words are arranged alphabetically; with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

Mr. Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian philology, a dictionary of Persian, Hindoostanee and English, in three parts, composing three octavo volumes. The first part contains words in familiar use, including synonyma. The second Arabic and Persian words that occur chiefly in books; compound and metaphorical allusions. The third supplies indexes to the different languages.

In this enumeration, I must not omit a work of Mirza Kazim Ali Juan, entitled, An historical Account of the Bhamina Dynasty of the Dekhan, being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Ferishta's Persic history.

There are two languages which although included within the comprehensive scheme of oriental study, embraced by the College of Fort William at an earlier period of the institution, are not provided for in the modified plan of instruction to which the college is now restricted. Both Ian-

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guages, however, are spoken within the company's possessions, and one of them occupies many regions scattered over a great space, which is not only the seat of an active and extensive commerce, but the theatre often of other important and interesting transactions.

The languages to which I allude are the Malay, and the Affghan or Pooshta. Although, on the present scale of oriental studies at the College of Fort William, other languages undoubtedly have deserved a preference to its immediate support and patronage, yet I cannot think either of those I have mentioned intirely devoid of interest; in the first place, as branches of the general and liberal pursuit of eastern learning which we profess; and in the next place, as bearing either a present and immediate, or in the many chances of human vicissitude, a prospective, and perhaps, not remote affinity to our affairs. Under these impressions, I have not deemed it wholly foreign to the occasion, that I should notice any progress that may have been made in the cultivation of these tongues.

. . . . . .

Want of room obliges us to postpone till our next the remainder of this very interesting speech of his lordship, which embraces, in the most extensive manner, the improvements made by the students in the College of Fort William.

ENORMOUS SEA-SERPENT.

The following subject being altogether uncommon, and the existence of the creature described having been considered as problematical by most, and even derided by many, we are induced to insert such accounts of it, as may dissipate all further doubt. We are happy to find that it has been inquired into by scientific men, whose names authenticate the Report.

"At a late meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Mr. P. Neill read an account of a great Sea Snake, lately cast ashore in Orkney. This curious animal, it appears, was stranded in Rothsolm Bay, in the island of Stronsa. Malcolm Laing, Esq. M. P., being in Orkney at the time, communicated the circumstance to his brother, Gilbert Laing, Esq. advocate at Edinburgh, on whose property the animal had been cast. Through this authentic channel Mr. Neill received his information. The body measured fifty-five feet in length, and the circumference of the thickest part might be equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two blow holes. From the back a number of filaments (resembling in texture the fishing tackle known by the name of silk-worm gut) hung down like a mane. On each side of the body, were three large fins, shaped like paws and jointed. The body was unluckily knocked to pieces by a tempest; but the fragments have been collected by Mr. Laing, and are to be transmitted to the museum at Edinburgh. Mr. Neill concluded with remarking, that no doubt could be entertained that this was the kind of animal described by Ramus, Egede, and Pontoppidan, but which scientific and systematic naturalists had hitherto rejected as spurious and ideal."

We confidently hope, that the particulars of this event will appear at full, in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, when published. In the meantime, we add another letter that has appeared in print, which, though written in a style and manner hardly proper to a naturalist, yet contains some additional points of information.

"The following account is communicated by an intelligent naturalist resident at Edinburgh, to a gentleman at Norwich:

"The *Serpens Marinus Magnus* of Pontoppidan, has hitherto been considered as a fabulous monster, and denied "a local habitation and a name" by all scientific and systematic naturalists, who have affected to pity the credulity of the good bishop of Bergen. One of these monsters however (indignant, may I not say, at the scepticism of the disciples of the Linnean school?) has, effectually to prove its existence, been heroic enough to wreck himself on the Orkney islands. He came ashore at Rothesholm or Rougom Bay, in Stronsa near to Shearers. It was 55 feet long; but the tail seemed to have been broken by dashing among the rocks: so it is calculated to have been 60 feet in the whole. Where thickest, it might equal the girth of an Orkney horse, which, you know, is a starved English poney. The head was not larger than a seal's, and had two spiracles or blow holes. From the back hung down numerous filaments, eighteen inches long (the mane described by Pontoppidan): these filaments bear the most perfect resemblance to the silk-worm gut, or India sea-grass used in trouting. The monster had three pair of fins, or rather paws; the first pair 5½ feet long, with a joint at the distance of 4 feet from the body. Alas! a tempest beat the carcase to pieces before men and ropes could be collected; and only a fragment (about five feet) of the back-bone, and a whole paw are preserved. M. Laing, Esq. M. P. has got these, and is to send them to our University Museum."

These accounts are completely in conformity to what had been already communicated by writers on natural history: and they happily vindicate the veracity of such writers, who, because they have related instances of rare occurrence, have been treated as incapable of just discernment, if not as *immoral*; —for such is the nature of the accusation of attempting to impose on their readers fiction instead of truth.

What has been published on this subject, is supported by the following testimony:

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Egede (a very reputable author) says, " that on the 6th day of July, 1734, a large and frightful sea-monster raised itself so high out of the water, that its head reached above the main-top-mast of the ship; that it had a long sharp snout, broad paws, and spouted water like a whale; that the body seemed to be covered with scales; the skin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a snake. The body of this monster is said to be as thick as a hogshead; his skin is variegated like a tortoise-shell; and his excrement, which floats on the surface of the water, is corrosive, and blisters the hands of the seamen if they handle it."

In 1756, one of them was shot by a master of a ship; its head resembling that of a horse; the mouth was large and black, as were the eyes; a white mane hanging from its neck; it floated on the surface of the water, and held its head at least two feet out of the sea: between the head and neck were seven or eight folds, which were very thick; and the length of this snake was more than a hundred yards, some say fathoms. They have a remarkable aversion to the smell of castor; for which reason, ship, boat, and bark masters provide themselves with quantities of that drug, to prevent being overset; the serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite. The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

Every particular here mentioned may be corrobotated by the sea-serpent stranded in Rothsolm Bay :—The blow-holes, out of which it certainly could have " spouted water, like a whale;"—the " long sharp snout," and the " broad paws;" which prove to be *jointed*; and this is as remarkable a particular as any that is mentioned. As naturalists, we are doubtful as to the propriety of classing this creature among serpents: although we know that the connecting link between the lizard and the serpent tribes, has projecting members, which some call feet. The *Seps*, and the *Chalcide*, which are found in Italy, are clear instances of this conformation: these are sometimes two or three feet in length, and have *four* short feet. The Slang-Hagedis, or serpent described by Vosmaer (Amsterdam, 1774) from a living specimen in the Prince of Orange's cabinet at the Hague; with the *Worm*-Hagedis from the Cape of Good Hope (in the same plate) may also be referred to. The first has four projecting long *scales* rather than *feet*; the second has four feet, but apparently of feeble powers. Of *biped* reptiles, Count de la Cepede, gives two specimens, of very small dimensions, found in South America. The whole of the lizard tribe has *four* feet, but this mighty inhabitant of the waters, has, it appears, *no* feet, or fins; but rather *feet*, if the terms be correct, " shaped like paws, and jointed:"—the joint " being four feet distant from the body." This singularity seems to imply the power of crawling along the bottom of the sea, climbing up rocks, and holding strongly by such protubetant masses as it has occasion to pass.

We shall be glad to find some delineation of it from the real subject has been preserved.

The Lacerta Syren of Linnæus, found by Dr. Garden in Carolina, should not be forgot, on this occasion.

This sea-serpent, does not seem to be a creature prepared for carnage, and devastation; and whether it may possess venom of any kind, probably was not examined by those who discovered it. [In Panorama Vol. IV. p. 349, we gave an instance of a venomous effect attending the bite of a sea-snake, of a species never before suspected to possess that quality.] We rather think it to be slow, languid, and quiet: like the whale, which it resembles in its power of ejecting water through its blow-holes.

It remains that we hint at the inquiry whether this specimen, of the length of 60 feet, had attained the full size of its species. We rather incline to think it was but a small one, seeing that every other particular of those who formerly described this creature has been justified, we see no reason for impeaching their correctness, in the estimation they made of its dimensions. We observe too, that a body the thickness of a hogshead, is but in proportion for one of a hundred yards in length, to a body the thickness of a poney for one of sixty feet.

We may also add, that in the regions of which it is native, *possibly* it meets with but few enemies capable of shortening its life: and we have every reason for believing Pliny, who describes whales of 120 feet and upwards in length, as being formerly extant in the North Seas, although we now find the same description of fish seldom attain the length of 60 feet. The cause, is the interested necessity of man; which does not allow them to attain their full growth, but destroys them before their time. In page 692, of our present number may be seen an account of a whale found on the western coast of North America, that was 105 feet in length. This contributes to vindicate Pliny: and even the correctness of his account of the prodigious serpent slain by Regulus, is strongly vouched for by such discoveries.

We say nothing on the support this yields to the accounts of other immense inhabitants of the waters: the inference cannot escape the reader. Accident may throw a Kraken on our coast. As to the spots on the body of this serpent, we know that the skin of each species of serpent, is distinguished by a peculiar *pattern*: some of which are extremely handsome.

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VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VIII.

Nothing is more surprising, in the present circumstances of Spain, than the vigour of style, and the happy adaptation to the purposes in view, of those addresses to the people, which have emanated from the Writers of that country. They are distinguished by a bold and lofty diction, combined with a simplicity which is perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity. They are calculated to rouse the spirit and animate the patriotic flame in every bosom. We have seen nothing like them in any other nation. Buonaparte boasted of the victories won by the French in the "WAR OF PROCLAMATIONS," and we have every reason to believe, that in *that* war, the papers and principles of French revolutionary writers really *did* produce a considerable effect. The essence of the most considerable benefits to human nature is restraint. But restraint is irksome and galling to the mind; and *souls* who value themselves on being "freeborn," are peculiarly reluctant in submitting to the most salutary precepts, till experience has taught them effectually, and not seldom dearly, the necessity of bounds and limits, *even* to freedom itself. There was then, no real cause for wonder that the disorganizing papers, scattered profusely in all directions by the French, should delude the multitude. The proportion which *knew* the real evil they concealed, was but small; the number of those who *suspected* the truth, was, no doubt, more considerable; but the united power of these descriptions of readers, was unable to stem the torrent let loose upon the mass of the population, and hurried on by the efforts of those who saw their advantages in general ruin. Why do not the French pour forth their myriads of protesting proclamations and appeals to the people?—Because the people are fully informed, by woeful events of the reliance due to those mighty effusions. They have lost their effect. Because, the system of disorganization then propagated is no longer the order of the day in France, itself: but, on the contrary, the most absolute and excessive organization: so excessive as to exclude personal liberty, by the severest tyranny. Who, in France, dare go from one port town to another, without being provided with a ticket from a commissary? Who dare travel from a country bourg to the metropolis, without following a road prescribed for him; and, if caught five miles on either side of that road, without being "suspected of suspicion," and lodged in the nearest jail? Has not proclamation after proclamation forbid the use of speech on the most interesting of subjects to the French people, that of the state of their sons and brothers in Spain? Have not all the usual channels, by which intelligence reaches the public, been chocked up with prohibitions from mentioning a syllable on the subject? Have not all private letters that by the most perverse prejudice could be construed as capable of conveying a few casual hints of events, been burnt without remorse, whatever valuables they might inclose? To the utmost verge of possibility in endeavouring to prohibit his subjects from *thinking*, Buonaparte has pushed his injunctions; and but for the ridicule of the thing, he would long ago have instructed his dear people, that they had no occasion to think for themselves, as *he* thought sufficiently for them all. Does this startle the British reader, who supposes that, for once, the *Panorama* has exceeded the bounds of credibility?—We answer, that it is no more than other sovereigns have done. During her first Turkish war, the Russian Catherine assured her well-beloved citizens of Petersburgh, who frequented the coffee-houses of that metropolis, that she took on herself all the trouble of *thinking*; and, therefore, they needed neither to think, nor to tell each other what they thought. And the emperor of China regularly informs every province suffering under a calamity, that since the news of it reached him, he "could not sleep for thinking of it:"—his sufferings diminishing theirs!

Neither are we to forget, that the more completely certain maxims of reasoning and polity are kept out of sight from the French people, the more likely is their chief to derive advantage from that "sweet oblivious antidote" to their emancipation.

We could be glad if it were in our power to present satisfactory information on the present state of Literature, and the characters of the Literati in Spain: but, we confess frankly that we possess nothing equal to our wishes on that head. We doubt, indeed, whether the public papers that do so much honour to Spanish genius, are the productions of professed literati. They are certainly the offspring of cultivated minds, but they demonstrate in their authors an acquaintance with the human heart, they shew a knowledge of the world, and of the springs of human action, not usually acquired by men of study and retirement.

The following article must therefore, be considered merely as a literary memorandum. It has no reference that we know of, to present politics or political writers; time will probably disclose the spirited authors of those masterly productions which have obtained as complete a triumph over the flashy productions of France, as we wish the armies of Spain may obtain over those of their unprincipled invader.

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SPANISH WRITERS.

Since the time of Mendoza, Herrera, Saavedra, Quevedo, Garcilasso, Villegas, Sepulveda, Solis, Mariana, &c. writers whose productions have placed them on the summit of glory, we have seen, and even lately, excellent works from the pens of Feijoo, Sarmienta, Father Isla, Don Francisco Perez, Boyer, Cadahalso, Lahuerta, Don Thomas Yriarte, Don Juan d'Escoiquiz, now canon of Toledo. Through the discernment of the Prince of Peace this canon was chosen to teach the Prince of Asturias (Ferdinand VII.) mathematics. With a deep knowledge of the accurate and profound sciences he combines an elegant taste for poetry. Among other works he has accomplished a translation of Young's Night Thoughts into Spanish verse, a production which ensures him an honourable place on the Spanish Parnassus.

Cardinal Lorenzana ought also to hold a distinguished rank among the literati of his country. To his researches, while he was bishop of Mexico, Spain owes a new collection of the letters written by Fernando Cortez. This compilation he has enriched with notes and observations. His pen has also produced many works of erudition; and a new edition of the *Missal Muzarabe*, or Christian Ritual in the countries that were occupied by the Moors, is entitled to particular notice.

Cassiri has published in folio several extracts from the numerous manuscripts that are found preserved in the libraries of Spain. One of the monks resident in the Escurial continues this work.

Literature is subject to the same laws as any other distinction which gives a decided pre-eminence to states for a time; each has its period and its writers, who may, during that period, be placed above the writers of other nations.

What was France in that respect, when, under Charles V, Spain enjoyed political and literary preponderance in Europe? Corneille, the father of the French stage, borrowed his subjects from Spanish authors. Under Cardinal Richelieu, good taste found birth in France; and it attained its utmost splendour during the reign of Louis XIV, but it began to decay at the death of Corneille, Boileau, Molière, Lafontaine, Racine, &c. What has the French nation produced since the days of those great men worth priding herself upon? Several feeble productions, a good deal of metaphysical stuff, in short, *verba et voces—et præterea nihil.* As to the genius of the latter end of the eighteenth century, the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, had already pronounced a sound judgment on it in the year 1750: "It is the new kitchen of Parnassus, where the alembic is employed instead of the stewing-pan and the spit, and where quintessence and distillations prevail over substantial and wholesome fare."

The best French works on morality, philosophy, and history, are, as well as those of the English, translated into the Spanish language, provided they do not appear dangerous to the purity of the faith. French literary works of mere amusement, for the most part, have but little merit in the eyes of the Spaniards; and their taste, in this respect, appears far from inclining to change.

Their imagination, bold to extravagance, and accustomed to exaggeration and redundance, for which bombast is but enthusiasm, finds French ideas cold and timid.

The fine shades of French ridicule and manners escape their eyes, too much accustomed to caricature; and with respect to style, their ear is vitiated by the pompous prosody of their cadenced periods, by the frequent and affected repetition of their sonorous words.

Since the times of Lopes de Vega, Quevedo, Rebolledo, and others, whose imaginations, though wild and licentious, were brilliant and fertile, no author with these splendid qualities, and at the same time endowed with that good sense which directs their use, has appeared in Spain. Letters have, for upwards of a century, been in the same state. These men of genius, frequently extravagant even to absurdity in their conceptions, have remained models of style.

The national taste is formed upon these models in so invariable a manner, that some authors, who have endeavoured to introduce into the theatre the elegant simplicity which French dramatic writers attempted to revive, have gained no attention, so that the Spanish stage is still in the same situation as when Boileau satirized its extravagance with so much severity.

One of their best historians is father Mariana; his style is admirable, and his narration ornamented without being turgid: he flatters neither kings nor his nation; but he is accused of having sometimes departed from truth, and of appearing too credulous relative to certain prodigies. He is nevertheless a good historian, but his history goes no farther than the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic.

The chronicles of Ferreras de Saavedra are in great estimation. The history of Catalonia, by a bishop of Lerida, is written in the style of Livy.

The best memoirs which Spain has produced, are those of the Marquis of Saint Philip, on the War of the Succession; they are accurate, and written in an agreeable style.

The History of Mexico, by Antonio Solis, is translated into every European language. The Spaniards accuse him of being too florid and affected in his style, and he sometimes departs so far from truth that his book may be considered as a romance.

The Conquest of Peru, by Garcillasso de la

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Vega, is dry and uninteresting; but more exact than the former.

The Spaniards have been particularly successful in compositions of gallantry, in fables, and ingenious fictions. The Arabs taught them the art of narration, and their imagination supplied the rest; they excelled before we did in this kind of writing, which we have since improved, while they have made no farther progress. Don Quixote will be read with pleasure as long as men possess wit, taste, and judgment.

The most esteemed among the poetical writers of this country are, Ercilla, Garcilasso de la Vega, Fray Luis de Leon, Quevedo, Lopes de Vega, and Villegas.

The most ancient Castilian poet known, is Gonzalo Berceo, born at Berceo, and a monk in the monastery of Saint Millan; he flourished in 1211. The subject of one of the poems he has left us, is the life of the glorious confesor, Saint Dominic of Silos.

Of Spanish literature at large, the productions are considerable in quantity, and display perhaps more imagination than that of other European nations, but little reasoning, taste, or profundity: these necessarily depend upon a certain degree of liberty, and will return with it.

INQUISITION, AUTO DA-FÉ.

The only reason that we have ever heard assigned by those who confess they should see without displeasure the success of Buonaparte against Spain, is comprised in the question, "is it not high time that the bloody Inquisition were abolished?" It is not necessary, after a work has been so long before the public as the Panorama has, to appeal to its sentiments in opposition to every superstitious constraint upon conscience; we have expressed, in the strongest terms, our abhorrence of any man's assuming a domineering power over the sentiments of another, and most certainly we are not going to eulogize the Inquisition; yet as the *present* condition of that institution is of *some* consequence in the actual crisis of affairs in Spain, as even enemies are entitled to a fair hearing, and as the Spaniards, who ought to be the best judges in the case, have now very little terror of the Holy Office, it becomes rather an object of curiosity than that of dread. The Rev. Mr. Townshend in his Travels in Spain, relates that, though a heretic clergyman, he was seen publicly riding in the chariot of the Grand Inquisitor, and in company with that officer, without occasioning any scandal. We hope, therefore, that the most offensive authority of the inquisition has ceased; and that, AS THE SPANIARDS ATCHIEVE CIVIL LIBERTY, THEY WILL SHAKE OFF EVERY SUPERSTITION, AND BE EMULOUS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, AND SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, ALSO.

The inquisition was a sanguinary tribunal; no one can pretend to deny it. Without wishing by any means to justify the acts of inhumanity to which it gave authority or occasion at various periods, a few words may explain the purposes of its establishment, and though we may not become more indulgent towards the consequences, yet we may towards the motive.

Ferdinand had conquered Grenada; but Spain was not yet reduced to subjection; numbers of Moors remained, and formed an inextinguishable focus of civil dissensions. What expedient could quench those seeds of rebellion? To expel them was impossible; the unbelievers were too numerous, and the catholics were too weak. He was therefore obliged to have recourse to that engine so powerful among men, superstition.

Juan de Torquemada, an artful Dominican, confessor to Queen Isabella, persuaded Ferdinand that a Bull, calculated to foment the hatred of the Catholics against the infidels, would prove an effectual means of giving the Spaniards the requisite strength to counterbalance the Moorish power. Ferdinand approved the suggestion; it was submitted to Pope Sixtus IV. and the Holy Office was established by virtue of a bull in 1479. Torquemada received a Cardinal's hat, and was appointed Grand Inquisitor. At first the Moors were the only victims of that severe tribunal; they were condemned by thousands; but, as it is the unfortunate fate of human affairs, that even well intended institutions invariably degenerate into abuses, the Inquisition, instead of lessening its influence in proportion as the number of Moors was reduced, assumed a very alarming and execrable power under Ferdinand's successors. At length that tribunal became formidable to the sovereigns themselves; and the Grand Inquisitor had the audacity to demand drops of blood from Philip III, which were spilt on burning coals by the hand of the executioner!—And what was Philip's crime? He had shed a few tears on the fate of some wretched victims who were going to be thrown into the flames!

Since the establishment of the present dynasty on the throne of Spain, the horrible exhibition of an *auto-da-fé* has not taken place. The last was suffered under Charles II. in 1680. The Inquisition having now become a mere engine of politics, keeps so watchful an eye both in Spain, and in the Indies, that not a word of mischievous tendency can be spoken in society but what is almost immediately reported to the Grand Inquisitor. Thus have all the various attempts of French *propagandists* been hitherto frustrated, and this is what the partizans of Gallic philosophy cannot pardon. This is the cause why they depict the Inquisition as a sanguinary, arbitrary, and most artful tribunal.

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Every person who introduces and retails books contrary to good morals, and pernicious to public tranquillity is arrested by order of the Inquisition. But what polished country in Europe would permit the printing and selling of a work inimical to public peace and happiness? In England, where the liberty of the press has the full extent it ought to have, is not the publisher answerable for the contents of his book? Would France have been more unfortunate than it has been, had the publication of works such as Voltaire's, Rousseau's, d'Alembert's, &c. been prevented?

Without entering into the various arguments adduced by the writers of the present day to calumniate the Inquisition, I conclude with asserting, that numberless absurdities have been propagated with respect to the Inquisition, and its conduct. And as to its effect on the public, such as the obligation of hearing mass, certificates of confession, and other customs which have been made subjects of jesting, by the French, especially; all I can say, is, that whoever chooses it, goes to mass; whoever thinks it proper, goes to confession. The Inquisition never interferes.

WATER-SPOUTS.

The following paper, on an extremely curious subject, has lately been communicated to the public in the Naval Chronicle, by Capt. Ricketts, of the Royal Navy: who has expressed his wish, in which we heartily coincide, that gentlemen of the navy would note whatever interesting operations of nature they behold, and direct them to usefulness by transmitting them to respectable publications, on the judgment of the editors of which they can rely.

This paper is distinguished, by describing a much nearer situation to an object of the kind, than any we remember to have perused. We may almost consider Capt. Ricketts as having been *in* the water-spout; at least on the edge of it; as the circumstance of dampness, felt by himself, and others, in their linen, and that of the wetness of one part of the main sail, sufficiently indicates.

But Capt. R. has not noticed the state of the atmosphere, before, during, and after the passage of this phenomenon; what was the degree of cold, whether rain, or hail, or snow, fell a little before, or soon after; the distance from the nearest land, in the course of the wind; the depth of the sea, or the vicinity of rocks. It does not appear that the hour of the night was marked; and the relator does not say, explicitly, that "sharp and heavy rain" fell; though his words favour that opinion. That fact would have been of consequence. On the whole, though we are much obliged to the Capt. for what he has stated, yet, after attending to our remarks, we doubt not, but he would observe many other particulars, in a phenomenon of the same kind, should fortune favour him with the sight.

We have endeavoured to supply these omissions, by the description M. Michaux gives of several water spouts, seen by him and his sons, at Nice. These observers were not so near as, we incline to think, might *safely* be wished, to the objects seen; but many of their remarks agree with those of Capt. R.—The *mistiness* of these objects, and their analogy to the general nature of clouds, well deserves repeated examination, and if ascertained, may determine at the same time, under what circumstances they may be approached with safety. Are these phenomena equally frequent over *deep* seas, as over seas of moderate depth? Is the vicinity of land favourable to their formation? M. Michaux's paper has the advantage of figures. Those seen by Capt. R. in the day time, *might* have had a similar advantage.

Water-Spouts, as seen from his Majesty's Brig El Corso, William Ricketts, Esq. Commander, in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, 1800—1801.

From the sensation of alarm generally prevailing in ships on the approach of water-spouts, and the serious consequences that may result from the endeavours of mariners to avoid them, I have been induced to believe that any communication, tending to throw light on the subject, cannot fail to prove very desirable.

Previous to the month of July, 1800, my opinion of water-spouts was formed on the basis of those popularly inculcated among sailors. By them I was led to imagine that *all* water-spouts were solid columns of water, *pumped* up, as it were, by the action of the clouds from the sea, the vicinity to which was attended with imminent danger, as well from a vortex created by the ascending fluid, as from the occasional fall of a tremendous deluge from above; and it was under considerable apprehensions arising from such impressions, that at the latter end of July, 1800 (while sailing among the Lipari Islands), I was suddenly awakened by a hurried exclamation from the officer on watch, that a water-spout was near, and would soon be aboard us. On my reaching the deck (which was done without the delay of dressing), I immediately perceived from the larboard quarter, that a phenomenon of that nature was actually approaching us. The night at this time was dark and calm, though the water was slowly undulated. The clouds were generally low, black, and stationary, while the object of alarm, but a few yards from the quarter, appeared as part of a cloud itself, descending in a tapering and circular form to

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the sea. Hardly had we time to make these observations, before the spout (accompanied by a broken sound of sharp and heavy rain), moving at the rate of two knots, proceeded gloomily towards us, almost touching our stern; and in less than two minutes more, the whole phenomenon, without any visible alteration of form, had suddenly and totally disappeared. It was particularly remarked, that the moment the spout had proceeded beyond the larboard quarter, a light air of wind came in from that point, as though we had been becalmed by its approach; and, on examination, the afterpart of our main-sail was found to be wetter than the rest.

As from the latter circumstances, and the dampness sensibly felt by all those who stood only in their linen on deck, no doubt could possibly be entertained that, had the popular notion of a created vortex, &c. been correct, inevitable destruction must have followed: it afterwards became with me a matter of doubt, how far experience would prove the received opinions to be just. Respecting the propriety of these doubts, a very fine opportunity of judging not long afterwards occurred. It was in the month of November, 1801, whilst cruising along the Istrian shore, that, soon after noon, our attention was excited by the appearance, in the south, of a lofty black inverted column, resting as it were on the sea, and reaching to the clouds. Round the lower extremity of this column there arose a thick and voluminous vapour (resembling steam), which, on its attaining a moderate height, flew out in scroll or volute-like forms to the east and the west. Whilst we were occupied by the above phenomenon, our attention was hastily diverted by what at *first* appeared only a small agitation of the water; afterwards, by observing this water rise into a vapour; and ultimately, by seeing that vapour ascend in the form of a cloudy pillar from the sea. In the meantime (that is, from the moment the vapour began to appear), a dark cloud immediately over, was observed to be dilating itself (downward) into the shape of an udder, from whence there instantly descended a pillar, similar in figure and colour to the former.

It was then directly remarked, that, although the velocity of both these pillars, or parts of a pillar, was increasing as they drew near, yet, that the speed of the upper one was considerably greater than that of the lower; this disproportion continuing till they had nearly united, when a junction, on both sides, was rapidly formed. During the period of making the latter remarks, the column first noticed was suddenly divided more than two-thirds down, the superior part flying upwards like the curling of a shaving, whilst the other sunk away with the vapour, which had previously begun to subside. In several other parts of the same dark cloud, great downward swellings, or udders, appeared, under which, but not always in a vertical direction, the water was seen to foam, and vapours of different elevations arose, producing an effect extremely curious, and altogether difficult to describe. In all, seven water-spouts were completely organized, out of which number two were made as curves, retaining that shape throughout; one enlarged its original curve, till it became a perpendicular; two others, leaning obliquely, never altered their position till broken; and the remainder, being at *first* vertical, were always the same, and beautifully formed. However curious, on perusal, may seem the preceding remarks, there remains one still more extraordinary to be stated. It is, that straight up the centre of several spouts (like quicksilver in a glass tube) we could distinctly mark the ascension of a fluid, light in its colour, and subject to great variations in its pace; but it was constantly observed, that the nearer the spouts approached to perpendicular, the more actively the fluid was moved. The durations of the above phenomena were from three to five minutes; and it is proper to observe, that *not the smallest symptoms of falling water was at any time seen*, though one of the spouts was scarcely constructed before it was destroyed. It is necessary to add, that our estimated distance from them was from six to eight miles, and that the wind was considered as light, though it had blown fresh for several days before from the south-east, accompanied with almost continual rain.

Observations on Water-Spouts, seen from Nice. By M. Michaud, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Turin.

After a mild season for the greatest part of the month of December 1788, at Nice, where the winter is not in general severe, with clear weather in day-time, our atmosphere underwent a total change on the day of the new moon, which was the 27th of that month. On that day a very violent storm of wind arose, attended with a degree of cold as acute as ever was known in the memory of man. The sky became covered with clouds, and snow fell to the depth of more than eight inches.

The severe cold had frozen the snow, and rendered it so compact that, notwithstanding the influence of several days of clear weather soon afterwards, in which the heat of the sun was very perceptible, there was not the least drop of water fell from the eaves of the house in which I dwell, which is exposed to the sun in winter for eight hours, and, being situated near the sea, is perfectly sheltered on the north side by the eminence

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of the rock of the castle. This fact appeared very surprising to me, after a residence of about forty years in this town. Several old persons remarked, that this snow would wait for another fall before is melted, and I found by the result that the observation was true.

On Sunday Jan. 4, 1789, at the phasis of the first quarter of the moon, the cold was again renewed, and continued severe on the Monday and Tuesday. At eight in the morning I first observed an immense mass of clouds towering upwards, and extending from north-east to south, which rose towards the zenith, by advancing to the westward. Accustomed as I am to consider these clouds according to the system of my old professor of natural philosophy, Father Beccaria, I concluded that they would proceed to desolate our fields, the fruits of which, particularly the oranges and lemons, had already perished by the antecedent cold. And as a strong wind then prevailed over the face of the sea, I foretold to my two eldest sons, that it was very probable we might discover some water-spout in the course of the day. In fact, about five minutes after ten in the morning, I observed on the sea, at the distance of not more than a musket-shot from the shore, a round space of ten or twelve toises in diameter, in which the water did not really boil, but seemed ready to boil. For there appeared all round, and sometimes within the circle, vapours in the form of mists, eight toises and more in height, having the appearance, though on a scale incomparably larger, of those vapours which rise from the surface of water beginning to simmer. I saw clearly that this was, if I may so express myself, the embryo of the foot of a water-spout driven along by the wind, while the clouds were not sufficiently advanced to afford the stem a body. It continued therefore to move before the wind from east to west, keeping, to my very great surprise, its surrounding vapours, elevated like sails, notwithstanding the extreme force of impulsion which drove it towards the shore. As soon as it came near the land, the circle was contracted, the mass of vapour became of less dimensions, and at the moment it touched the land it was at once overset by the wind, under the appearance of a long train of mist, which was speedily dissipated. I then perceived that the hope I had formed of seeing water-spouts during the day, was on the point of being realized: but as my occupations demanded my attendance elsewhere, I charged my two eldest sons to watch alternately at the window, in order that the phenomenon might not pass unobserved.

At last, about eight minutes before noon, my second son came to me, exclaiming, "Father, here is a very superb water-spout." His earnestness was equal to that of a sailor, who, after a long and tedious voyage, first discovers land. I followed him to the window, and beheld an immense water-spout passing majestically before Nice. The clouds had already occupied not only the upper and southern part of the atmosphere, but they had proceeded towards the west, so as to cover the whole extent within my view; with this circumstance, nevertheless, that they had left uncovered beneath and towards the south, a part in the form of a segment of a circle, through which, at an extreme distance, some clouds were discerned, upon which the sun threw the colours of the morning.

The foot of this water-spout, was so ample, that a man of war of 100 guns, with all its sails, might have been enveloped and even concealed in it. Hence, from the circular form of the foot of this water-spout, some judgment may be made of the volume of vapour it afforded.

Instead of the tranquillity it exhibited at its first appearance, this lower part assumed the resemblance of the crater of a volcano, with this exception, that it threw out nothing but large streams of cloud and spouts of sea-water. But it threw these in parabolic streams from the centre, to the circumference, and all around, with such impetuosity and violence as to render it very evident to us, that an inexpressible effervescence must have prevailed in the interior bason, though the great distance, and the opacity of the surrounding vapour, prevented us from seeing it.

The diameter of the water-spout, and that of its expanded upper part, were large in proportion. Its colour was a very deep indigo, the same as that of the clouds, which extended from east to west.

While we were looking at this extraordinary appearance, which my sons beheld for the first time, and which seemed to have concentrated all their senses in one, on a sudden an impetuous shower of hail discharged itself against the windows in grains of the size of pistol and musket balls. We immediately suspended our observations, in order to close the shades of both stories of the house, in which the whole family assisted, for fear of having the windows absolutely broken to pieces, as happened a few years before. But I soon perceived that this precaution was absolutely useless, or at least unnecessary; for the hail, though in a few minutes it covered the ground to the height of four inches, did not in the least damage the trees in the garden behind our house. It consisted merely of large flakes of snow rounded by the wind in their fall, and possessing neither the weight nor the hardness of hail. Upon opening some of the pieces I found them so

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consist of a thin compact shell, nearly empty within, excepting a few rays from the centre to the circumference. The degree of congelation in these balls was so slight that they began to melt the moment they touched the ground, and accelerated the fusion of the snow which had fallen before.

This frozen snow, which during its fall had obscured the air sufficiently to prevent our seeing the water-spout through the blinds, having ceased, we resumed our observations with all possible diligence, and beheld another water-spout somewhat inferior in magnitude to the former which had disappeared. It followed nearly the same course as the other. By the account of time employed by each in its successive passage, I estimated that the one before us must have been the third; nevertheless, by confining my narration to what I really saw, it must be considered as the second only. This water-spout having continued its course towards Antibes, we observed that it began to contract in all its dimensions, some time before it arrived at the shore, and that the foot was reduced to nothing when it touched the ground. It contracted insensibly upwards, the expanded conical part became broader and more rare, and the whole joined the mass of clouds in the same manner as one mist incorporates with another. I returned towards the place where I had discovered the first water-spout, and was greatly surprised at discovering a new foot ready formed, without any descending spout. My astonishment was founded on these three circumstances:

1. The existence of the foot of the water-spout without its stem or body; for before this observation, I considered it as indubitable that the enveloped matter of the foot or recipient was a production of the body of the water-spout itself, or an expansion of its proper substance. Now I saw clearly enough in this phenomenon the identity of the substance which composes clouds and mists, and that it was not supplied by the water-spout. The embryo of the spout which I had seen at ten o'clock, appeared to show that it was probably produced by the sea.

2. I was surprised to see that this foot was stationary at the place of its formation, whereas those which I had before seen were carried swiftly along by the wind. For though it was not impossible but that this foot might be carried by a motion along the line of sight, and consequently not perceptible to me; it was at least certain that it gained nothing from east to west, that is to say, from my left to my right, the direction in which the sea, the clouds, and the other water-spouts which had travelled so far in so short a space of time, were carried.

3. I was astonished, that the body of the water-spout being wanting, which, according to my notions, might increase the intensity of the power by which this appearance is produced, it was nevertheless possible that this envelope should be capable of remaining upright and stationary. In this uncertainty I suspended my reflexions to observe the result. I remarked a kind of teat or protuberance, projecting obliquely from the lower part of the clouds which arrived from the east. The foot continued motionless, and the protuberance preserved its oblique direction, till the moment when by the action of the wind it arrived at the foot; at which instant we all three observed the protuberance direct itself perpendicularly towards the foot, and like an immense sack of gauze unroll itself from the extremity; when the folds of this sack disappeared, and the body of the water-spout, which was grey and transparent, fixed itself in the bottom of the foot, assumed the vertical position, and became larger in diameter. My second son, who, as well as his elder brother, possesses a very clear sight, immediately exclaimed: "See, father, how rapidly the vapours fly up through the bag." I saw, in fact, that they seemed to expand it with a kind of tension, at the same time giving it a deep indigo colour, which was communicated to the cloud. At the same instant the colour of the whole water-spout became so deep that we could distinguish no motion in its expanded part. We observed only that the whole phenomenon moved from east to west, and was destroyed on the coast of Provence. Lastly, a fourth was formed, which was destroyed in the same manner, without any such reproduction, beyond the hills of Antibes, because, their course being more oblique towards the north, they could not meet the gulph Jean, and the prolongation of their track was altogether over land. A fall of snow succeeded immediately afterwards, which was of the usual density and configuration. It lasted all the rest of the afternoon and the following night, so that on the following day there was as much snow on the ground as before. It afterwards rained for a long time, which cleared the country of the snow that had accumulated. As the impetuous wind of the preceding day continued with undiminished force through the whole night, and the other accessary circumstances were likewise present, I think there is reason to conclude that new water-spouts must have been formed in the afternoon, and perhaps in the night of the 6th; but the obscurity of the atmosphere, from the fall of the snow, did not permit me to observe them. I shall therefore proceed to make some remarks on the wind which caused this phenomenon.

Though the velocity of this wind was nearly equal to that of the greatest storms in our seas, the waves were not proportionally deep. Two circumstances appeared to concur in pro-

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ducing this effect; the first, that by the form of our coast an east wind cannot have passed over so great an extent of sea as a wind from the south-west, from which quarter our greatest storms come. This cause is constant with regard to our local situation. The other circumstance was, that the wind did not blow obliquely downwards, but moved parallel to the surface of the sea. This supposition, which is the only one that requires proof, was confirmed at the time of observation by the appearance of a small Catalan vessel, which the wind of the 6th of January blew ashore near Nice. I saw her pass before my windows, driven by a force she was incapable of resisting. She did not labour much, but came to an anchor at a little distance, from which, however, the violence of the wind drove her on shore, though without considerable damage, since she was got off a few days after, and pursued her voyage. The force of this wind was seen not only in the instance of this vessel, but in a considerable number of others which were lost on the neighbouring shores.

March 19, the wind, which had begun the preceding evening, blew with a degree of impetuosity less than that of the 6th of January. The clouds were accumulated from the east towards the west, but they were much less condensed than at that time. At forty minutes after eleven in the morning, we observed two water-spouts, which moved at the same time, the one after the other. The most remarkable circumstances in these water-spouts were: 1. The prodigious enlargement of a protuberance from the extremity of which hung a kind of spout, which was incomparably thinner; but the wonder disappears, when we reflect that the following spout, which maintained itself in the same state as those we had before observed, robbed the preceding one in some measure of its support; so that this enlargement was, as it were, a commencement of dissolution, and the thinness of it was a proof of the little intensity of electric power then acting; a conclusion which is also confirmed by the following circumstances. 2. The incapacity in the feet of these two water-spouts to elevate their surrounding plumes. They were reversed by a force which prevented their rising in a perpendicular direction, like those of the preceding water-spouts. At the extremities of the plumes here described, as well as at the centre of the circle near the surface of the sea, there was formed a small atmosphere: but as it was not extensive, the vapours were so few that we had very little snow, which continued for about half an hour; when the weather cleared up. During the transition of these water-spouts very distant thunder was heard five or six times.

It follows, 1. That there is a real ebullition in the sea, at the place circumscribed by the foot of the water-spout. 2. That the vapours of the water which must arise, are the product of an evaporation which must separate fresh water from the salt; it being ascertained by experiment, that distillation is the only method by which sea-water can be rendered completely fresh.

I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, by experience, that this foot, or atmosphere as it may be called, is nothing but the matter of clouds and mists.

What then, is the agent, it may be asked, which causes this ebullition in the sea, and raises the vapours through the water-spout to the cloud? Simply to affirm that this agent is electricity, without further proof, is in fact to say nothing:—but I shall be happy to be anticipated by philosophers of greater skill in this theory, and think it better to suspend my judgement than yield to the seductive pleasure of explaining every thing by adding to the mass of error in natural philosophy.

The second fact which presents itself in our observations is, that two causes unite in the formation of water-spouts, or rather two different modifications of the same cause. When the foot appears without the water-spout, it is not the productive cause, but rather an effervescence which prevails in the sea at that place. But how many interesting questions might be asked respecting this part of the phenomenon! What cause is so powerful as to retain the foot, and keep it motionless, notwithstanding an impetuous easterly wind, until the projection in the cloud which is to form the water-spout shall arrive directly over it? Was the apparent bag which developed itself from the cloud, pre-existent in the projecting part? As I can make no satisfactory reply to these and other questions which might be proposed, I shall proceed to the third remarkable fact.

3. When the foot of a water-spout begins to approach the earth, its diameter contracts, its height is diminished, and its volume becomes less and less; so that the foot is reduced to nothing at the instant it touches the shore. From the attentive examination I have made, it has appeared that the foot even of the greatest water-spouts began to diminish when the depth of the sea beneath became less than the elevation of the foot itself above the surface. If this be true, as I think it is, it may be concluded that the effervescence which supplies the spout with water, and forms the surrounding vapours of the foot, extends itself in depth nearly as much as the foot itself rises above the sea, and that materials for the supply of vapour become defective in quantity in proportion to the shallowness of the water.

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CONTENTS OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IN ACRES, CALCULATED BY MR. CARY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Acres.
Bedfordshire	316,800
Berkshire	467,500
Buckinghamshire	467,000
Cambridgeshire	428,800
Cheshire	672,000
Cornwall	928,000
Cumberland	979,200
Derbyshire	632,320
Devonshire	1,612,800
Dorsetshire	800,000
Durham	588,800
Essex	889,600
Glocestershire	832,000
Hampshire	985,600
Herefordshire	768,000
Hertfordshire	422,400
Huntingdonshire	264,960
Kent	960,000
Lancashire	1,088,000
Leicestershire	505,600
Lincolnshire	1,893,120
Middlesex	217,600
Monmouthshire	352,000
Norfolk	1,504,000
Northamptonshire	640,000
Northumberland	1,088,000
Nottinghamshire	497,920
Oxfordshire	435,200
Rutlandshire	134,400
Shropshire	844,800
Somersetshire	972,800
Staffordshire	558,360
Suffolk	934,400
Surry	499,200
Sussex	924,160
Warwickshire	627,200
Westmoreland	492,800
Wiltshire	768,000
Worcestershire	422,400
Yorkshire, a general Map.	
Ditto, North Riding	1,280,000
Ditto, East Riding	665,600
Ditto, West Riding	1,568,000
	31,929,340

NORTH WALES, *including the Counties of*

Anglesey	115,200
Carnarvon	275,200
Denbigh	428,800
Flint	160,000
Merioneth	505,600
Montgomery	550,400
	2,035,200
Carried over	33,964,740

	Acres
Brought over	33,964,740
SOUTH WALES, *including the Counties of*	
Brecknock	377,600
Carmarthen	512,000
Cardigan	377,600
Glamorgan	422,400
Pembroke	345,600
Radnor	249,600
	2,284,800
	36,249,340

SCOTLAND.

Main Land	16,240,000
Islands adjacent to the Coast, including	
Arran	103,400
Bute	21,120
Jura	44,800
Isla	134,400
Calonsa	7,400
Mull	199,680
Tire	9,600
Coll	9,600
Icolmkill	1,920
Egg	5,120
Rumi	34,560
Cana	3,200
Sky, &c.	481,280
	17,295,080
Western Islands.	
Lewis, North Uist, South Ditto, Benbunla, Bana and adjacent Islands	851,200
Orkney Islands	153,600
Shetland Ditto	643,840
	18,943,720
Contents of England	31,929,340
Contents of North Wales	2,035,200
Contents of South Wales	2,284,800
Contents of Scotland	18,943,720
Total	55,193,060

The preceding estimate of the number of acres in our island, has been communicated to the Board of Agriculture, and published in a late Volume. It may be useful to refer to, on many occasions. The proportion of cultivated, and cultivable lands, of lands already occupied, and under what kind of produce, compared with the proportion of waste, and absolutely unprofitable land, also, if such there be, of land incapable of being rendered profitable, would form a statistical delineation of great interest. Such have been attempted, but have not advanced beyond gross and uncertain conjecture.

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POETRY.

L'AMOUR MATERNEL.

The following French lines were engraved under the representation of a Mother's Spirit ascending into heaven, while she pointed at a child reposing under a tree, and which attracted a great share of her interest and concern. The singularity with which the painter had treated the subject, was at least equalled by the excellence of the lines, which have at once a pathos, grandeur, and point about them, not often united in any, and very seldom in compositions of such brevity. The translation was the effect of the impression they made at the time.

Oui, l'amour maternel survit à la mort même ·
En arrivant à toi, je l'éprouve, Seigneur;
Ma première pensée est pour ce fils que j'aime,
Et mon seul vœu pour son bonheur.

Tu ne révoques point l'aveu que j'ose en faire,
Mon âme est toute à toi, mais mon cœur est à lui:
Et pour être, O mon Dieu, dans ton ciel aujourd'hui,
Je n'ai point cessé d'être mère.

TRANSLATION.

Yes, from the grave a mother's love shall rise,
E'en in thy presence, Lord, I feel the flame;
His cherish'd name shall load my latest sighs,
My child, my child, my earliest wish must claim!

Thy mercy sure forbids not to reveal
The fond confession of my labouring breast;
My soul is thine alone; but yet I feel
Affection struggling with thy high behest.

While heaven this day another saint receives,
Though dies the woman, yet the mother lives.

G.

A WORD TO THE WEALTHY.

What ails thee, what ails thee, thou beggarly elf,
To be hoarding and hugging thy miserly pelf?
See where old father Care strews his thorns in thy bed,
And menacing Death waves his dart o'er thy head.

Let your cash buy the blessings and prayers of the poor,
And let them intercede when Death comes to thy door;
They perhaps may appease that importunate power,
When your coffers can't buy the reprieve of an hour.

Foolish man, don't you know, ev'ry grain of your gold
Can give food to the hungry and warmth to the cold?
A purchase in this world shall soon pass away,
But a treasure in heaven will never decay.

Now tell me what pleasures you reap from your hoard,
And I'll tell you what raptures your dross may afford;
Amid numberless joys I will name only these—
Gay days, happy nights, and a conscience at ease.

Do you think, sordid wretch, when you turn a deaf ear
To the suit of the orphan, that God does not hear?
Do you hope to escape from the Searcher of hearts,
When the tear of the widow no pity imparts?

When the ag'd and infirm vainly put up their prayer
For that mite, which your mass without missing could spare,
The angel of vengeance your crime will enrol
Amongst those of the demons, who murder the soul.

Give a shilling to day, and the joy you'll derive
To-morrow shall swell that small tribute to five;
Progressive delight ev'ry hour shall increase,
And at length a few guineas shall purchase your peace.

If you spurn my advice, you're a blockhead and dunce,
You cannot serve God and your idol at once;
Who traffics with Mammon will find in the end
He has made a bad bargain and lost a good friend.

C.

EPIGRAM OF DIONYSIUS.

Ah, were I but a breath of air!
And thou with heat opprest;
Welcome I'd court thy bosom bare,
And wanton on thy breast.

Ah, were I but a rose! that grew
Thy searching eye to meet:
Plac'd on thy neck, my purple hue
Should grace the snowy seat.

Ah, were but I a lilly fair!
In virgin tints array'd,
Plac'd on thy neck, new whiteness there
Would all my leaves pervade.

EPIGRAM.

From morn till eve, throughout the day,
My Chloe was serenely gay:
I romp'd with Phillis—All the while
Nothing disturb'd my Chloe's smile,
The next day came—The morning low'r'd,
Our schemes were crost, our tempers sour'd:
Still Chloe smil'd—Amaz'd I said,
"Can nothing vex this lovely maid?"
At length a tooth by luckless blow
Was struck from out the pearly row:
Tho' time has long since heal'd the pain,
My Chloe never smil'd again!

Z.

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OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a Resolution of the Senate of the United States of North America, relative to Public Roads and Canals; printed in April, 1808.—The general utility of artificial roads and canals is at this time so universally admitted, as hardly to require any additional proofs. It is sufficiently evident that, whenever the annual expense of transportation on a certain route in its natural state, exceeds the interest on the capital employed in improving the communication, and the annual expense of transportation (exclusively of the tolls) by the improved route, the difference is an annual additional income to the nation. Nor does in that case the general result vary, although the tolls may not have been fixed at a rate sufficient to pay to the undertakers the interest on the capital laid out. They indeed, when that happens, lose; but the community is nevertheless benefited by the undertaking. The general gain is not confined to the difference between the expenses of the transportation of those articles which had been formerly conveyed by that route, but many, which were brought to market by other channels, will then find a new and more advantageous direction; and those which on account of their distance or weight could not be transported in any manner whatever, will acquire a value, and become a clear addition to the national wealth. Those and many other advantages have become so obvious, that in countries possessed of a large capital, where property is sufficiently secure to induce individuals to lay out that capital on permanent undertakings, and where a compact population creates an extensive commercial intercourse, within short distances, those improvements may often, in ordinary cases, be left to individual exertion, without any direct aid from government.

There are, however, some circumstances, which, whilst they render the facility of communication throughout the United States an object of primary importance, naturally check the application of private capital and enterprize, to improvements on a large scale.

The price of labour is not considered as a formidable obstacle, because, whatever it may be, it equally affects the expense of transportation, which is saved by the improvement, and that of effecting the improvement itself. The want of practical knowledge is no longer felt: and the occasional influence of mistaken local interests, in sometimes thwarting or giving an improper direction to public improvements, arises from the nature of man, and is common to all countries. The great demand for capital in the United States, and the extent of territory compared with the population, are, it is believed, the true causes which prevent new undertakings, and render those already accomplished, less profitable than had been expected.

1. Notwithstanding the great increase of capital during the last fifteen years, the objects for which it is required continue to be more numerous, and its application is generally more profitable than in Europe. A small portion therefore is applied to objects which offer only the prospect of remote and moderate profit; and it also happens that a less sum being subscribed at first, than is actually requisite for completing the work, this proceeds slowly; the capital applied remains unproductive for a much longer time than was necessary, and the interest accruing during that period, becomes, in fact, an injurious addition to the real expense of the undertaking.

2. The present population of the United States, compared with the extent of territory over which it is spread, does not, except in the vicinity of the seaports, admit that extensive commercial intercourse with the short distances, which, in England and some other countries, forms the principal support of artificial roads and canals. With a few exceptions canals particularly cannot in America be undertaken with a view solely to the intercourse between the two extremes of, and along the intermediate ground which they occupy. It is necessary, in order to be productive, that the canal should open a communication with a natural extensive navigation which will flow through that new channel. It follows, that, whenever that navigation requires to be improved, or when it might at some distance be connected by another canal to another navigation, the first canal will remain comparatively unproductive, until the other improvements are effected, and till the other canal is also completed. Thus the intended canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will be deprived of the additional benefit arising from the intercourse between New York and the Chesapeake, until an inland navigation shall have been opened between the Delaware and New York. Thus the expensive canals, completed around the falls of Potomac, will become more and more productive in proportion to the improvement, first of the navigation of the upper branches of the river, and then of its communication with the western waters. Some works already executed are unprofitable, many more remain unattempted, because their ultimate productiveness depends on other improvements, too extensive or too distant to be embraced by the same individuals.—The general government can alone remove these obstacles.—With resources amply sufficient for the completion of every practicable improvement, it will always supply the capital wanted for any work which it may undertake, as fast as the work itself can proceed, avoiding thereby the ruinous loss of interest on a dormant capital, and reducing the real expense to its lowest rate.—With these resources, and embracing the whole Union, it will complete on any given line all the improvements, however distant, which may be necessary to render the whole productive and eminently beneficial.—The early and efficient aid of the federal government is recommended by still more important considerations. The inconveniences, complaints, and perhaps dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed, or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite, by a still more intimate community of interests the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation, within the power of government, can more effectually tend to strength-

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en and perpetuate that union, which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty.—With that view of the subject, the facts respecting canals, which have been collected in pursuance of the resolution of the senate, have been arranged under the following heads: 1. Great canals, from north to south, along the Atlantic sea-coast.—2. Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.—3. Communications between the Atlantic waters, and those of the great lakes, and river St. Lawrence.—4. Interior canals.

Great Canals, along the Atlantic Sea-Coast.—The map of the United States will shew that they possess a tide-water inland navigation, secure from storms and enemies, and which, from Massachusetts to the southern extremity of Georgia, is principally, if not solely, interrupted by four necks of land. These are the isthmus of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey, which extends from the Rariton to the Delaware; the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake; and that low and marshy tract which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle Sound. It is ascertained that a navigation for sea vessels, drawing eight feet of water, may be effected across the three last; and a canal is also believed to be practicable, not perhaps across the isthmus of Barnstable, but from the harbour of Boston to that of Rhode Island. The Massachusetts canal would be about twenty-six, the New Jersey about twenty-eight, and each of the two southern about twenty-two miles in length, making altogether less than one hundred miles.

Should this great work, the expense of which, as will hereafter be shewn, is estimated at about three millions of dollars, be accomplished, a sea vessel entering the first canal in the harbour of Boston, would, through the bay of Rhode Island, Long Island sound, and the harbour of New York, reach Brunswick on the Rariton; thence pass through the second canal to Trenton on the Delaware, down that river to Christiana, or Newcastle, and through the third canal to Elk river, and the Chesapeake; whence sailing down that bay, and up Elizabeth river, it would, through the fourth canal, enter into the Albemarle Sound, and by Pamptico, Core, and Bogue sounds, reach Beaufort and Swainsborough, in North Carolina. From the last-mentioned place, the inland navigation, through Stumpy and Toomer's Sounds, is continued with a diminished draft of water, and by cutting two low and narrow necks, not exceeding three miles together, to Cape Fear river; and thence, by an open but short and direct run along the coast, is reached that chain of islands, between which and the main the island navigation is continued to St. Mary's along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. It is unnecessary to add any comments on the utility of the work, in peace or war, for the transportation of merchandize, or the conveyance of persons.

The following table is a recapitulation of the distance to be cut out on the whole line, and of the estimated expense:

CANALS.	DIRECTION.	Distance Miles.	Cockage Feet	Expense Dollars.
Massachusetts.	Weymouth to Taunton	20	200	1200000
New Jersey.	Brunswick to Trenton,	28	100	800000
Delaware and Chesapeake,	Christiana to Elk,	22	148	750000
Chesapeake and Albemarle,	Eliz. riv. to Pasquotank	22	140	850000
	Total.	58	648	3650000

Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.—The Apalachian mountains, to use an ancient generic denomination, extend in a direction west of south, from the 42d to the 34th degree of north latitude, approaching the sea, and even washed by the tide in the state of New York, and thence, in their southerly course, gradually receding from the sea shore. Viewed as a whole, their breadth may be estimated at 110 miles, and they consist in a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow vallies. The ridge, which divides the Atlantic rivers from the western waters, generally known by the name of Allegheny, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Those mountains may, however, be perhaps considered as consisting of two principal chains: between these lies the fertile lime-stone valley, which, although occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place, by the dividing or Allegheny ridge, may be traced from Newburgh and Esopus, on the Hudson river, to Knoxville on the Tennessee.

The eastern and narrowest chain is the Blue Ridge of Virginia, which, in its north east course, traverses under various names, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, forms the highlands broken at West point by the tide of the Hudson, and then uniting with the green mountains, assumes a northerly direction, and divides the waters of the Hudson, and of lake Champlain, from those of Connecticut river. On the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, the Blue Ridge is united by an inferior mountain, with the great western chain, and thence to its southern extremity, becomes the principal or dividing mountain, discharging eastwardly the rivers Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, into the Atlantic Ocean; southwardly the Chatahouchee, and the Alahama into the Gulph of Mexico, and westwardly the New River and the Tennessee. The New River, taking a northwardly course, breaks through all the ridges of the great western chain, and, at a short distance beyond it, unites under the name of Kanhawa, with the Ohio. The Tennessee pursues, at first, a south-west direction between the two chains, until having reached, and in a westwardly course turned, the southern extremity of the great western chain, it assumes a northwardly direction, and joins its waters with those of the Ohio, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi.

The western chain, much broader, and generally more elevated, is known under the names of Cumberland and Gauley mountains, from its southern extremity, near the great bend of the Tennessee river, until it becomes in Virginia the principal or dividing mountain. Thence in its northerly course, towards the state of New York, it discharges westwardly the Green Briar river, which, by its junction with the New River, forms the Kanhawa, and the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, which, from the confluence at Pittsburgh, assume the name of Ohio. Eastwardly it pours into the Atlantic Ocean, James River, the Potomac, and the Susquehannah. From the northernmost and less elevated spurs of the chain, the Genesee flows into the lake Ontario; and in

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that quarter the northerly branches of the Susquehannah seem to take their source, from amongst inferior ridges, and in their course to the Chesapeake, to break through all the mountains. From the Susquehannah, the principal chain assumes a more eastwardly direction, and washed on the north by the lateral valley of the river Mowhawk, whilst it gives rise southwardly to the Delaware, it terminates under the name of Catskill mountain, in view of the tide-water of the Hudson.

This description has been introduced for the double purpose of pointing out all the rivers which can afford the means of communication, and of shewing the impracticability, in the present state of science, of effecting a naval navigation across the mountains.

The most elevated lock-canal of which a correct description has been given, is that of Languedoc, and the highest ground over which it is carried, is only six hundred feet above the sea. It is not believed that any canal has been undertaken, or at least completed in England, of an elevation exceeding 430 feet above the waters united by it. The Allegheny mountain is generally, and from observations made in several places, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The precise height of the dividing ridge was ascertained by the commissioners, who laid out the United States road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Brownsville on the Monongahela, at 2,260 above the first, and at 2150 feet above the last river. Cumberland, from the levels taken by the Potomac Company, is itself 735 feet above tide-water. Although some more advantageous and less elevated places may be found, particularly amongst the ridges which divide some of the upper branches of the Susquehannah from the corresponding streams emptying into the river Allegheny, there is none which is not of an elevation much beyond what has ever been overcome by canals in any other country. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which, in order to affect the ascent, requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion; nor does the chain of mountains through the whole extent, where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake, or natural reservoir. It may be added, as a general feature of American geography, that except in the swamps along the southern sea coast, no lake is to be found in the United States, south of 41 deg. north latitude; and that almost every river, north of 42 degrees, issues from a lake or pond.

The works necessary in order to facilitate the communications from the sea-ports across the mountains to the western waters, must therefore consist either of artificial roads extending the whole way from tide-water, to the nearest and most convenient navigable western waters; or of improvements in the navigation of the leading Atlantic rivers, to the highest practicable points, connected by artificial roads across the mountains, with the nearest points, from which a permanent navigation can be relied on, down the western rivers.

Communications between the Atlantic Rivers, and the River St. Laurence and Great Lakes.—Vessels ascend the river St Laurence from the sea to Montreal. The river Sorel discharges at some distance below that town the waters of lake George and lake Champlain, which penetrate southwardly within the United States. From Montreal to lake Ontario, the ascent of the river St. Laurence is estimated at about 200 feet. From the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, an inland navigation, for vessels of more than 100 tons burthen, is continued more than one thousand miles, through lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, to the western and southern extremities of lake Michigan, without any other interruption than that of the falls and rapids of Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario. The descent from fort Schlosser to Devil's Hole, a distance of four miles, which includes the perpendicular falls of Niagara, has by correct measurement been ascertained at 375 feet. The whole fall from lake Erie to lake Ontario, is estimated at 450 feet, making the elevation of lake Erie above tide-water, 65 feet.

Lake Superior, the largest of those inland seas, communicates with the northern extremity of lake Huron, by the river and rapids of St. Mary's. The fall of these is not ascertained; but it is said that a small canal has been opened around the the most difficult part, by the North-West Fur Company.

Five of the Atlantic rivers approach the waters of the St. Laurence; viz. the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Connecticut, the North, or Hudson river, and the Tioga branch of the Susquehannah. This last river will afford an useful communication with the river Seneca, and Genessee, which empty into lake Ontario. The length of the portage has not been precisely stated; and the general navigation of the Susquehannah has already been noticed. It may however be observed, that it is the only Atlantic river whose sources approach both the western waters, and those of the St. Laurence.

The three eastern rivers afford convenient communications with the province of Lower Canada, but not with that extensive inland navigation, which penetrates through the United States, within two hundred miles of the Mississippi. No statement has been received of any improvement having been made on the Penobscot, or Kennebeck; and a very imperfect account has been obtained of some short canals opened around the several falls of the river Connecticut. One at Bellows falls, in the state of Vermont, has been particularly mentioned, and is the highest improvement on the river.

What is called the North River is a narrow and long bay, which, in its northwardly course from the harbour of New York, breaks through, or turns all the mountains, affording a tide navigation for vessels of 80 tons to Albany and Troy, 160 miles above New York. This peculiarity distinguishes the North River from all the other bays and rivers of the United States. The tide in no other ascends higher than the granite ridge, or comes within thirty miles of the Blue Ridge, or eastern chains of mountains. In the North River, it breaks through the Blue Ridge at West Point, ascends above the eastern termination of the Catskill, or great western chain.

A few miles above Troy, and the head of the tide, the Hudson from the north, and the Mohawk from the west, unite their waters, and form

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the North River. The Hudson in its course upwards approaches the waters of lake Champlain, and the Mohawk, those of lake Ontario.

The works necessary to effect water communications between the tide water and the North River, the St. Laurence, and all the lakes, (lake Superior only excepted) are therefore estimated at four millions of dollars, viz.

	Dollars.
Northern navigation to lake Champlain.....	800,000
Western navigation to lake Ontario	2,200,000
Falls of Niagara for a sloop navigation.....	1,000,000
	4,000,000

Interior Canals.—Under this denomination will be included all the canals of which any knowledge has been obtained, and which are not immediately on the rivers opening communications with the western waters or with those of St. Laurence, although some of them may be considered as extending those communications to more remote sea-ports.

Turnpike, or Artificial Roads.—A great number of artificial roads have been completed in the eastern and middle states, at an expense varying from less than one thousand to fourteen thousand dollars a mile. The labour bestowed on the least expensive species consist in shortening the distance, diminishing the ascent of hills, removing rocks, levelling, raising and giving, a proper shape to the bed of the roads, draining them by ditches, and erecting bridges over the intervening streams. But the natural soil of the road is used, instead of covering it with a stratum of gravel or pounded stones.

Fifty turnpike companies have been incorporated, since the year 1803, in the state of Connecticut alone; and the roads undertaken by those companies are all of that description. Thirty-nine of those roads extending together 770 miles, are completed.

No particular account has been received of the roads in the other eastern states; but it is known that besides some of a similar description with those of the state of Connecticut, several of a more expensive kind have been completed, particularly in Massachusetts.

A greater capital has been vested on turnpike roads in the state of New York, than in any other. In less than seven years, sixty-seven companies have been incorporated, with a nominal capital of near five millions of dollars, for the purpose of making more than three thousand miles of artificial roads; and twenty-one other companies have also been incorporated with a capital of 400,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting 21 toll-bridges.

More detailed information has been obtained respecting the roads in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

In New Jersey a turnpike road has lately been completed from Trenton to Brunswick. The distance is 25 miles: the greatest angle of ascent 3 degrees, and the road is nearly in a straight line, the only considerable obstruction being the Sand Hills, through which it is necessary to dig at the depth of thirty feet, in order not to exceed the angle of ascent. The road is 36 feet wide, fifteen feet of which are covered with about six inches of gravel. A few wooden bridges, with stone abutments and piers, have been erected across the intervening streams.

In Pennsylvania artificial roads of the most substantial kind, have been completed, or are proceeding from Philadelphia, in sundry directions.

In Maryland, roads extending from Baltimore in various directions have lately been undertaken by several companies and are rapidly proceeding.

South of the Potomac few artificial roads have been undertaken. From Alexandria one is now progressing in a northwestwardly direction towards Middleburgh. Another has lately been commenced from Richmond to Ross's coal-mine. But the only one which, so far as any accounts have been received, is completed, extends twelve miles from Manchester, opposite to Richmond, in a westwardly direction to the coal-mines of Falling Creek.

The greater progress made in the improvement of roads in the northern parts of the Union, must be principally ascribed to a more compact population, which renders those improvements more necessary, and at the same time supplies with greater facility the means of effecting them. The same difference is perceptible in the number of bridges erected in the several states.

In the eastern states, and particularly Massachusetts, wooden bridges, uniting boldness to elegance, and having no defect but want of durability, have been erected over the broadest and deepest rivers. In the lower counties of Pennsylvania stone bridges are generally found across all the small streams. Both in that state, and at some distance eastwardly, bridges with stone piers and abutments, and a wooden superstructure, are common over wide rivers.

The want of bridges south of Pennsylvania, even on the main post road, is sensibly felt. One lately thrown across the Potomac three miles above the city of Washington, and which without any intervening piers, is wholly suspended to iron chains extending from bank to bank, deserves notice on account of the boldness of its construction, and of its comparative cheapness.

The general principles of improved roads seem to be: 1st. The reduction of hills by diminishing the angle of ascent, which ought not to exceed, whenever practicable, 3 degrees and a half, and under no circumstances, 5 degrees: 2d. A sufficient convexity in the bed of the road, together with ditches and drains, all which are intended to prevent the injury caused by standing water or freshes: 3d. An artificial bed of pounded stones or gravel, sufficiently substantial to support the weight of the carriages in general use on the road, either for the conveyance of persons, or for the transportation of merchandize.

On the last point it appears, from the facts already stated, or scattered in the communications received on that subject: 1st. That the stones ought to be similar in quality and reduced to the same size which should not exceed three inches in diameter: 2d. That the preferable qualities of stone, rank in the following order; hard black stone, granite, flint, or quartz, blue lime stone, white ditto: 3d. That the stratum may be either of pounded stones twelve inches thick, or of pounded stones ten inches thick, with two inches of gravel spread over the stones, or entirely of gravel eighteen inches thick: 4th. That when

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the materials are equally convenient, the expense of those three modes will not materially differ, but that the rate of expense depends principally on the number of hills and bridges, distance of materials, breadth of the road, and price of labour; and 5th, that the general adoption of broad wheels for the transportation of heavy loads, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages expected from the most substantial artificial roads. On the degree of convexity, and on the proper shape to be given to the natural bed of the road under the artificial stratum, a diversity of opinions seems to prevail.

Recapitulation of Resources.—The improvements which have been respectfully suggested as most important, in order to facilitate the communication between the great geographical divisions of the United States, will now be recapitulated; and their expense compared with the resources applicable to that object.

	Dollars.
I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea coast:	
1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two-thirds of the Atlantic sea-coast of the United States, and across all the principle capes, Cape Fear excepted	3,000,000
2. A great turnpike road from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea-coast	4,800,000
II. From east to west, forming communications across the mountains between the Atlantic and Western rivers:	
1. Improvement of the navigation of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them	1,500,000
2. Four first-rate turnpike roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding western rivers	2,800,000
3. Canal around the fall of the Ohio	300,000
4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans	200,000
III. In a northern and north-westwardly direction, forming inland navigations between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the great lakes and the St. Laurence:	
1. Inland navigation between the North river and lake Champlain	800,000
2. Great inland navigation opening the whole way by canals, from the North river to lake Ontario	2,200,000
3. Canal round the falls and rapids of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from lake Ontario to the upper lakes, as far as the extremities of lake Michigan	1,000,000
Making together	16,600,000

We refer our readers to Panorama, Vol I. p. 1323—Vol. II. pp. 373, 1153—Vol. III. pp. 389, 856—Vol. IV. pp. 555, 750, 790—where will be found such other useful intelligence, as, with the present interesting Report, will completely elucidate the present state of the United States.—For comparison with the method of arranging the turnpike roads in England, see page 1. *et seq.* of our present volume for three Reports of Committee of the hon. House of Commons.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Vaccination.—St. Salvador (Brazils), June 13, 1808.—The Vaccine inoculation has been first practised in St. Salvador towards the close of the year 1804, and since spread through all the provinces by orders from the Prince of Brazils. His royal highness appointed Dr. J. A. Barbosa to superintend and promote the new practice, and so beneficial have been its effects, that the Small-Pox, which was very destructive here, has almost totally disappeared.

INDIES, EAST.

Spontaneous Combustion of wet Paper in a hot Climate.—The following is to be added to those instances of spontaneous combustion, which we lately submitted to our readers. [Vide Panorama, Vol. V p. 136.] The ship Albion, Capt. James Robertson, was burnt at Whampoa in China, in December, 1807, under the following circumstances:—On the morning of the 4th, the hon. Company's treasure left Canton, and Captain Robertson proceeded down the river, with a quantity of money belonging to the owners, but did not reach the ship until about half past six in the evening; going over the gangway, Captain Robertson observed to the officer, who at this time was employed receiving the honorable company's treasure, and had then upwards of one million and a half of dollars on board, that there was a strong smell of fire; went below to discern if possible from whence it proceeded, and observing the people at work in the main hatchway, inquired whether or not they perceived any smell of fire, to which they replied, in the negative. Captain R. then when to the fore hatchway, uncovered it, and removed the hatches, when the flame burst forth with great fury so high as the main stay. He ordered the hatches to be put on again and used every endeavour to smother the flames but without effect. At 3 A.M. of the 5th, the ebb tide having made, she went over on her broad side; the decks by this time were so much heated, as to oblige the people to quit her. At four in the afternoon she was completely burnt to the water's edge. Such was the fury of the flames that the treasure between decks was run into masses of from two to ten thousand dollars weight.—Suspicion of misconduct or carelessness fell on the people on board, and it was said, that a sea-canny had dropped a candle in the fore-hold, and concealed the accident through fear; but as there was no desertion among the people, this was not believed.—A later account states authentically, that the loss of the Albion was not occasioned through carelessness as had been conjectured, but in consequence of some *paper umbrellas*, received on board as cargo, *packed up not thoroughly dry, which had caught fire in the hold.* Similar accidents have occurred through the same means.

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Arrivals from China.—Bombay, Jan. 9, 1808.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival of a large and valuable convoy of ships from China and other places, during the course of the last seven days; three of them, namely, the Anna, Friendship and Cornwallis, have made a remarkable voyage, to and from China, having completed the same in 4 months and 23 days. The Anna left this port on the 2d, and the others on the 13th of August last.

Nautical Remarks.—Situation and description of the two following rocks, the authenticity of which may be relied upon: Bale of Cotton Rock.—N. Latitude, 5: 18. East Long. (from London) 90: 44.—It is about the size of a large room, is high, and has the appearance of a ship under sail.—The above account is from the verbal information, confirmed by the journal of a gentleman, who has been twice upon the rock.—Le Meme's Reef,—N. Latitude, 1: 20. East Long. (from London) 94: 20.—The reef is 8 or 10 feet above the surface of the sea, and extends about a mile from east to west.—This account is from the information of the same gentleman above alluded to, who was with Monsieur Le Meme at the time he discovered the rock, and went upon it.—He afterwards saw it, and attempted to get upon it, but was prevented by a heavy swell of the sea.

Chinese Junk at Calcutta.—Feb. 23, 1808.—A Chinese junk is now in the river; she is supposed to come from Mergui. This is said to be the first instance of the kind.—During a storm on Monday, March 17, the Chinamen had an opportunity of shewing their humanity to nine Lascars, who were tossing about at the mercy of the elements in the neighbourhood of the junk. The Chinamen threw a log of wood overboard, connected to their vessel by a rope, which served as a lifebuoy, and by that means, the unfortunate sufferers were drawn on board, though nearly lifeless.—One singular circumstance may be mentioned, which serves to illustrate the violence of this storm: a six-oared pinnace, (belonging to the Lady Barlow) which was lying upon the beach near the top of the Esplanade, was thrown up the bank, carried across the Respondentia walk, and lodged among the bricks on the opposite side. This we should have thought incredible—had we not witnessed the circumstances.—It can only be accounted for by supposing, that she had been upset by the violence of the waves, and afterwards repeatedly overturned by violent gusts of wind.

Tigers on Saugor Island; escaped by swimming and diving.—Saugor Island has so long been considered as the favourite haunt of tigers, that we are not surprised at so many accidents happening to people who land upon it. We insert the following account of a narrow escape from one of these animals, in the hope that it may induce people to be cautious how they venture upon the Island. It will also point out to those who are good swimmers, the best method of escaping from tigers, as they seldom take to the water, unless much pressed by hunger.—A bhurr, laden with water for the Castle Eden, having through the mismanagement of the people, got aground on Saugor Island, Mr. Tyrer went with a boat's crew to endeavour to get her off; and for the sake of the walk, leaped on shore, whilst his boat pulled towards the bhurr; and striking in a little way from the beach, he unluckily came upon the haunt of a large royal tiger, which by the noise he made, fortunately gave Mr. Tyrer warning of the danger he was approaching: immediately on seeing the ferocious animal, Mr. T. sprang towards the water, and the tiger plunged after him, with all the eagerness of pursuit. Mr. T. although an excellent swimmer, observing his adversary gaining upon him, with a presence of mind, which ultimately saved him from the fangs of the monster, dived, and continued under water as long as possible; when, on again raising his head above the surface, he had the pleasure to behold his antagonist swimming leisurely back to land. The boat coming up, he shortly after got safely on board of her, thus escaping a very imminent danger.

Ceremony in Jews' Synagogue at Cochin.—Bombay, Jan. 27, 1808.—A correspondent has favoured us with some account of a ceremony, that took place last Christmas day, in the synagogue of white Jews near Cochin; from which we extract the following:—"All things being prepared in the synagogue, the Rabbis, and Elders, with the whole of the people, male and female, assembled and arranged, each in their allotted places.—The Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore, attended by the British Resident, approached in procession and entered the synagogue at sun-set of the 25th December.—They were received by the Elders at the gate of the congregation standing up, and were led to seats, which had been prepared for them, in front of the ark; and under the extended wings of the cherubim.—Being seated, the service of the evening commenced.—The chief priest, standing before the altar of the Lord, in the presence of the congregation, spread forth his hands towards heaven, and with prayer and supplication, the whole standing, implored a blessing upon His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.—All the people saying, *Amen.*—The words of the favourite air of *God save the King*, having been previously translated into the Hebrew

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language, were then chaunted, the whole congregation joined in the chorus.—Following this, a benediction was implored for his highness the Ram Rajah of Travancore; and a compliment, suited to the solemn occasion, was addressed, by the chief priest, to the resident, and to the Dewan.—The service being concluded, the Dewan of Travancore, in a few words neatly delivered, expressed for his master and himself, the high sense which was entertained of the honour and favour conferred on them; and turning round to the elders, requested, that the Rajah of Travancore might be permitted to make an offering of a crown of gold, to be placed within the ark of the tabernacle, upon the sacred book of the law; and requested further, that he himself might be permitted to make an offering of a rich chandelier to illuminate the Sanctuary.—These requests having been gratefully acceded to, and suitably acknowledged; the Resident, and the Dewan, retired in the same manner, and with like ceremony, as had been observed on their entrance."

Conflict of Gods at Negapatam.—The city of Negapatam is very considerable, having 17 large and 68 small pagodas, in which lamps are kept burning all night before their idols: there are also five mosques, two Catholic and two Protestant churches.—Mr. Vos relates the following incident as having lately taken place:—A few days ago, when the Malabars were carrying their idols in procession through the streets, it happened that they carried the god Seeva through a part of the city which belongs to the god Vishnu; in consequence of which a violent tumult was excited, in which one of the gods was beaten, two houses were demolished, three men killed, and several others wounded.

French true Politeness.—As we some time ago gave an account of the unmanly behaviour of a French sea officer,* we have great pleasure in exhibiting a character diametrically opposite. The following letter is an honourable testimony, and speaks for itself.

To L. Motard, Esq. Capt. Com. of the French Frigate, La Semillante.—Dear Sir, Having at length reached that port which the chance of war has destined us to enter, we hasten to request you will be pleased to accept our sincere and warmest acknowledgements for the very many polite and kind attentions you have shewn to our wants and comforts, during a period of nearly ten weeks we remained on board the frigate you command. We are well aware of the irksomeness of the situation in which you have been placed, in having to conciliate the minds of a body of men, whose language, and even habits of life, in many instances, widely differ from yours, and whose nation is at this period unfortunately at war with your own, but at the same time feel happy in the occasion now afforded us of bearing honourable testimony to the perseverance you have evinced in the attempt, and ultimate success in so arduous an undertaking. We have also to request you will have the goodness to express to your officers the grateful sense we entertain of the kind attentions they have on all occasions shewn us.—Mrs. Mick begs leave to add her tribute of praise, and truly grateful thanks for the extremely polite and delicate manner in which you have at all times conducted yourself towards her.—With sincere good wishes for your health and happiness, we remain, dear Sir, your much obliged and very obedient servants, (Signed) *R. Turton*, Lieut. Colonel, Bengal Artillery.—*J. P. Keasberry*, Captain, Madras Est.—*O. Bean*, late Commander of the Gilwell.—*W. Richardson*, late Com. of the Althea.—*R. Dickie*, late Commander of the Elizabeth.—*W. C. Ord*, late Passenger on the Althea.—*Port Napoleon, Nov.* 1, 1807.

Scurvy.—To the Editor.—The preservation of seamen from the scurvy,* and even the cure of that disease so far as it has yet been investigated, being best effected by fresh succulent vegetables, you will oblige me by the insertion of the inclosed letter from Mr. Charles Edman, surgeon of his majesty's ship Russell, as shewing, in a clear and distinct manner, the practicability of employing the Kew Nopal, as it is called here, for that valuable purpose, to which it appears peculiarly adapted, by being so far an air plant as to preserve life, and the capacity of vegetation, for months after an entire removal from the earth or watering gardens.—J. Anderson.—*March*, 1808.

H. M. Ship Russell, Madras Roads, 3d March, 1808.—Sir, The plant, by the name of Kew Nopal, which you were so polite as to furnish me with to try its effects in scurvy, that was so general among the crew of his majesty's ship Russell, after a cruize of three months, entirely confined to sea diet, I have the pleasure to say, proved so agreeable to those who had it given them in its raw state, that they compared it to sorrell; and I have no doubt but it would have proved highly useful could it have been continued; but owing to a diarrhœa, which generally occurs on the first use of every kind of fresh diet, I was obliged to desist from giving the Nopal or any other succulent vegetable, and to pay attention to the state of the bowels by opiates, and occasionally, by a little creta or some absorbent to correct the acidity in the stomach. As I considered the whole of the crew as being more

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 408—Vol. IV. p. 1213.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 804, for Dr. Anderson's former letters on this subject.

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or less affected with the scurvy, and the necessity of their having vegetables with their boiled fresh meat, I made use of the Nopal in a manner more admissible, which was to put a proportion every day in the coppers with their soup; this I think is a preferable mode, it being less likely to affect the bowels than in a raw state.—Having been so little able to speak of its benefit from our not having quitted the coast, I can only say, that from a knowledge of the utility of vegetables in scurvy, I will endeavour to obviate any effects on the bowels by opiates, and hope that the next time I have the pleasure of writing to you on the subject, to be able to speak of the benefit obtained, as it is so easily taken care of by keeping it in the air.—Therefore request you will furnish me with a further supply, as we have nothing that will keep so long in a fresh succulent state.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES EDMUND, Surgeon of H. M. Ship Russell.

TURKEY.

Proceedings at Constantinople.—Nov. 25. The Grand Vizier has caused the Bachi Aga, Commandant of the Marine, and the fanatical enemy of every thing that was Turkish, to be beheaded. This event has caused a great sensation in this capital. We have been equally astonished at learning of the deposition of Hagi Pacha, Commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, who has been sent into exile. He has been replaced by Rafill Pacha, who is considered as a zealous partizan of the Porte. M. Bosgowich has presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires from Prussia.—The great camp of Daud-Pacha, near Constantinople, is now occupied by the particular troops of Mustapha Bairactar, and by the Seymans which he has organized with inconceivable promptitude. All the others are gone to the grand army of Romelia, or returned into their provinces. Of this number, the troops of the Beys and Ayans of Asia form the greater part. These, before their departure, engaged themselves by a most sacred oath, before the Grand Vizier, to sacrifice all their personal animosities, and to appear at the first signal, to defend the Mahometan religion and the empire. Ismael Bey of Seres, Kare Asmann Oglu, and Kaleangh Oglu, were the first who set out; they were followed by the celebrated Ciapin Oglu.—Mustapha Bairactar is incessantly occupied in augmenting the Seymans, which he will raise to 160,000 men; they are to have red, green, and white uniforms. These troops will be divided into buluks of 1600 men each: There will be for each buluk a Binbaschi, a Mubiahsin (two staff officers), 16 Jusbasches, and 160 Oubaschi (captains and lieutenants). The Grand Vizier has entirely done away the obstacle which resulted from a difference of religion, and which the Porte has hitherto so inviolably respected. Turks and Greeks are to serve indiscriminately in the corps of Seymans. Mustapha has already, at Rudschuk, many Greeks among his best troops, and on the 12th October, his confidant and his banker made their entry under an escort of sixty Seymans, who were all Armenians.—The Grand Vizier caused, in the month of October, a great number of casgis (rowers and fishermen) to come to the environs of the capital, in order to make them serve on board the fleet. The ancient corps of Janissaries every day decreases.—The Grand Vizier has just caused to be executed the most powerful supporters of that corps, who were the most strenuously opposed to the Nizamgedid, the *ci-devant* Siemen Baschi, and the Inspectors of Arsenals, Khwigi Ogln and Mustapha Aga. This last having called to the 25th cohort of Janissaries, to which he belonged, for assistance, Mustapha immediately killed him with a blow of the sabre; the executioner immediately cut off his head, as well as that of his unfortunate companion.—The Grand Seignior has, by a decree, given to the Vizier unlimited powers for the augmentation of the forces, both by sea and land. This minister completely paid the new troops before the commencement of the Fast, and what is very important, has established a chamber of finances, particularly for the Seymans, at the head of which he has placed the former treasurer, Bedellsch Effendi. He has replaced the minister of finances by the ancient Cmusch-bachi (marshal of the court), Tohsim-Achmet Effendi, who has for successor Harnand Mehmisch Effendi, formerly president of the army accounts. Thanks be to the indefatigable vigilance and energy of Mustapha Bairactar, all these important changes have been peaceably effected.—Egypt continues to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity. The Pacha of Bagdad pursues with vigour the important advantages which he has lately gained over the Wechabites.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Another Proclamation has been issued for further proroguing Parliament from Jan. 16th to the 19th, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Fast Day.—A Proclamation has been issued for appointing a fast for Feb. 8. in England, and Feb. 9, 1809, for Scotland.

His Majesty's Declaration relative to the Negociation proposed by France and Russia.—The overtures made to his majesty by the governments of Russia and of France have not led to negociation; and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.—The

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continued appearance of a negociation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.—It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the councils of those who are combined to resist her oppressions: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.—That such was, in fact, the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth, his majesty entertained a strong persuasion.—But at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the king felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.—It was difficult for his majesty to believe, that the emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which his imperial majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations. When therefore it was proposed to his majesty to enter into negociation for a general peace, in concert with his majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti Possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his majesty's part, real and sincere.—The king professed his readiness to enter into such negociation in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his majesty had received. But as his majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his majesty's just confidence that the government of Spain, acting in the name of his catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII, was understood to be a party of the negociation.—The reply returned by France to this proposition of his majesty casts off at once the thin disguise, which had been assumed for a momentary purpose; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish Insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the government of Spain as a party to any negociation, is rejected as inadmissable and insulting.—With astonishment as well as with grief his majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes as "insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the sanction of his imperial majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.—The king would readily have embraced an opportunity of negociation, which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace, compatible with justice and with honour. His majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit his majesty's consenting to commence a negociation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.—Westminster, Dec. 15, 1808.

Subscription in Aid of the Spanish Patriots.—On Friday, Dec. 2, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the merchants and others took place at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of supplying the Spanish Patriots with clothing, and other necessaries. The Lord Mayor presided; and Mr. Alderman Rowcroft moved, "that it was the sense of the meeting, that subscriptions should be immediately entered into, for supplying the Spanish armies with necessaries."—This resolution was carried unanimously, and with much applause. The meeting then proceeded to form a committee, composed of a great number of the most respectable merchants of London, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which they were assembled, and the following address was published by them, Dec. 13—"The committee appointed on the 9th of December, by the merchants and inhabitants of London, to attend to the application of a general subscription in aid of the brave Spanish Patriots, now strug-

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ging in the field to defend their country from a foreign and cruel invader, cannot discharge that duty without making an earnest appeal to the attention of their generous countrymen, of all ranks, in behalf of a nation and a cause so interesting to all the sympathies of Britons.—A people contending for their independence, liberties, and security, from foreign tyranny and oppression—a nation, friendly in its dispositions—honourable in all its national conduct and character—fitted by political and commercial interests and relations, to be closely connected in alliance and friendship with Great Britain, and now struggling with heroic fortitude, in a common cause, against a common and most formidable foe; suffering in the arduous conflict the greatest hardships, and enduring the severest privations, has, surely, strong claims of every kind on every inhabitant of these islands; and though the greatest exertions have, with the general approbation of this nation, been made by government to afford the most extensive, speedy, and effectual aids of treasure, arms, ammunition, military stores, equipments, and clothing, for the maintenance and support of the Spanish troops, together with the succour of large bodies of British soldiers, it is still felt, that the generous manifestation of the popular sentiment, and such further aids, of various kinds, as a general and liberal subscription may supply, cannot but have an effect animating and consoling to the Spanish soldier, and convincing to the Spanish government and people, of the perfect union in opinion and sentiment which on this subject subsists throughout these islands. The committee rely, with confidence, that the good example of the public corporations and companies, and of the inhabitants of the metropolis, will be followed by the principal cities, towns, and districts of the united kingdom, in order to form together an offering worthy of the great cause for which it is made, of the high character and affluence of the empire which presents it, and fit to be accepted by the gallant, disinterested, and high spirited nation, to whose brave defenders it is offered."—The subscription already amounts to upwards of £30,000. The Duke of Queensbury, to his eternal honour, as a peer of the realm, has subscribed £5,000.—The following is a list of the supplies (sent and ordered by government) for the Spanish armies, as contained in a letter of the chancellor of the exchequer, and read at the above meeting;—Suits of clothing and cloth for 241,400 men; great coats, and cloth for great coats, for 100,000 men; shirts 35,000; sheeting 100,000 yds.; calico 882,000 do.; linen 116,000 do.; shoes as many as can be procured.—Of the above articles, the following have been actually forwarded to Spain, at different times:—uniforms complete for 58,500 men; cloth, for do. 50,000; linen and calico 200,000 yds.; great coats 29,760; shirts 28,000; shoes 73,000 pairs.

Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of London.—Fulham House, Nov. 23, 1808. Rev. Sir, Having obtained a copy of the following resolutions, which have been lately entered into by all the most respectable inhabitants of Windsor, they appeared to me so well calculated to promote the great object they have in view, (namely, the suppression of those gross profanations of the Lord's Day, which are now most prevalent and most obnoxious;) that I thought I could not do a more material service to the inhabitants of my diocese, than by requesting the clergy to promote similar resolutions in their respective parishes, wherever the same profanations or any other flagrant violations of the Lord's Day have taken place. I hope, therefore, you will have the goodness to exert yourself with zeal in the accomplishment of this most laudable purpose: and am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother, B. London.

Resolutions of a Meeting for promoting a due Observance of the Sabbath.—At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and castle of Windsor, held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday the 26th of April, 1808, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as should be thought most effectual for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, within the borough and its neighbourhood;—James Egelstone, Esq. Mayor, in the chair:—Resolved, That the practice of opening shops, or otherwise exercising trades or callings on Sundays; the delivery of goods by the common carriers; and the admission of persons into public-houses and suffering tippling therein, during divine service; are gross breaches of the Sabbath, and tend greatly to the corruption of morals and the increase of dissipation.—Resolved, That the persons present at this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to discountenance such practice; and that they will not apply or send to any shop whatsoever, for goods, provisions, or any other article, on Sunday, nor suffer their servants or any of their respective families so to do; and they do recommend to the inhabitants generally to

* Our readers are requested to refer to Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 984 *et seq.*—where will be found an address and propositions for a subscription in aid of the Spaniards, intended to have been proposed at the Argyll Rooms so far back as JULY LAST—and if they had been properly attended to, at *that* period, the Spaniards might, *long ere this*, have been enjoying the relief now proffered. However, *better late than never*, as the proverb says; and we sincerely hope it is not yet too late to shew the Spaniards that *every* individual in the country is in unison with the actions of government.

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confirm to this resolution.—Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the several trades-people of this town and neighbourhood to keep their shops close shut during the whole day of every Sunday (excepting where it may be unavoidably necessary for light, and in that case to remove all appearance of exposing goods for sale from the windows;) and not to sell any thing except in cases of absolute necessity, nor to permit the carriers to deliver goods at their respective houses during the day.—Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons who employ workmen, labourers, and others, weekly, to pay all such their wages in sufficient time to preclude the necessity of their purchasing provisions or other necessaries on a Sunday.—Resolved, That these resolutions be signed, and copies thereof be printed, together with extracts from the several acts of parliament relative to the due observance of the Lord's Day, and circulated throughout this town and neighbourhood.—Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the mayor, who proposed the above resolutions for promoting good order and due observance of the Sabbath Day.—A number of gentlemen were appointed a committee to act as occasion may require, in promoting the object of this meeting. Among them are, the mayor, justice, and town-clerk; the magistrates of the counties of Berks and Bucks, acting in the adjoining parishes; the dean and canons of Windsor; the provost and fellows of Eton; the vicars of New and Old Windsor; the minister of Clewer, &c. &c.—These Resolutions were also undersigned by upwards of seventy gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGROES, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN, IN THE BRITISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

Though the Panorama was not vociferous in condemning the Slave Trade, yet it was hearty in rejoicing when that traffic was abolished. It looked, however, much further than that interference of the legislature, to the probable effects, and results of it, for years to come. Among these the education and instruction of the negroes, held a principal place; and, disregarding manifest inconveniences, our work gave *entire*, [Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1129] the Bishop of London's excellent Letter "To the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors, of Plantations, &c. in the British West-India Islands," a tract written expressly on that important subject. With truly honourable as well as ardent zeal, that pious and eminent prelate recommended to the persons most interested, the beginning of this humane and laudable work, pointing out both their duty and their interest, in lightening the bondage of their negro servants, by teaching them the knowledge of God, enjoining them the moral rest of the Sabbath, urging the regulation of the intercourse among the sexes, and diffusing the blessed and benign hope of salvation, through the Great Mediator.

Such an effort could hardly have been made in vain; and among the returns to it, are sundry letters, the contents of which are of great interest, on this subject. We embrace an opportunity of laying them before our readers, and they will be found in this work, EXCLUSIVELY. We cannot prevent our periodical contemporaries from abstracting them, *after we have published them*, as they have done a multitude of other articles, but, we refer to the test of comparison of dates, to vindicate our claims to priority and fidelity.

We offer first, a letter from a planter in Jamaica to the Bishop of London, dated June 25, 1808. Secondly, a letter not addressed to the Bishop, but intended for his perusal, from another planter, in the same island; and thirdly, a circular address to the clergy and proprietors of plantations in the islands, which contains his lordship's reply to objections, after full consideration of those remarks which have reached him, and the information he has derived from numerous communications with very intelligent men. The complimentary and confidential parts of these letters are omitted, of course.

MY LORD, *Jamaica, June* 25, 1808.

.....Your benevolent and pious design, I consider as a licence to the individual, who comports with your sentiments, to offer whatever matter his local experience affords, to promote the noble and laudable objects you have zealously contemplated and recommended; and should mine be graciously received, I shall be happy to dilate upon the subject of this letter.....

Permit me to add, that America is my native country, to which my father migrated, from Durham, in 1740; and that I came here, previous to the revolution in the former country, and became a sugar planter by purchase.

The morals and habits I brought with me, were repugnant to the horrid system exercised among "the most hapless of the human race;" and my visit to America in 1792, with intent to settle there *permanently*, with my numerous family, increased that general disapprobation and abhorrence. I returned to Jamaica, in 1801, with my family, apparently doomed to end our days in these "tents of Kedar:"—from the deplorable prospects presented to the heavily burthened and groaning agriculture, which admits not a ray of hope to the planter of leaving it, to live in his former competence *elsewhere*; while his produce, raised in extreme toil, and sold at the *only*

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market, to which he can send it, will scarcely pay for the casks he sends it in!

I greatly fear *this*, and increasing debt to the British merchant, on whose capital he purchases and cultivates, will interrupt the realization of your lordship's benignant views; devoutly as I pray for their success, and that your philanthropy may be universally imitated.

I consider the original settlement and management of slaves in Jamaica, as having been founded in error, and nourished in vice; until it has become like the Augean stable, and requires Herculean labour to cleanse it. The powerful interference of the parliament of the mother country *only* is equal to these effects; for a late trial,* by what the consolidated slave code constitutes "a court of protectors," justifies my assertion, that the law itself is a *mockery* of the humane purposes it feigns to embrace, and is a *delusion* to the rulers of the nation. All minor attempts or exertions to prevent abuses or improvements in the condition of slaves, will be vain. I rejoice therefore to behold in your lordship so pure and powerful an advocate for them.

Previous to my last return to the island, a gentleman, who was a planter, procured from America a lay Baptist, one Moses Baker (a coloured or Mulatto man of good, peaceable, disposition) to instruct and exhort his slaves. The goodly reports of this man induced me to write, and obtain, that gentleman's permission, to allow him to visit and preach to mine. But before I could advance in this essay several lay Methodists, who congregated and exhorted free coloured people and slaves, in Kingston, were apprehended by the magistracy, and, I believe, imprisoned; and it was with difficulty the unoffending Baker was saved from transportation, by the firmness of his employer.

I have warmly contended (against the torrent of opinion) "*that the abolition of the Slave Trade will become a blessing to the West-Indies.*" That it will necessarily incite greater care and providence for them, *generally*; and particularly, for pregnant women, to prepare them comforts, and proper lodging in hospitals, &c. with various other requisite means to preserve their offspring; and also encourage *licit* connexions; which you wisely advise.

Surely if evils are to be apprehended from *untutored* savages, as they are imported from Africa, in proportion to numbers, the apprehensions will diminish, when additions to these numbers cease.

Analagous circumstances and facts, in the southern states of America, also manifest, that civilization did not make any progress while supplies from Africa fed the barbarous ideas and native recollections of their slaves.

In 1770, I witnessed slavery in all its rigour and misery, in Virginia. A wretchedness, aggravated by cold and nakedness; which the genial clime of the West-Indies precludes. Yet, on my return there in 1792, I beheld a most wonderful change. Civilized reasonable beings, but *nominally* slaves, for little more than the name of slavery existed. I found barbarians and heathens turned to christianity! and admired the universal toleration of religion, emanating from that sense of political good, which had abolished the African Slave Trade.

Guided by the spirit of our Divine Teacher, Christian pastors of every denomination had introduced themselves among this once hapless race, and taught them submission, repentance, and forgiveness, as the way to future bliss. The results became manifest, by their population doubling itself in sixteen years; whereas, before, it was necessary to import 15,000 yearly, to keep up their *census*. Labour, tillage, wealth, and comforts now enriched the master; and humanity raised from the slave the remembrance of his former woe.

These truths I have earnestly though unavailingly represented; for I possess not that magnitude of property, which commands here a magnitude of influence; and, retired to the calm of an agricultural life, I seek it not in public pursuits. I have reasoned from comparative facts, "that religion was indispensable in humanising our slaves;" and, by giving them a knowledge of moral duty, we should draw from them far more labour than is forced by iron severity.

I grieve to say, an opposite opinion prevails; and arguments are used, to shew, "*that our safety is secured by ignorance!*" May an interposing Providence dispel the mistaken policy which rejects ordinances and measures, so expedient to our prosperity! and may the event justify the inscrutable means. He may have appointed, thus to bring myriads to the light!

In respect to the method of effecting your charitable and salutary institution, I do not exactly accord, as to the facility of establishing it, by assimilating the *Hindoos* and *Africans*; because the *one* professes a national illumination and improved talents: the *other*, we find with a depravity and savageness of heart, which contributes some sanction to the conclusions made of their inferiority, by President Jefferson in his Notes, and which my own studious researches have not yet enabled me to controvert.

The pious missionaries, who have been successful in other countries, in converting

* See the "Proceedings of the Council of Protection, in the case of *Betsy Martin*, a Mustee Slave," at Savana-la-Mar, the 26th March, 1805; printed at my instance, by R. Edwards, Fleet-street; in possession of Mr. Jos. Butterworth.

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heathens, have done it by unabated pains and zeal; for no other reward but that promised by "their Father in Heaven." Not for a living merely, and trafficking with their holy profession, as some (clergymen) of our church do,—who refuse baptism, unless paid for it, by the slave or his master; and after such *vendue* rites, abandon them (the slaves) to fall into their own vicious inclinations.

But, under your lordship's paternal and vigilant care, and the deep interest you have extended to this remote part of your province, I scruple not to expect, that an efficient amendment will ensue.

The plan suggested by Dr. Bell, for "Parochial Schools," has one insuperable objection; which *he* could not be aware of; the *extent* of our parishes, and the fatiguing distance children would have to walk. I humbly submit, as a substitute,—that three, or more, proprietors, should fix and jointly support a teacher, in some situation central to their estates;—that he should be qualified to preach to, or exhort, the negroes; and moreover, that he should be of some profession, a farmer or mechanic (as is usual among the Moravians) to pursue on work-days, and thereby separately provide for his family, should he have one. He should be possessed of zeal and firmness, to overcome the first shocks he would have, at the sight of the habits, vices, and discipline, on his arrival and entering on his mission;—for your lordship may rest assured, that the first experiment will determine the general progress; and when, and wherever made, should be approved and ardently sanctioned by the Proprietors.

"Such a situation I possess on my estate, convenient to *Canaan*, belonging to E. Jervis Ricketts, Esq.* now in England, *Retrieve*, under the guardianship of two clergymen, also in England, the Rev. Mr. Sweet, and Mr. Beck.† There, I should be happy to make the trial, with the co-operation of the said gentlemen; and would contribute ten to twenty acres of land for the teacher's use, and allow him *one hundred currency*, per annum for his extra services, if a practical or experienced farmer, or a mechanic,‡ to superintend my ploughmen, or tradesmen.

Would your lordship condescend to recommend such a character, and obtain the conjunction of the gentlemen mentioned? I think to them and myself a fourth estate (*Midgham*) might be added, upon application to Peter Campbell, Esq., (executor to the lately deceased proprietor, Mr. Woolley) who is likewise in Great Britain. In that case, the sum of fifty pounds *sterling* per annum *each*, and a servant, would amount to about three hundred and eighty pounds *currency* yearly; and four servants, a house, &c. clear. I would (as no doubt the other gentlemen would) provide, or add, any other requisite for his benefit.

Your lordship has judiciously pointed out the radical source of depravity in our slaves; still, I perceive that your ideas are very short of the dreadful consequences arising from a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and you will shudder when informed, that one fourth of the deaths of adults may be traced to that as the proximate, or remote cause. I am constrained to notice further, that this horrid devastation may be, in part, attributed to the negligence of our overseers, and the private hospital doctors of our estates; and it will continue irremediable, until a more active and discerning policy advances our white population, by internal seminaries for education, to keep and attach our natives to the soil.

Our cultivation, which is altogether manual, is no less destructive; and reflects discredit on the enlightened gentlemen who are interested in it, for the neglect of the arts and implements of husbandry. Holeing, otherwise *trenching*, (for most of our canes are planted *in trenches*) our stiff and hard sun-baked lands, with hand-hoes, is most pernicious to the pregnant women; and should be inhibited by every humane and intelligent planter, where the situation and fitness of his soil will admit the prime operation of breaking it up with beasts and ploughs. The most toilsome labour would be thereby diminished, and transferred from man to beast. Whatever may be advanced against this practice, is unanswerably refuted by the exemplifications I have given, by breaking up and planting eighty-five acres, on each of two succeeding years.

Vices, injuries, and corruptions, are contracted and disseminated, by the ancient custom of allotting land, (called negro grounds) for which the law exacts one day out of fourteen, from the master, during the recess of crop, for the slave to cultivate, and support himself in bread-kind. This is, generally, a Saturday, which gives two days in succession to the slave, in which to travel to a distance from his house, (as most of them do, frequently) and indulge in excesses, contract bad habits and diseases, and communicate them on his return, to his fellow-servants. But another injury too often follows. Fatigued and inebriated, he is unable to appear in the fields, or to perform his usual work, and incurs consequent punishment. Unless this system is abolished, it will greatly inte-

* Nephew to Lord St. Vincent.

† Mr. John Vaughan, merchant in London, is their agent.

‡ Mill or wheelwright, joiner or carpenter, mason, smith, or cooper, coach and chaise maker.

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fere with the observance of the sabbath, as I have shewn it doth, with other relative ingredients in the slave's happiness and duty; and to alter it, will be impracticable for an individual. Like other long-standing errors, it will need the union of several proprietors in a neighbourhood, who may resolve to take the matter under their own care, and to keep their grounds in good order, and to feed their slaves, by sufficient weekly distribution of provision on Sunday morning; and when assembled, the Master or Manager may repair with them to hear instruction from the Teacher. This regulation would effectually close a source of inconceivable vices, and prevent great maladies of body and mind. Besides, its political provident benefits, would be of great moment, in cases of storms, hurricanes, and droughts, as a magazine of supply under the master's immediate eye.

It is upwards of twenty years since, amongst other meditated means of lessening the evils of slavery, I digested a scheme for easing labour, and adding comfort to the slaves; by teaching them to make a coarse cloth, for their own use, from cotton raised here; which would afford stronger and healthier clothing, than the cow and flax Osnaburghs imported, and would aid the progress of civilisation, by substituting light manufactures, for heavy labour. I lately committed this plan to some friends in England: but for the present, have been obliged to abandon it, as I find there are several old Acts of Parliament, prohibiting either the necessary machinery, or any man who can work them, from coming out to this country. I would fain hope, in accord with the prevailing charitable spirit for reform, and amelioration of the condition of slaves, that these restrictions will be removed, with every other obstacle; more especially, at this, the most calamitous conjuncture, that the devoted planter has ever experienced.

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To Rev. Mr. Harris, St. Joseph's Parsonage.

Joe's River, June 25, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I have perused the Bishop's letter most attentively, and assure you it has made a due impression on my mind. It is a subject I have often reflected on. I have long regarded, as one of our principal sins of omission, the neglect which we have shewn to the spiritual welfare of our slaves, by making no effort to instil into them the practical duties of Christianity. Such having hitherto been my opinion, you may suppose, that in me you will find no lukewarm seconder of the Bishop's wishes; and that I am ready to take an early and active part in the good work he has undertaken. I fully coincide with the substance of his Lordship's opinions, and think the plan of Sunday schools unobjectionable; but I think he will allow me to suggest, that the chief difficulty will be, to obtain, in the first instance, proper schoolmasters. You are as well aware as I am, that we cannot look for these in the natives of this country; their *habits* and their own *ignorance* preclude the idea of *their* doing any good; and this attempt had better not be made at all, than be made with the probability of a failure, which will operate as a discouragement to the future prosecution of it. To Europe, then, must we look for sober religious schoolmasters, who with minds already turned to the subject, and anxious for its success, may second the plan with skill and ardour.

A second difficulty has not struck his Lordship: this is, the wide extent of our parishes. One schoolmaster, fixed in the most central part of a parish, could hope to do little general good; the younger children could not travel five or six miles, through rugged or miry roads, for instruction. On the exertions of *individual* planters, it appears to me, much of the hope of success exists. Every second, or third estate, should, I think, have its schoolmaster, whose instructions might be directed to that neighbourhood: else the benefit will be partial and fleeting, as the attendance from any distance will be irregular; and especially neglected by those of tender years, on whose minds we hope to make the best impressions. I should, therefore, humbly represent to his Lordship, that (at least as a beginning) the best plan will be, to send out to each *applying* planter, a schoolmaster, whose necessary qualifications and turn of mind, I need not hint; and who, if none other could be found, might be a youth from one of the charity-schools, to be resident on the estate of the planter so requesting him;—that a certain number of hours in every week, and the whole of Sunday, be dedicated to the instruction of—not only the negroes of the estate, but—of all the neighbourhood, who *will or can* attend; and that his intermediate spare time be dedicated to the services of the estate, as a store-keeper, book-keeper, or distiller, as may suit his inclination or ability: for these services, it will be in the master's power to allow him comfortable board and lodging, and a salary (according to the size of the estate) of from £15 to £25 *sterling* per annum.

This plan will, absolutely, reduce the expence of the undertaking to a mere nothing; while, on the other hand, it would be very great. A schoolmaster for each parish would require an income of £200 *sterling*, to enable him to live in a house of his own, and to board himself. In a country like this, where we have no inns, or boarding houses, thus only could he live.

The expence of erecting a parochial school-room would be great, and, I fear, would

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be in most instances, not incurred: any thing like taxation, to carry the plan into effect, would not be heard of by the people at large.

You are at full liberty to convey (with all due and circumspect humility of opinion) to his Lordship, these sentiments. Should they be approved by him, I shall feel an honest and virtuous pride, if he will allow this praiseworthy undertaking to commence on my estate, by sending out as speedily as convenient, to me, at the expence of the society of which his Lordship is the head, any person whom he may select, as fit for the purpose. On this person's arrival here, I will receive him as a resident on my estate, and he shall be lodged and boarded, on the most liberal plan (even at my own table, if the Bishop so recommend); and in return for his services (when not employed in our chief objects) either as a book or store-keeper, or distiller, I will allow him a stipend of £20 *sterling* per annum, and defray all the expences of instructing the negroes. I conceive his being thus fixed, seconded by my efforts, will enable him to extend the benefit of his instructions, to a circle of one mile, or perhaps two miles, around my estate, without any individual (beside myself) incurring any expence, as the buildings already on my estate are fully adequate to the purpose of a lecture or school-room.

I am happy to observe, that something of the same idea strikes Dr. Bell; who recommends (pp. 4 and 46.) instead of maintaining a body of schoolmasters, the employment of book-keepers, Europeans or natives, for the purpose. The latter we know to be out of the question, at least in the commencement of the undertaking. We may, hereafter, be able to train the young apprentices on our estates, under the resident Europeans, and send them forth as instructors; and this I shall have a fair opportunity of trying, (should the Bishop fall in with my view of the subject, and enable me to pursue it) as I have five native indented youths on my estate.

Allow me to suggest another important end to be obtained by the importation of such a class of men, uniting the offices of teachers and book-keepers on our estates. Could the Society at home furnish such men, whose minds were properly turned to the subject, in no great lapse of time, planters, influenced by that powerful motive, private interest, as well as by motives of duty, would call to the Society most frequently for them. These would rise, very often, in two or three years, to be chief overseers of estates, and in all probability they would continue, not only to promote the undertaking, but by their greater humanity, and gentleness of treatment, would produce a permanent civilisation of the rising generation, both of slaves, and of native peasantry, who fill the situations of inferior servants, or of overseers of negroes, and whose present want of civilisation, and of Christian morality, much depresses the slave, and prevents his rising from barbarism.

In such an event, we may look forward to an increase of population, and of the Christian morality of our negroes, as well as to a great general amelioration of the state of slavery; which, at present, derives its chief evils, if not all of them, from the employment (now a matter of necessity) of low, illiterate, uncivilized whites, on our estates, as inferior servants, and sometimes, I fear, as overseers. The bad examples these set in morals, not only taints and renders the slaves worse, but often corrupts the few English boys who come out indented to us: and it is in vain, by precept and his own example, that the master tries to check the evil.

To the Clergy and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands.

As the great and pious work of instructing the Negro Children in the first rudiments of the Christian Religion is now actually begun in those Islands, I beg leave to recommend to your serious attention the following considerations, which have occurred to me, on this most interesting and important subject.

In the first place, I think it necessary to inform you, that whenever any Proprietor of a Plantation in the Islands wishes to have a Teacher sent to him, to instruct the Negro Children on his own Estate, or two or three neighbouring Estates conjointly; if he will write to me, and specify the salary he is disposed to allow the Teacher, besides his maintenance, a proper person, instructed by Dr. Bell, shall be sent over to him; and the expence of his passage will be paid by The Negro Society here, of which I am the President.

3dly. You will please to observe, that the Schools meant to be established in the islands are only *Sunday* Schools. On the other days of the week, the Teacher may be employed in the service of the Plantation, in the capacity of a Storehouse-keeper, Book-keeper, Clerk, or any other useful office, which will amply repay the Planter for his maintenance; and the Sunday School will absolutely cost him *nothing*. 3dly. As some objections have, I understand, been made to the introduction of my plan into the Islands, I shall here briefly state those objections, and my answers to them.

The principal, and indeed only plausible objections to my plan, which have come to my knowledge, are these: 1. That the Parishes in the West India Islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*. 2. That the instruction of the Negro Children will interfere with the work allotted to them on the Plantation, and consequently lessen the profits of the Planter. 3. That the plan cannot be carried into execution without a Tax-

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cher sent from England, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, which, together with their maintenance, will be a great expence to the Planter, and in their present distressed state will be a burthen too heavy for them to bear. 4. That the instruction of the Negro Children will render them proud and insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour.

My answer to these Objections is as follows:—1. I allow that the Parishes in the West India Islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*; and therefore they are not the sort of Schools I wish to recommend, but Schools appropriated to each separate Plantation, or two or three neighbouring Plantations uniting for that purpose. A School of this nature has already been established in the Island of Barbadoes by Dr. Holder, a gentleman of large fortune and most respectable character there, for the instruction of the Negro Children on his own Estate, for which purpose I have sent him over a Teacher from this country, a very excellent young man, who has been well instructed in Dr. Bell's method of teaching; and I hope it will not be long before the Negro Society, of which I am President, will be able to send one, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, to any Planter in any of the British Islands that is willing to found a School on this contracted plan for the Negro Children on his own Estate and two or three adjoining ones. 2. The Instruction of the Negro Children will not at all interfere with the work allotted to them on the week days; because the Schools proposed are only *Sunday Schools*. The Children are to be taught on *Sundays only*; the rest of the week they work as usual on the Plantations. 3. The maintenance of a *Sunday School* will be no expence whatever to the Planter; because the Teacher may be made a Clerk, or Book-keeper, or Storehouse-keeper, or Distiller, or any other kind of useful Agent on the Estate; by which means he will pay his Master for his maintenance, and at the same time teach the Children on *Sundays*. 4. The instruction of the Negro Children in the Christian Religion and in reading, cannot possibly make them proud, insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour, but quite the contrary; for in the Scriptures (which they will be taught to read and to understand) God himself expressly commands them to be obedient and submissive to their masters.

Be obedient (says St. Paul) to your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; *not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart*; with good-will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether bond or free. Ephes. vi. 5—8.

Whatsoever you do, do it *heartily*, as to the Lord, and not unto men. Col. iii. 23.

Be obedient to your masters and *please them well in all things*; not answering again: not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity, that you may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. Titus ii. 9, 10.

Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, *not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward*. 1 Pet. ii. 18.

Such are the commands given to slaves in the Sacred Writings; and I beg to know whether if the Planters themselves had endeavoured to impress upon the Slaves a deep sense of their duty, and of the obligations they were under to obey their masters, they could possibly have found out more forcible and more persuasive language than this for that purpose.—I beg to know also, whether the Negro Children who are brought up in the habit of reading their Bible and hearing it read in church (which are the two great objects of a Sunday school); who are taught to consider it as what it really is, the word of God himself, and that they are bound to obey its precepts, under pain of God's displeasure and of the severest punishment in another world, are not more likely, and have stronger inducements to be meek, humble, faithful, and submissive to their masters, than those who know nothing of all these things, and have never received any religious instruction? It is impossible for any unprejudiced man to hesitate one moment in confessing, fairly and honestly, what answer ought to be given to these questions.

You will perceive that I hold it an essential and indispensable part of the education of the Negro children, that they should be taught to *read*; no *effectual* instruction *can* be given them without it. It is necessary more especially for these two reasons: First, because without this qualification, their Bibles, which contain all the above excellent precepts, will be of no use to them, will be literally a *dead letter* to them.

2dly. Because Dr. Bell's plan for the education of children (as stated in the Appendix to my printed Letter), cannot be carried into execution without it. For one material part of his new system is to teach the children to *read*, by making them first write the Letters of the Alphabet upon sand.

That this qualification has no tendency to make the Children proud and indolent, and unwilling to work, appears from this *fact*; that in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Scotland, there are Grammar Schools in almost every town and large village, and *all the poor children* are taught to read; yet there are no where better and more industrious and handy labourers and workmen than in those countries.

Fulham House, Dec. 13, 1808.

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AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Midland, Dec. 20.—The weather for the greatest part of the month, has been so very fine, that all the different operations of husbandry which are necessary at this season, have been carried on almost without any interruption. The late wheat grounds have been completely prepared, and the seed put in, in the best possible state. The early wheats now in many places almost wholly cover the surface of the land, and have a very fine, healthy, green, appearance. In particular instances they are too luxuriant and forward, but this only regards a few situations, where the circumstances are peculiarly favourable for their vigorous growth. —The taking up of the potatoe crops has now been every where completed, and these were perhaps never, upon the whole, more full and abundant, in all the northern districts of the kingdom, especially Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties.—On thrashing out the oats and barley, they are in general found to yield much better than was supposed at the time of harvesting them, affording, in most cases, a fair produce.—The completing of the fattening stock has gone on well since our last, and much meat been brought to the different markets. And the bite of grass for the store stock has continued good unusually long, on account of the fineness of the season. This has probably been one cause of keeping up the prices in the northern parts of the island, though the demands of the midland graziers have not been so considerable this year as formerly.—The turnip, cabbage, rape, and other great crops, all promise well at present, for affording a full supply of that sort of food, which is so essential, especially in the northern districts, for the support of live stock.—The operations of repairing fens, and forming underdrains where the wetness of the land demands them, have in many cases been performed to considerable extent, from the unusual openness of the weather, especially in the northern counties.—It is said there are many sheep rotten this season. But this I believe, to be confined to farms slovenly managed by letting the water lie upon them. This, the mole-plough might obviate, and either that or the spade-sough have been generally adopted; but there are slovens in all trades, and where this has been neglected, in cold low situations, the sheep, in seasons like this, are always subject to the rot.

Essex, Dec. 22, 1808.—Little can be said respecting the year's growth of all kinds of grain, more than I stated in my last. The weather in general this month has been very beneficial to the lands: in particular this present frost does much good to the fallows, and wheats. Grazing stock of all denominations I believe thrives pretty well. The potatoes proved a better crop than expected: and the after feed in the pastures this autumn has been abundant.

Suffolk, Dec. 22, 1808.—The late sown wheats look remarkably healthy and well. Coleworts and turnips are thin; but appear to be in a thriving state.—The farmers are busy in getting manure on such lands as will not allow them to do it, except in frosty weather. Hay is selling at or under £4 per ton: straw is selling at or under 40 shillings per ton: potatoes at 4 shillings per sack.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 30, 1808.

The Panorama has occasion *this month* to assume the tone of mingled indignation and triumph:—Indignation, that the measures which it took great pains to recommend to our compatriots, and forwarded with hand and heart, have been, by the principals of the mercantile interest in the City of London, adopted—*at last*,—but, the delay has deprived them of that utility, that strongly marked character of manly decision and promptitude, which would have distinguished them, had they been executed *at first*. Yet we triumph in the consideration, that the same sentiments of attachment to the cause of Spanish liberty have retained their vigour to this hour; and in spite of circumstances calculated to abate their fervour, will, we doubt not, produce a striking testimony of British munificence and goodwill toward an insulted and despised people. Is it possible that the petty distinction of person * or place, of *who* signed the advertisement, or *where* the meeting was held, could have proved a *real* obstacle to men of truly liberal minds?—That the Rooms in Argyle Street, were not the most convenient for the Citizens of London to assemble in, may be granted: but no impediment that we know of prevented a Meeting held there, at which that fact had been stated by a Deputation of Merchants, from being adjourned to the Royal Exchange, or the City of London Tavern. Nothing of which we have received information prevented a similar meeting from being held, in another place, *at that period*: and had the City of London *then* foreseen a winter campaign for the Spanish army, though some few idiots might have conceived the voting of great coats in July, yet those who have any knowledge of the inevitable losses—*losses*, we say, *in many ways, of time*, before what is voted in London can be delivered in Castile—such persons would have thought the foresight at once sagacious and ho-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 984, *et seq.* for an account of the meeting called by Colonel Greville and friends.

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trouble. *Now*, we are almost tempted, serious as the subject is, to propose presents of fans and parasols—they will reach the heroic Spaniards in May or June—just when the heats of their climate will render them acceptable. Our hearts bleed at the thought of those sufferings which Spanish patriotism is now enduring! The magazines of that kingdom were never half stored with necessary clothing &c. for soldiery; to meet the severities of winter in the field: and what stores could be seized, no doubt were seized by the French marauders. We know that the French appropriated to their own use the ammunition and military accoutrements; to replace these for immediate use, and to meet the demand of the moment, more than equalled the ability of the various Juntas, and of the Supreme Junta, also. The army of Spain could not have even met the enemy on terms of tolerable equality, had not the depots of Britain supplied the means.—The French say, very truly, that the arms they find are British: and if they can distinguish it by the colour, they may find that the powder they smell is British too.

The *Panorama* has never ceased from cautioning the public against drawing too decisive inferences from appearances. We know that the attack of the French is always vigorous; and that they often meet with a success at first, proportionate to their ardour. We believe, that even on the ocean, when a Frenchman can bring himself to attack a British vessel, the early part of the action is seldom to his disadvantage. As the conflict advances *the blood* of the Britons *rises*; their powers are called into exercise; their minds glow with determination; they increase in strength, and dexterity, in animation, in vivacity, in steadiness, in fervour, and while the powers of the Frenchmen, having been at their height, are declining, those of the stubborn islanders are augmenting, nor do they reach their height, till some short time before the enemy meditates either flight or surrender.

If the Spaniards have formed the same estimate of French conduct as we have, they have made up their minds, and have taken measures, for a protracted state of warfare. They have *expected* reverses: they have taken unpleasant events into their calculation; they have prepared to encounter storms, tempests, hurricanes:—but if they firmly grasp the sacred principles of liberty, they will weary out the invader and the sacred principles of liberty will prove that palladium which they have no need to carry away, as their last memorial of their country, to foreign shores. No heroic son will support his father, whose hands not blood-stained, may hold the sacred relics, while a wife clings to his garment, and a child clasps his knees. Liberty is destined to triumph; but the triumph of liberty is guaranteed by perseverance: the steady, the firm, ALONE, shall possess her!

'She will be wooed, and not unsought be won.'

British liberty was the object of struggle for ages: may Spanish valour be compared with British—*obstinacy*? yes—obstinacy in a good cause; and may it baffle all the TREACHERY—*that* is *our* dread!—of the crafty Corsican, his vilainous myrmidons, and his unrelenting agents! May no half-measures delude Spanish wisdom! May no half strokes enervate Spanish bravery! May no possibility of capitulating with the insidious foe, ever meet the mind of the most wary Spanish statesman! They have drawn the sword: what have they to do with the scabbard?—If the sword must be sheathed, be it in the bosom of the invader;—if he have taken to flight; be it solemnly sheathed in the name of the nation in the temple of the Supreme Disposer of all events! The world will re-echo the gratulatory solemnity; and heaven will resound the thankful *Te Deum*.

We have repeatedly hinted our fears that too grave a sense of Spanish dignity would prove injurious to the cause of Spanish liberty; and *if* (which Heaven forbid!) Spanish liberty be lost, the indignities which Spain will then suffer, will be severe lessons to that unbending principle to which such a result may be in a great degree imputed.

But, viewing the present general disposition of our countrymen to assist the struggling in another light, we conceive that it does them honour, as speaking in audible language the sense of our nation; as shewing that whatever difficulties obstruct the establishment of Spanish freedom, the British nation does not consider the cause as hopeless; as manifesting a fraternal sympathy with every Spanish hero who fights against personal suffering as well as against the unprincipled invader; and as leading to this great inference, of which our anticipations do not lose sight, the readiness of individuals to meet *the necessary sacrifices with cheerfulness*, *should Providence permit the same scenes to be acted in Britain*.

If the Usurper prevails in establishing his dominion over the whole of the Spanish sovereignty, let these words, these fallen from our pen, be recollected, and considered. A few *moments* will suffice for that purpose; we ask not for *minutes*;—there will then be no *minute* to lose.

But, we *do* think that Bonaparte has failed, and will fail, of his chief design: he has lost, and will lose, the Spanish Colonies: they will be no mines of wealth to him; he will have the mortification of seeing the precious metals poured into Britain, in every

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spite to his edicts and ordonnances; and he will find that the exclusion of commerce from his ports, is the exclusion of wealth, capital, and competency from his people. On this subject we wish to correct an error that occurred last month in our first article, when examining some of the propositions of the Minister of the Interior, in the French Exposé. Those who understand the French language know that the difference is very great between the words *cave* and *cuve*. The first signifies a *cellar* wherein wine is stored; the latter signifies the *mashing tub* or *vat*; which contains the liquor *before* it is drawn off into the barrel. An erroneous transcript of part of a letter from Bourdeaux, led us to state that the duties were paid on the wine as it left the cellar *(cave)* we should have translated, as it left the vat *(cuve)*, and as this communication presents a lively picture of the present state of that country, we shall, for the satisfaction of our readers, insert the original; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves in the strongest manner.

"*Bordeaux, le 20 Novembre*, 1808. Tu te rappelles, mon cher ami, la situation dans laquelle tu m'a laissée; j'avois alors à-peu-près 24,000 livres de rente, et notre dernière récolte s'étoit vendue 69,000 francs; mais depuis, notre position devient tous les jours plus pénible et plus effravante, par les mauvaises affaires auxquelles nous sommes forcés d'avoir recours; *ne pouvant rien vendre*: la qualité de nos récoltes étant absolument sans demande. *Les vins qui valoient* 1000 *en valent à peine* 300; ajoute à cela, que les anciennes taxes se payent *par mois, à peine d'exécution militaire*: les nouveaux droits sur les vins, *en sortant de la* CUVE *sont payés, sans que nous ayons l'espoir d'être remboursés de nos avances par la vente des vins*. Tous les objets de culture ont énormément renchéri; les *lattes* et les *carassons*, sont d'un tiers plus cher qu'auparavant; et *le bois du Nord est hors de prix*; et nos frais sont *en avance*. Pour comble de malheur, le tiers (ou le quart) des maisons de Bordeaux sont désertes; et les nôtres entr'autres. L'argent est, on ne peut pas plus rare: juge d'après cela de notre situation, &c."

"*Bordeaux, November 20*, 1808. You recollect, my dear friend, the state in which I was when you left me. I had then nearly £1,000 per annum of income; and our last vintage had been sold for £2,800, but, since that time, our condition has become daily more painful and alarming, by the mischievous measures to which we have been obliged to resort; *not being able to sell any thing*, wine of the quality of our vintages being absolutely without demand. *Those wines that were formerly worth £1,000 are now scarcely worth £300*; add to this, that the taxes, formerly established, are now paid *monthly, under pain of military execution*: the new duties on wines, payable the moment they quit the VAT, *are paid by us, without the smallest hope that we shall reimburse our payments by the sale of the wine*. Every material employed in cultivation is enormously augmented in price; the *training poles* [for the low standard vines, they are laid horizontally along the rows of vines] and the *props* [for supporting the vines, perpendicularly] are one third dearer than heretofore; while the wood for *hogshead staves* [which is procured from the Baltic, no other being used for prime Claret] *is out of all price*; and all our expences are paid *in advance*. To complete our misery, one in three, or at least one in four, of the houses in Bourdeaux are empty; and among them are ours. *Money cannot possibly be scarcer than it is*. After this, judge what is our situation, &c."

Has not the frenzy of ambition deprived that Sovereign of the exercise of reason, who instead of endeavouring to alleviate such miseries, brought by his conduct on his own people—*his own people!* No, THEIR TYRANT IS A FOREIGNER!—labours unremittingly to augment them, by raising against them additional enemies, and rendering the name of the nation which he governs, a proverb, a reproach, a stench in the nostrils of the rest of mankind! How many centuries must elapse, ere the name of France will cease to be associated in the mind of speaker and hearer with the ideas of malignity, craft, despotism, unrelenting watchfulness for prey, and whatever of tiger-like ferocity distinguishes the *crouching* Corsican? What honour can attend such a Sovereign? Let him be quoted as an instance of the very impotence of Fate itself to elevate some characters. Fate could make him a General—a Consul,—an Emperor and King;—but not a Man of honour, or a *Gentleman!* What his mother was, she ever will be; that blood which flows in the veins of his brothers his patents cannot ennoble: and if ever reason should return to him, he will discover, that, like Nebuchadnezzar, he has for many a long year been emulating the wild beasts that desolate the plains; nor has any panther, leopard, or royal tiger been worthy of distinction as fierce or formidable, where the name of Buonaparte has re-echoed along the vallies, or been yelled around the forest. O, that he would look upwards to the dignity of Man! that he would think of soothing the miseries he has brought on mankind! that he would study to remedy *some* of the many mischiefs he has occasioned, and that in him, the Omnipo-

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trice of Sovereign Grace might display itself in "taking away *the heart of stone*, and substituting a *heart of flesh!*" To the individual we bear no malice; while to the Usurper—the cruel, vindictive, malignant Usurper, we shew no pity.

It would have given us unfeigned pleasure, could we have reported that the late overtures for negociation sent from Erfurth by collusion with the Emperor of Russia, had been conceived in the spirit of peace. That they were not so, appears sufficiently from his Majesty's Declaration; which our readers have seen in our *Interna*. Nobody in Britain has been deluded by them; *but Somebody in the north has been deluded*; and when His turn comes to be visited, with a visitation like those which have attended every government that has bowed the neck to France, let Him reflect, that He once called a people, fighting for their liberties, "INSURGENTS;" a nation shedding its blood too, in resistance to the domination of a foreigner whose yoke is forced upon them, was, in His opinion, "insurgents;"—let not his nation fight for Him, for his posterity, or for his house, under pain of being deemed "insurgents;"—let them tamely submit to the imposition of some fabricated king on the throne of the Czars, and banish every idea of loyal attachment, or lawful sovereignty from every bosom—from Courland to Kamtchatcha. "Through *this* gate lies NOT the road to Constantinople!"

We are hardly satisfied as to the propriety of giving publicity to reports on the personal conduct of Alexander; but, if events correspond to what some anticipate, it may then be recollected that the Panorama had dropped hints of certain indulgences leading to fatuity. Let princes know that they are liable to the same sufferings as others; and that it will be but a poor consolation when their faculties fail them to be able to trace the origin of that failure to interested caresses and venal blandishments. A *French* Cleopatra can never justify a repetition of the tragedy of "*All for Love, or the World well Lost*:" though she may play a principal part in that drama.

That Sweden has obtained an armistice from Russia will displease Buonaparte, but humanity will rejoice in it: there is so much longer intermission of deeds of blood, and we heartily wish that something still more effectual, may "find a time for frighted peace to pant."

Denmark is much as before, her ill will is greater than her strength. Holland has issued other edicts, and has almost closed her ports, against all vessels, in order to exclude British commodities: she will also almost close her eyes, against the light itself, in order to exclude the sight of—what she will continue to import,—"unsight unseen."

The British dominions are in peace. This is saying much for North America, more for the West Indies, much more for the East Indies, and most of all for home.

The Congress of America assembled, Nov. 7, as was expected. The president opened the session with a *very long* address. The tendency of it is, to justify the embargo: and to recommend the continuance of that measure. The Congress has agreed to take the embargo into consideration Nov. 14. We are, therefore, in almost hourly expectation of receiving the determination of that body. From the documents laid on the table, it appears, that the application of the American minister to the British secretary of state, for rescinding the Orders in Council was refused;—nor would any thing less than the repeal of Buonaparte's decree from Berlin, for *blockading the British islands*, be listened to.

His majesty's declaration contains hints of "hesitating powers," which certainly are to be sought on the Continent of Europe: the power principally alluded to *was absent from Erfurth*. But, we believe that another power, not invited to Erfurth, is not wholly overlooked in those allusions. The Turks are recruiting their army, and the sabre bears a keen edge; if report be correct in stating that it is also wielded by a strong arm, we may yet see the crescent *set in blood*, instead of being wholly darkened, as some have anticipated, in the cloud of Corsican exhalation and pestilence.

Britain also exhibits the spectacle of a nation, *as a nation*, attending to the dictates of religion; His Majesty has issued a proclamation for a General Fast, to be held in England on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1809; and in Scotland, on Thursday, the 9th. Those who believe that political evils are punishments for national transgressions will not fail to use the propriety of public humiliation and penitence.

We may add, that his majesty's Declaration is so *heartening* to Spanish zeal and patriotism, that we wish the Committee at Lloyd's would consider *the propriety of* DISPERSING A MILLION OF COPIES OF IT IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, THROUGHOUT SPAIN, with an account of their Subscription—so that every inhabitant of that country, whether in city, town, or village, may be convinced of the interest taken by the British Public in their success.

Reports disagree as to the actual state of the new empire of Hayti: but, we learn from an Order in Council, that His Majesty has officially legalized the trade to that island. It was lately affirmed, that the French inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island had been destroyed. We believe the curse attendant on their country may involve them in danger; but we hope the report is unfounded.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER TO THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

At Newton, near Malton, the lady of Geo. Strickland, Esq.

At the Black Swan, in Peasholme Green, Mrs. Weston, of a son. This lady has lately been exhibited in York, with a Model of the Grand Turk's Palace. She is an extraordinary diminutive of the human species, though without deformity, being but 34 inches high, and in every other respect proportional. Her child exceeded in size most new-born infants.

At Letterfoury, the lady of Sir James Gordon, Bart.

In Russel-square, the lady of Claude Geo. Thornton, Esq.

The Duchess of Roxborough, lady of Sir J. Manners, Knt.

The lady of the Rev. Robert Moore, of Hunton, Kent.

The lady of H. D. Erskine, Esq. jun.

In Devonshire-street, the lady of Henry Baring, Esq.

At the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mulgrave.

The Right Hon. Lady Foley.

In Bedford-square, the lady of Henry Davidson, Esq.

At Conan House, the lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart.

The Duchess De Castries.

The Hon. Mrs. Eld.

In Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. J. Ormsby Vandeleur.

Lady Anne Cooper.

Lady Stronge, wife of W. Holmes, Esq. M. P.

Of Daughters.

In Great Cumberland-street, North, Mrs. Wm. Lushington.

At Carisbrook Castle, the lady of Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart. of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby.

At Fryern House, in the county of Middlesex, the lady of Sir Wm. Johnston, Bart.

The Hon. Mrs. Balders, of West Barham, Norfolk.

The lady of James Goodeve Sparrow, Esq. of Gosfield Place, Essex.

At Carr's Hall, the lady of John Delme, Esq.

At Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire, the lady of Richard Parkinson, Esq.

In Brompton-row, the lady of John Drinkwater, Esq.

At Riddell, Lady Francis Buchanan Riddell.

At Fort William, near Cork, the lady of Col. Baker.

The lady of Major Hart.

At Ashford, Kent, the lady of Brigadier General De Rottenburg.

In Devonshire-street, the lady of George Taylor, Esq.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of Mr. Dent, M. P.

The lady of Wm. Curtis, Esq.

The Hon. Mrs. Heneage.

At Havering Grange, Essex, the lady of D. Ximenes, Esq.

The lady of G. H. Crutchley, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

At North Mimms church, John Vernon, Esq. of the 22d light dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, 2d daughter of Justinian Casamajor, Esq. of Potterells, Herts.

At Mary-le-bonne church, the Right Hon. Lord Geo Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Sir Geo. Boyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.

Thomas Thompson, Esq. of Acton Green, to Elizabeth, daughter of H. Delamain, Esq. of Berner's-street.

The Rev. Edward Repton, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Joseph Herbert, Esq. of Montserrat.

Mr. Jos. Morse, of Bedworth, to Miss Ann Bate, of Penn, in Staffordshire.

Wm. Bathurst, Esq. of Rochford, Essex, to Miss Blakerray.

At Ludford, Edward Progus, Esq. banker, of Ludlow, to Miss Pouch, of Ludford.

At Edinburgh, John Wardrop, of Sharpsbanks, banker, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Wm. Macfarlane, Esq.

At St. Mary-le-bonne church, C. W. Williams, Esq. of Bomstead, Surrey, to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kennington.

At Grendon, in the county of Warwick, Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Chetwynd, the only daughter of Sir Geo. Chetwynd, Bart.

At North Yarmouth, Capt. Bradby, of the Calypso, to Miss C. Douglas, daughter of Admiral Douglas.

C. A. Caldwell, Esq. son of Admiral Caldwell, to Charlotte Ann, sister of Sir Wm. Abdy, Bt.

The Hon. W. Bentie, R. N. to Miss Catharine Jane Sandes.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Gascoigne, in the Hon. the East-India Company's service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-sq.

T. M. Shadwell, Esq. of the Temple, to Letitia, second daughter of the late Richard Williams, Esq. of Finchley.

At Carisbrooke church, Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, Esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of Edward Croker, Esq. of Ballynegrand, to Martha Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascelles, Esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond.

David Morgan, Esq. to Maria, second daughter of Robert Morris, Esq. M. P. for the county of Gloucester.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, in Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of George Jourdan, Esq.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Reginald Graham, Esq. of Dulwich, to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Broad-street-buildings.

At Ewell, in Surrey, Henry Bridges, Esq. to Miss Dalrymple.

Thos. Eyton, Esq. jun. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Dougald Campbell.

J. B. Sladen, Esq. of Ripple-court, Kent, to Ethelfred, eldest daughter of K. St. Barbe, Esq.

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The Rev. R. P. Goodenough, second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Cecilia Marsham, youngest daughter of the late Archb. of York.

C. Berkeley, Esq. of Beverley, to Miss F. H. Pennyman, daughter of the late Sir J. Pennyman, Bart.

W. Clarke, Esq. of Ribstone Lodge, Yorkshire, to Miss Isabella Hunlington, daughter of Edward Huntington, Esq. of Killabey, Durham.

The Hon. Mr. King, to Miss Tredcroft, daughter of N. Tredcroft, Esq. of Horsham.

The Rev. J. Hird, chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, to Miss S. Lookton, late of Cranville, Hants.

The Rev. R. Rockburn, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Teighton.

At St. Mary's church, Dublin, Capt. Duff, of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to Mary, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late Wm. Finlay, Esq. of Ginnett's, in the county of Meath.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Geo. W. Perrot, Esq. of Graycombe House, Worcester, to Miss Yates.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, to Isabella, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. Prestonpans.

W. S. Hill, Esq. of Nicholas Town, county of Westmeath, to Miss Emma Stock, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Killala.

The Rev. T. Hawkins, to Miss Fox, daughter of Michael Fox, Esq. of Stephen's Green, Dublin.

G. E. Bower, Esq. to Miss Boys, daughter of the late Dr. Boys.

Hen. Francklin, Esq. to Miss Fanny Webbe, of Weymouth-street.

H. Drury, Esq. of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Taylor, of Barham House.

D. Grant, Esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Miss Hope, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hope.

F. Ferreira, Esq. of Oporto, to Miss Troughton, daughter of R. Troughton, Esq. of Lady Place, Hurley, Berks.

F. H. Naylor, Esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria Mealey, widow of Lieut. Col. R. Mealey.

Capt. W. C. Martin, of the Royal Artillery, to Louisa Francisca, daughter of the late Major L. H. Newsam.

DEATHS.

At Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Anthony Calvert, Esq. nearly 30 years one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Charles Minier, Esq. of Oakfield Lodge, Croydon.

At Edinburgh, James Fraser, Esq. principal Secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

At Glasgow, Capt. Edward Clarke, of the Stirlingshire regiment of Militia.

At the Manse of Muithouse, in the 82d year of his age, and 45th of his pastoral care, the Rev. Alex. Imlach, Minister of the parish of Muirhouse, in the presbytery of Dundee.

At the Manse of Lethnot, the Rev. John Taylor.

The lady of C. Milner, Esq. of Preston Hall, Kent.

The lady of A. H. Sutherland, Esq.

Mrs. Drummond, relict of H. R. Drummond, Esq. of Fawley, Hants.

At Dawlish, Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. Barbauld, who formerly kept the celebrated academy at Palgrave, in Suffolk, and husband of the lady so highly distinguished for her numerous literary productions.

At Southampton, Capt. Prescott, aged 95.

The Rev. W. Allen, D.D. one of the prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral, aged 83.

At Newmarket, Thos. Panton, Esq. brother to the late Duchess of Ancaster.

Brigadier W. C. Hughes, Governor of Surinam.

At Bath, Mrs. Graves, relict of Rear-Adm. Graves.

The lady of M. Groves, Esq. of Boveney, Bucks.

At Hawkstone, Shropsh. aged 77, Sir R. Hill, Bt.

In Hampsh. Sir T. Pasley, Bt. Adm. of the White.

The Hon. F. Poulett, youngest son of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett.

At St. Croix, in the West-Indies, G. M. Leathes, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the 96th regt.

T. Biggs, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent.

At Reading, Berks, Dame Lovejoy, aged 101.

In the island of Marigalante, John Brown, Esq. a native of Belfast, and for some years a merchant in Dublin. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it was taken by the English forces. The French force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the French. Unhappily his joy at his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce, and on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in the heart from a black centinel in their service.

At Bedgebury, Kent, the Rt. Hon. Lady Forrester.

In Spital-square, aged 72, Wm. Hawes, M. D. senior physician to the London and Surrey Dispensaries, and one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society, in 1774.

At Barntick, county of Clare, the lady of Sir Joseph Peacock, Bart.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, R. Sykes, Esq. aged 82.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's troops on the Madras establishment.

The Hon. H. S. Phipps, eldest daughter of Lord Mulgrave.

The Rev. T. Mostyn, uncle to Sir T. Mostyn, Bt.

Hugo Meynell, Esq. aged 81.

At Teddington, in the 66th year of his age, the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Frederick Viscount Aghrim.

In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, Theobald M'Kenna, Esq. a political writer of celebrity.

In Sloane-street, Patrick Home, Esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, many years representative in parliament for that county.

At Tortola, Pickering Lettsom, Esq.

At Brighton, John Parker, Esq. of Moswell Hill.

At Darnhill, Cheshire, Thos. Corbett, Esq.

The Rev. Thos. Moss, author of The Beggar's Petition, &c.

At Castle Dawson, county of Derry, Mrs. Mary Richardson, aged 106.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mark Sprot, Esq.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Lieut. Col. Boyce.

Mrs. Dod, relict of Vice-Admiral Dod.

At Grove House, near Knutsford, Mrs. Antrobus, relict of J. Antrobus, Esq.

At Warder Castle, the Earl of Arundel.

The Earl of Liverpool, in the 80th year of his age.

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At Rossington, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Stovin, D.D.
At Glassenevin, near Dublin, Lieut. Gen. Barber, and his only sister, Miss Barber.
In Dublin, General Orlando Manly.
In Southampton, Dowager Lady Shelley.
At High Wycombe, Chas. Ward, Esq.
S. Uwedale, Esq. Rear-Adm. in his Majesty's navy.
At Islington, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Empson, formerly master of an academy at Peckham.
Mrs. White of Newington-house, Oxfordshire, whose decease was noticed in our miscellaneous obituary of last month, was in her 49th year, and left three sons and two daughters to lament her loss; one son and one daughter having died in their infancy. This lady, for upwards of two years, had been under the most painful and incessant sufferings, from a cancerous complaint in the breast.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—From the severe and variable state of the weather during the last month,* Complaints of the Chest, in all their varieties have been, as might be expected, extremely rife, and frequently fatal, especially among those advanced in life. To these may be added, cases of scrophula, rheumatism, diseased liver, affections of the bowels, complaints of women and children, in prolapses, diseases of the breast, &c.

New Kent Road, I am, Sir,
Dec. 26, 1808. C. Pearse.

* The thermometer has varied from 49 to 32; but on the night of Saturday the 17th inst., in an exposure to the open air for half a minute, the quicksilver sunk to 27; a N. E. wind prevailed, which was intensely keen, and, for a few hours, it was supposed to freeze harder than was almost ever known in England, or, at least, for many years. A large piece of water, adjoining London, and the situation of which had been dug eight feet deep, for the foundations of eight houses, which was fluid on Saturday afternoon, was frozen so hard during the night, that persons skated upon it the next day, (Sunday). On this day (Saturday), the thermometer varied much; at noon, it was 37; at seven in the eve, 33; in the house, and at half past ten at night, in the open air, 27, i. e. 5 deg. below freezing. The barometer has been from 29:8:1 to 30:2:10. Several days have been extremely cold. Much snow has fallen; and various accounts from the country have confirmed this statement. In the north of England, I am informed, the heavy fall of snow was two days earlier than in London: six horses to a private carriage, were insufficient to overcome the impediments from snow; the company were obliged to be removed on horse back.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between November 22 and December 20, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Bailey, J. E. and Hinchcliffe, Meltham, Yorkshire, dyers.
Beattie, J. Longton, Cumberland, merchant.
Bell, J. late of Southwood Lane, Highgate, underwriter.
Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper.
Parsons, R. Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire grocer.
Thompson, R. Brencepeth-parks, Durham, chapman.
Whitehead, J, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Abbey, J. and Abbey, H. Leicester, hosiers. *Att.* Brookes Hind Court, Fleet Street.
Alexander, L. Halifax, money-scrivener. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Arthorp, C. W. Bridge Street, Blackfriars, merchant. *Att.* Smith, Hatton Garden.
Asser, A Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, china-seller. *Att.* Bouse, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Bates, S. Brereton, Stafford, grocer. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Bell, J. Liverpool, master-mariner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Berwick, G. Portsmouth, tavern-keeper. *Att.* T. and S. Naylor, Great New Street, Long Acre.
Bilnee, J. W. Greenwich, shopkeeper.
Bishop, M. Bishop, R. and Bishop, W. Cambridge, woollen-drapers. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Black, A and Prescott, P. Liverpool, brewers. *Att.* Kearsley, Bishopsgate Within.
Blyth, W Sheffield, mercer and draper. *Att.* Blagrave and Walter, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.
Blythe, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Cashion Street.
Boddy, W. Scarborough, common-brewer. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Bound, J. Salford, dealer. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Brade, G. jun. Lime Street, fishmonger. *Att.* Lang, America Square.
Brown, G. Shoreditch, merchant. *Att.* Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall Street.
Bruce, J. owner of the ship Maria, lying at Hull. *Att.* Kersey, Bishopsgate Street.
Burgess, D. and Lord, M. Rochdale, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.
Burnes, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Capper, J. and Bathgate, J. Smedley Hall, Cheetham, victuallers. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Careless, W. Brewood, Staffordshire, stock-lock-maker. *Att.* Chrees, Wolverhampton.
Chew, R. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener. *Att.* Howard, Jewry Street.
Compere, T. of St. Albans, grocer. *Att.* Benbow and Hope, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Cross, W. jun. Ainsworth, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Crouch, T. Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* W. and J. Allen, Clifford's Inn.
Dards, J. Vauxhall, lighterman. *Att.* Towse, Fishmonger's Hall, Upper Thames Street.
Davidord, S. Abchurch Lane, broker. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.
Davenport, M. Sheffield, cutler. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New Inn.
Davies, P. Little St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials, vender of medicines. *Att.* Scott, Furnival's Inn.
Davis, G. Barnard Castle, Durham, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Wharton and Dyke, Temple.
Dean, W. Kenton Street, Russell Square, shopkeeper. *Att.* Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Deck, A. Cambridge, chemist. *Att.* Paine and Browne, Lincoln's Inn.
Dewson, B. jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, japanner. *Att.* Williams, Staple Inn.
Dicas, J. Stockport, money-scrivener. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Edeston, J. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Elkins, J. Oxford Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bugg and Farr, Addle Street.
Eldershaw, J. Shiffnal, Salop, horse-dealer. *Att.* Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn.
Eustace, B. Lancaster, corn-dealer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Gibbons, T. Deritend, Warwick, grocer. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.
Gibbs, J. Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
Ginder, C. Blackburn, linen-draper. *Att.* Blacklock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Gore, R. Liverpool, linen-draper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Greaves, W. Leeds, currier, dealer. *Att.* Stott, Furnival's Inn.
Hargreaves, J. Manchester, brick-maker. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Hill, T. Brightheimstone, baker. *Att.* Heathcote, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.

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Hodgman, E. Folkstone, engine-maker. *Att.* Nethersole and Portal, Essex Street, Strand.
Hodgson, J. Liverpool, auctioneer. *Att.* Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn Square.
Howden, H. Dove Place, Hackney Road, builder. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.
Hurry, J. Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.
Isaac, D. Liverpool, slopseller. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Jackson, F. Rood Lane, merchant. *Att.* Bland, Vauxhall Walk, Surrey.
Jones, T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
Kenworthy, C. and E. Stainland, Halifax, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Knight, W. J. M. Church Row, Islington, insurance-broker. *Att.* Hall, Coleman Street.
Lance, C. Grosvenor Place, baker. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Lansdown, T. Wivelscombe, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Leeming, J. Dutton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Borough.
Lennox, W. Bolton, common brewer. *Att.* Meddowcoft, Gray's Inn.
Maitland, M. St. Paul's Church Yard, chymist. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.
Mallatrat, J. Wansford, Northampton, innholder. *Att.* Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple.
Malone, W. Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn Square.
Mangham, R. Brentford, draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
Mark, W. Plymouth-Dock, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddon, Aldersgate Street.
Mathews, H. Kent Street, Southwark, baker. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.
Mayer, T. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Moore, T. Wood Street, Cheapside, factor. *Att.* Pollen, Ford Street, Cripplegate.
Nield, J. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Parkes, J. Horsleydown, wine-merchant. *Att.* Atcheson, and Morgan, Winchester Street.
Parry, H. Denbigh, grocer. *Att.* Horne, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn.
Parsons, J. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Poulkes, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.
Pass, J. Manchester, butcher. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.
Pearce, W. Dover, cordwainer. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Pearson, S. Beverly, Yorkshire, flax-dresser. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Warnford Court.
Peary, W. Bristol, straw-hat-manufacturer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Phillips, D. Cambridge Street, Golden Square, broker. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.
Rasell, R. Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper. *Att.* Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark.
Reeve, W. Clapham, Surrey, coachmaker. *Att.* Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad Street.
Remington, G. and Remington, A. Oxford Street, cabinet-makers. *Att.* Rosser, Red Lion Square.
Richardson, W. Richardson, R. and Stuart, C. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. *Att.* Meggison and Son, Hatton Garden.
Riddell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. *Att.* Bromley, 8 and Bell, Gray's Inn.
Rigby, R. Liverpool, joiner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Robins, W. L. T. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, scrivener. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.
Robinson, T. jun. Birmingham, druggist. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
Robinson, W. Dybenham, Suffolk, shoemaker. *Att.* Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
Rothery, J. Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Rouse, R. Isle of Sheppy, carpenter. *Att.* Silvester, Field Court, Gray's Inn.
Sackett, A. Ramsgate, innkeeper. *Att.* Messrs. Berridges, Hatton Garden.
Scougall, G. Ayr Street, Piccadilly, victualler. *Att.* Payne, Basinghall Street.
Silverwood, T. Settle, Yorkshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
Skelton, J. B. Bell Lane, Spitalfields, merchant. *Att.* Dana and Crosland, Bond Street.
Smith, J. Newport, Monmouth, coalmerchant. *Att.* Whitecombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
Stamford, E. York Street, Commercial Road, flour-factor. *Att.* Hunt, Warwick Court, Holborn.
Stanley, W. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Lyon and Collyer, Gray's Inn.
Stockwell, G. Shoreditch, boat-builder. *Att.* Silvester, Guildhall.
Stone, H. Wilton, Hereford, corn-factor. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Swire, S. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Carlile and Spear, Gray's Inn.
Thomas, J. Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Thorneley, W. Cornbrook, Lancaster, dyer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Titley, W. and Greenwood, W. Leeds, mercers. *Att.* Barber and Brown, Fetter Lane.
Topp, S. Chadderton, Lancaster, manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Turley, T. Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorganshire, brewer. *Att.* Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.
Ware, W. Caldicott, Monmouth, shop-keeper. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Wheatley, G. South Shields, draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Whitaker, W. Charlton Row, Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
White, T. Stroud, Rochester, coal-dealer. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Willats, S. Brewer Street, Golden Square, cheesemonger. *Att.* Gatty and Hadden, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Willis, T. Bath, carpenter. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Wilson, W. Shakespeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant. *Att.* Carter, Staple's Inn.
Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Winch, W. Long Lane, Southwark. *Att.* Marson, Newington Butts.
Wood, T. Rochdale, stationer. *Att.* Chippindall, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Young, S. Newport Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall Street.
Young, W. Ardwick, Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.

E. Johnson, Bleeding Heart Yard, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, cabinet-maker.—S. Smallcross, and E. Barnes, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.—J. Smith and S. Wetthington, Hurst, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers.—F. C. A. Sandwell, Devizes, clothier.—J. Heartland, Birmingham, wood-screw-maker.—J. Clark, Long Lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman.—T. Smallridge, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, butcher.—N. Kent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.—G. Harrison and J. Watson, Noble Street, Cheapside, hosier.—R. Bryan, Greek Street, Soho, tallow-chandler.

J. Potter and W. Monkman, Silver Street, warehousemen.—T. Wetherherd, Liverpool, broker.—J. Girdler, Lambeth Road, Surrey, sword-cutler.—C. Wright, Aldgate, tobacconist.—W. Ham and W. Aust, Cowcross Street, brass-founders.—H. Hart, Great Coram Street, Russell Square, auctioneer.

J. Smith, Wakefield, Yorkshire, hatter.—W. Brewer, Bath Pool Mills, Somerset, miller.—J. Bateman, Redcross Street, Southwark, J. Bateman, North Bierley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers.—M. Solomon, Little Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, merchant.—D. Moore, Lenham, Kent, dealer.

J. Catley, Harpers, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer.

J. and G. Hebert, Grange Road, Southwark, tanners.—J. Hill, Fountain Place, City Road, flour-factor.—J. Hanks, Hunslet, Leeds, merchant.—T. J. Peirce, Lime Street, merchant.—J. C. Bower, Ledbury, Hereford, milliner.—T. Adams, Lancaster, merchant.—B. Dryer, Exeter, floor-cloth-manufacturer.

J. Sinton, jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller.—J. Cole, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor.—J. Johnson, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton-spinner.—C. Worrall, Manchester, inn-keeper.—H. Lawton, Bushinsthorpe, Leeds, clothier.—J. Inglish and G. Inglish, Preston, Lancashire.

R. Sonnes, Mark Lane, provision-merchant.—T. Watkins, Broad Street, Carnaby Market, auctioneer.—W. R. Baron Von Doornik, Warwick, soap-manufacturer.

J. Rayner, Thirsk, Yorkshire, druggist.—T. Pater, Shadwell, High Street, surgeon.—H. Nicholson, Bridge Street, silk-dyere.—S. Dawson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier.—I. Ashton, Little Green, Manchester, dyer.—T. Young, Downend, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire.—J. Parry, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, broker.

J. Bell, of Trowbridge, clothier.—T. Stretch, late of Grafton Street, St. Pancras, grocer.—J. Henriques, of New-Square, merchant.—J. G. Castake, White Horse Street, Stepney, tallow-chandler.

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STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Dec. 20, 1808.

Within the last ten days no less than 6000 cwt. of coffee have been imported into London from the West Indies; nevertheless the prices have advanced, in consequence of the great consumption of this article since the reduction of the duties and excise on it.—The following statement shews the comparative quantities of coffee taken out of the warehouses for *home use* for the last four years.

Duty paid on British Plantation Coffee.

In the year	1804.....	1924 cwt.
	1805.....	1727
	1806.....	2664
	1807.....	2319
From Jan. 5, to Oct. 10,	1808.....	737
Oct. 10, to Oct. 31,	.....	1830
Nov. 1, to Nov. 30,	.....	2192

Notwithstanding the American embargo laid *on their ships*, in the United States, large quantities of tobacco have come into our market. In the last week alone 233,800 lbs. wt. have been imported from Virginia; yet the prices have advanced from 10d. to 1s. per lb. and are not likely to be lower, until American vessels proceed hither as usual.

The following importation of cotton wool into the port of London *alone* within the last ten days will contribute to shew how our manufacturers at Manchester and its neighbourhood must be employed in the different branches of spinning and weaving, *when not a single pound of the raw material is exported out of the United Kingdom*,—viz.

Imported from the Brazils, lbs. wt. 167,600.—Jamaica, 12,000.—Demerara, 10,000.—Gibraltar, 18,000.—Malta, 7,712.—St. Vincent's, 10,000.—Berbice, 8,088.—Lisbon, 88,860.—Madeira, 10,000.

The prices of cotton keep steady; and large purchases have been made at Liverpool and London within a few days past.—Sugars have rather advanced in price since our last Report, as also has rum, both of *Jamaica and the Leeward Islands*. All kinds of Russian produce have advanced in prices beyond belief; particularly flax, hemp, and tallow: the expected supply of the latter article from South America is not equal to our calculation: however, the slaughtering season for cattle in Ireland being begun, it is hoped that we shall have a considerable quantity of tallow from that country, in the course of the ensuing month.

We understand that the Irish have taken advantage of the comparative cheapness of their tallow; and that soap made in Ireland has found its way to the London market in considerable quantities. That it is not equal to the best English-made *in spending*, is reported, at present; but nothing forbids improvement in the manufacture of this article in Ireland.

Soap and candles have rather abated in price; and we look for a farther reduction of these necessary articles of consumption.

British bar iron makes a good substitute for that of Russia; and as the price of the latter advances, so it encourages our home manufacture of the article, now brought almost to perfection.

The wines of Portugal are much demanded, and should Buonaparte succeed in his projects of conquering that country, there is no doubt but wines must advance considerably in price, and also become very scarce indeed; as the vineyards must be neglected in consequence of the war.—The same may be said of Sherries, and all kinds of wine, the produce of Spain.—Barilla ashes, so much used in the manufacture of soap, are likely to become scarce and dear; however, the barilla of Teneriffe will prove an excellent substitute for that of Alicant and Carthagena: it comes into our market at a moderate price.

We have great pleasure in stating that the manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. are busily employed in executing orders for South America, and the returns brought from thence have proved highly advantageous to European speculators; particularly cotton wool from the Brazils.

In Scotland every hand is employed in weaving and manufacturing British muslins, callicoes, &c. and the linen trade of Ireland is in the most flourishing state. At the late linen market, goods of all descriptions advanced from 2d. to 4d. per yard in fine linens, and 1d. to 1½d. on the coarser kinds. The importation of this article into London, within the last ten days, has been no less than 789,088 yards.

The East-India Company has declared for March a sale of indigo, much greater than usual: on its own account, 1,575 chests; and on private trade and privilege 11,726; making together above 13,300 chests. In our first article of this number we have noticed the *additional* employment given to the natives of India, by the culture, &c. of this commodity: we leave this remark with our readers.

The piece goods for the same sale amount to muslins about 34,000 pieces; callicoes, 124,826; prohibited, 83,704; prompt July 21st.

The cargoes of the Duke of Montrose, Walpole, Sarah Christiana, and Northampton, from Bengal; Worcester from Fort St. George and Bombay; Sir W. Pulteney, and Union from Bombay, lately arrived, comprize Bengal piece goods, muslins 9,265; callicoes 9,123, beside prohibited goods; Madras callicoes 68,400, beside prohibited, drugs, and privilege goods, among which are 2,058 bales of cotton.

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Nov. 26	4s.10d.	5s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 4d.	0s. 0d.
Dec. 3	4 10	5 2	6 6	6 0	0 0
10	4 6	4 8	7 0	7 0	0 0
17	5 6	5 4	7 6	6 4	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 26	4	4	4	4	6	0	6	0	0	0
Dec. 3	4	4	4	8	5	8	5	8	0	0
10	4	4	4	8	5	10	6	0	0	0
17	4	8	5	0	6	0	6	0	0	0

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel.*				
	Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
Nov. 26	£6	10 0	£2	2 0	£6	4	£1	16 0
Dec. 3	6	6 0	2	2 0	6	6	1	16 0
10	6	6 0	1	18 0	6	6	1	16 0
17	6	8 0	1	16 0	6	0	1	16 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.				Pockets.			
Kent	£3 10	to £4	16	Kent	£3 14	to £5	10
Sussex	3 0		4 6	Sussex	3 6		4 18
Essex	2 16		4 4	Farn.	3 0		4 6

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	24*d.*
Dressing Hides	20
Crop Hides for cutting	23½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 122*s.*; mottled, 126*s.*; curd, 130*s.*
Candles, per dozen, 15*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 16*s.* 6*d.*

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Nov. 26	5,629 quarters.	Average 98*s.*	1½*d.*
Dec. 3	3,811	98	9½
10	5,059	98	9½
17	7,110	88	3½

FLOUR.

Nov. 26	10,430 sacks.	Average 89*s.*	1½*d.*
Dec. 3	9,173	84	8½
10	10,130	84	8
17	34,295	82	7½

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
Nov. 26	5*s.*	2*d.*	2*s.*	7*d.*	1*s.*	3½*d.*
Dec. 3	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾
10	4	9½	2	4¾	1	2
17	4	10	2	5	1	2½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	33-10	Cadiz, eff.	44¾
Ditto at sight	33-3	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam,	10-9	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburgh,	32-4	Leghorn	57
Altona,	32-5	Genoa	50
Paris, 1 day's date	22-4	Venice, eff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	22-8	Naples	42
Bordeaux	22-8	Lisbon	60
Madrid, in paper		Oporto	69¼
Ditto, eff.	44½	Dublin per cent	8¼
Cadiz, in paper		Cork	9

Agio B. of Holland, 5¼ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
Nov. 26	44*s.* 0*d.* to 49*s.* 6*d.*		52*s.* 0*d.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*	
Dec. 3	48 6	48 9	44 6	55 6
10	50 0	50 6	49 9	54 0
17	46 0	49 9	45 9	57 6

Delivered at 12*s.* per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Nov.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	53	53	42	29,85	10	Fair
22	39	47	47	30,20	12	Fair
23	47	53	46	,11	11	Cloudy
24	47	48	46	,19	8	Cloudy
25	49	54	53	29,98	7	Cloudy
26	48	54	53	,90	6	Cloudy
27	51	47	35	,45	0	Stormy
28	34	40	34	,82	10	Fair
29	34	39	42	,68	0	Rain
30	46	47	40	,28	7	Fair
Dec.						
1	44	48	44	,50	30	Fair
2	44	49	42	,25	26	Fair
3	43	48	45	,41	30	Fair
4	45	46	36	30,12	25	Fair
5	36	48	50	,19	10	Cloudy
6	48	52	41	29,81	9	Cloudy
7	35	43	38	,89	15	Fair
8	36	43	41	,93	35	Cloudy
9	41	43	35	,92	25	Fair
10	35	40	35	30,10	10	Foggy
11	36	37	36	,25	5	Foggy
12	37	43	39	,26	4	Foggy
13	40	37	35	,32	0	Foggy
14	35	39	34	,23	5	Cloudy
15	36	38	33	,11	10	Fair
16	34	36	32	,05	25	Fair
17	33	35	25	29,48	9	Rain*
18	25	30	30	,60	21	Fair
19	30	30	29	,63	7	Cloudy
20	25	29	25	,75	10	

* Snow with high wind at 8 o'Clock in the evening; the thermometer stood at 22 degrees.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Dec. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Neath Canal in Glamorganshire, £130 to £134. per share, dividing £15 nett per annum.—The Swansea Canal, £85 each; the last dividend was £5 per annum nett.—Grand Junction Canal, £125 to £126 extra dividend of £2 for the last half year.—Ditto Bonds of £50 at £43 bearing interest at £3 per cent.—Ellesmere Canal, £55.—Kennet and Avon, £20 shares at £3. 10s. premium.—Wilts and Berks, £28 each.—Ashby de la Zouch, £21 each.—West-India Dock Stock, £166. per cent dividing £10 per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock Stock, £120 10s. dividing £5¼ per cent nett per annum.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 6*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12*l.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. ———
Brazil and South America..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow..... } 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 3 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2½*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 2 *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ———
Gotteenburg, Christiana, &c..... 8*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c... 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4*gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 3*gs.*
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 50*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 4*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 4*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester..... 1½*gs.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c..... ———
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c..... ———
Poole and *Dartm.*—*Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4*gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands..... } 25*gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. ½*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 6*gs.*

Prices Current, December 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	10	0	to	4	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	10	0		4	0	0
Barilla.....	2	7	0		2	10	0
Brandy, Cognac.... gal.	1	3	6		1	3	9
Ditto Spanish.....	1	0	0		1	0	6
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		30	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	1	0		6	15	0
Ditto ordinary	4	0	0		4	15	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	8		0	3	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	3		0	2	6
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	0		0	2	2
Ditto East-India	0	1	8		0	3	6
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0		4	14	0
Deals, Dantzick .. piece							
Ditto Petersburgh..H.		uncertain					
Ditto Stockholm							
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0
———— Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	135	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	130	0	0		0	0	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0
Ditto English	0	15	3		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0		11	0	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0		9	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	2	6
Hemp, Riga..... ton	119	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	119	0	0		120	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish	30	0	0		31	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	10	0		26	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs ———— fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ———— ton	44	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white ————	56	0	0		0	0	0

Logwood chips —— ton	16	10	0	to	17	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	5	0	0		5	15	0
Mahogany———— ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.—last		uncertain					
Ditto American——							
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto spermaceti— ton	98	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale ———	29	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0		0	15	0
Quicksilver ———— lb.	0	4	1		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Rice, Carolina ——	2	16	0		3	1	0
Ditto East-India ——		none					
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	6	4		0	7	0
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	5	0		0	5	4
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	15	0		3	16	0
Shellack————	3	10	0		7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	17	0		3	15	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ——	0	14	0		2	3	0
Ditto China——	1	7	6		1	13	0
Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0		1	17	6
Ditto Organzine	0	0	0		0	0	0
Tallow, English ——cwt.	5	4	6		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white	5	6	0		0	0	0
Ditto———, yellow	5	10	0		0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	3	0		2	4	0
Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9		0	1	6
Ditto Virginia———	0	1	6		0	2	2
Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Whale-fins ———ton	38	0	0		39	0	0
Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ———	85	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain ———	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Yarn Mohair——— lb.	0	4	6		0	9	0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1117.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-boats.	Total.
In Commission	161	25	182	168	304	840
Building	50	—	18	20	7	95
In Ordinary.....	5	10	59	47	26	182

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th November, to 20th December, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Nov. 21	—	66⅛	66⅛	82	99⅛	18	—	—	—	—	67p	—	—	—	7 10 p	£21 15 0	66⅜	—	—
22	237	66	66⅛	82	100	18	⅜d	—	—	183	67p	—	—	—	7 10 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
23	236	65⅞	66⅛	81⅞	100	18	⅜	64⅛	—	182⅝	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
24	236	65⅞	66⅛	82	100	18	1d	64⅛	—	182⅝	67p	—	—	—	5 8 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
25	236	65⅞	66	81⅝	99⅝	17⅞	1d	64⅛	—	181½	67p 5 6p	—	—	—	5 7 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	65⅞	66⅛	81⅝	99⅝	17⅝	⅜d	64⅛	7⅛	182	67p	—	—	65⅛	6 8 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
29	236	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18	1d	64	7⅛	—	67p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
30	236	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18	1d	64	7⅛	181½	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
Dec. 1	234	65⅞	64	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	67p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
2	235	65⅞	66⅛	81⅝	99⅝	18	1⅛	64⅛	—	—	67p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	236	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	8p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
6	236	65⅞	65⅝	82	99⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	89p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
7	236	66	65⅝	82	99⅝	18⅛	⅜d	—	—	—	10 8 9p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
8	—	66⅛	65⅝	82⅛	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	89p	—	—	—	7 8 p	ditto	67	—	95⅝
9	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	6 8 7p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
10	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	67p	—	—	—	6 8 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
12	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	68p	—	—	—	6 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
13	234	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	78p	—	—	—	7 9 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
14	235	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	—	1d	—	—	—	87p	—	—	—	7 9 6	ditto	66⅜	—	—
15	—	66	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	¼d	64⅛	7⅛	—	76p	—	—	—	8 5 p	£22 19 0	66⅜	—	—
16	236	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1⅛	64⅛	7⅛	—	54p	—	—	—	7 3 p	ditto	67⅛	—	—
17	—	66⅛	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	64⅛	7⅛	—	45p	—	—	—	—	ditto	66⅜	—	—
19	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18⅛	1d	—	—	—	6 4 5p	—	—	—	6 6 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
20	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅝	99⅝	18	—	64⅛	7⅛	—	45p	—	—	—	6 3 p	ditto	66⅜	—	—
											45p				3 5				

N.B. In the 3 per cts. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 26, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

No. I.

The commencement of a session of Parliament, during which we trust to be favoured with important Communications of the same nature as those which have so often conferred dignity on our pages, and contributed essentially to the information contained in our volumes, induces us to mark a distinct department of our Work by the above title, which we hope will be deemed expressive and appropriate. This step is also taken, in deference to the opinion of high authorities, who have been pleased to express favourable sentiments on the spirit with which these subjects have been treated by us. It will be our endeavour to prove ourselves not unworthy of this distinction; and we present the following articles, on the Papers communicating the Negotiations with Russia and France, begun at Erfurth; and, those exhibiting the Actual State, and Intended Improvement of the British Army, as specimens of the important contents of this department.

There are annually presented to the legislature, as results from the labours of its most distinguished members, a variety of documents relating to subjects of the first importance, or the greatest curiosity: they interest the public at large; yet the public at large never profit by the perusal of them: and so little care is taken to preserve them, that a single copy is often the only one known to exist: (we have been favoured with the use of several such *uniques*, which our readers must have perceived in the progress of our work:) and when, in a course of time, the same subject has been revived, we have known twenty guineas offered, and refused, for a set of former communications. The Panorama has been, and will continue to be, a repository for complete transcripts, or abstracts so copious, as to supply the place of transcripts, of the most interesting of these papers.

But, beside what may be deemed parliamentary communications, there are various others, which in the shape of reports from public boards, or offices, or individuals in stations of high dignity, amply merit preservation for reference on future occasions. It is unnecessary to particularize them further: our intention being, to collect and insert them, *verbatim* when possible; and when that is not possible, to present the most satisfactory analysis in our power. We have several, which are reserved for early opportunities; such as notices of the Expiring Laws, &c. &c. which want of room forbids our insertion of at present; nor will the labours of the renewed Finance Committee be lost sight of, whose intentions are to scrutinize into all the Public Offices of Government, "in order to examine and consider what Regulations and Checks have been established to control the several Branches of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE in Great-Britain and Ireland, and how far the same have been effectual; and what farther Measures can be adopted for reducing any Part of the said Expenditure, or diminishing the Amount of Salaries and Emoluments without Detriment to the Public Service."—Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1041, *et seq.* for the Third Report of this Committee, which contains their Remarks on the Pensions, Sinecures, and Reversions, granted in England, Scotland, and Ireland—with a List of Members of the House of Commons holding Offices, &c.

Gratitude demands explicit acknowledgement on our parts, to those very honourable and noble personages, who have favoured us, on these occasions. The continuance of their patronage will ever be an object of our most strenuous exertions; and we shall derive the sincerest gratification from their sanction, and from the approbation of the public.

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FURTH PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

Ah! curst Ambition! to thy lures we owe
All the great ills that mortals bear below.
Who was the man?—(Oblivion blast his name,
Torn out and blotted from the list of fame!)
Who, fond of lawless rule, and proudly brave,
First sunk the filial subject to a slave,
His neighbour's realms by frauds unkingly gain'd,
In guiltless blood the sacred ermine stain'd,
Laid schemes for death, to slaughter turn'd his heart,
And fitted Murder to the rules of Art!

So sung the British bard, who after many years of war anticipated "the Prospect of Peace;" and never could the sentiments be more justly applied than to HIM who, in our own day, may cast his eyes around the world, and exclaim triumphantly: "SEE, WHAT EXTENSIVE MISERY I HAVE OCCASIONED!"

Certainly the PANORAMA would rejoice in the establishment of peace. Professing the principles of goodwill to all mankind, desirous that benevolent projects, which only can be called into activity during a time of public tranquillity, should no longer be delayed; and not insensible to the advantages awaited by literature, and honourably to be expected as sources of prosperity by individuals, the PANORAMA may be allowed to sigh for peace.

But there are blessings after which reflective minds may sigh, that nevertheless are not within a distinct and clear prospect. Hope may cherish the idea of them; and, that they may, or that they must, come some time or other, may be the chilly consolation of inflexible Patience. Unhappily, at this moment, peace must be reckoned among those distant *desiderata*, of which we can only catch a glimpse through the obscurity of clouds, and contending meteors. The flash of the terrific lightening may direct the traveller on his way; the reverberations of the pealing thunder may contribute by re-echoing from the mountain side to ascertain his course: but, while the conflict of opposing elements lasts, what does he know of quiet, but by his wishes? While the earth trembles under his feet, what can he practice of that composure for which he sighs? Yet as the traveller must boldly face the storm, and pass through the electric mass, to reach his desired abode, so Britain must meet the calamities of war, with a bold, but not an insensible heart; with perseverance, though not with obstinacy; and with fortitude, though not foolhardiness.

The papers which we are now to lay before our readers, are sufficient proofs in support of our observation. There are two points of view under which they may be contemplated: the first is, what did our enemies intend, and imagine, when they proposed them? The second is, what did it become Britain to feel when she received them?

The simple proposal of peace, by whosoever made, has in itself nothing unbecoming or dishonourable. It is not dishonourable to the party making it, since it manifests a repugnance to the prolongation of a state of calamity: and it is not dishonourable to the party receiving it, since it shows that his opponents regard him as entitled to consideration. But, there may be circumstances connected with the most honourable action which deprive that action of its proper character. Is the spirit of peace prevalent in the proposal?—Is the proposal merely an *ignis fatuus* intended to mislead those to whom it is addressed? Is it meant to gain time for any sinister purpose? Is it a stratagem, to divert the attention of the opponent, while a blow is aimed at another, an unsuspected part? We have had the melancholy task of deducing some of these inquiries, from the conduct of France in the negociation committed to the management of Lord Lauderdale; [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 873, 913.] and we fear that what passed on that occasion is too much allied in its nature, to what has been *proffered* in the present papers.

The first thing remarkable in this proposal is, the place from whence it is dated. Did the Emperor of Russia meet Buonaparte by appointment, for the purpose of discussing this endeavour to procure peace? We suppose not. The affair might as well have been commenced by an agent sent from Petersburgh to Paris. Were the motives that led to the interview of the two *great* men, pacific? The contrary is understood. Russia has views of aggrandisement, at the expence of Turkey: but Austria does not approve of their being realized. "Stay, till I have settled Spanish affairs," says Buonaparte, "and then, *'pon honour*, I will execute

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what you and I have agreed on:—*nolens, volens*, Austria." It was the spirit of desolation, then, that led to this interview. The subject discussed was the execution of further plans for the dismemberment of Europe: the spread of further evils, not the wish to terminate those which actually exist: or, at most, the wish to suspend calamities felt in the west, in order to inflict still greater calamities in the east. This can never be deemed the token of a pacific spirit.

The second particular remarkable in this proposal is, the equality assumed and allowed between the descendant of Peter the Great and the Corsican. To that we must add, the insinuations couched in the terms and the style employed. "We intreat your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, *silencing that of the passions*:" *ergo*, his majesty *now* listens only to the voice of the passions, and is deaf to the voice of humanity! Pretty fellows, these, to affect to utter the voice of humanity!—Look at Sweden: look at Spain: humanity never reached the hearts of those who could command such inhuman incursions! "Many states have been overthrown:—*still greater changes may yet take place*:"—no proof of pacific intentions here;—"ALL *of them contrary to the policy of the English nation.*"—Is this the language of conciliation? Has this the air of a simple proposal of peace, resulting from a simple meditation of peace? Perhaps, it is too much to call it the language of defiance: but surely it little resembles the tone, or phraseology of concord and amity.

Amid this perseverance in enmity, there is a strange mixture of confession without humiliation. "The cause of the overthrow of states—is to be found in the agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations."—The stagnation of maritime commerce, then, has its effect; and *one* of the subscribing parties knew this well:—perhaps, he knew also what was intended by the term "agitation:" we confess that *we* should have thought the term "misery" sufficient, without its associate. But, not to withhold the honour due to the composer of this epistle, we must admit our obligations to him for instructing his majesty the King of Great Britain, on the subject of the "interest of the people of Great Britain:" and this, in absolute contradiction to the Moniteur, which affirms, constantly, that Britain finds her interest promoted by war. On the whole, we infer, that the mind which indited this address, was in a state of vaccillation; not of repose, or settlement; and we conceive, that there was no need to travel from Paris to Erfurth to produce, as the joint labour of two egregious potentates, this mighty effusion of political sagacity. The penman of this letter, we doubt not, was Napoleon: it exhibits all the shiftings and contrariety of ideas that mark his productions: it is not direct: it is not conciliatory: it is not HONEST.

We hinted not long ago, that we thought "the politician had as much influence in the safe return of the Russian fleet to Cronstadt (Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 606.) as the admiral had;" and the allusion of the Russian plenipotentiary to the "overture made by Admiral Saumarez," will not be thought to oppose that allusion. We do not say, that we are beholden to that overture for this proposal: but we have no doubt of the truth of the report, that this proposal originated with Russia, though it was written and conducted by Buonaparte.

We would now call the attention of our readers to two disclosures made in this correspondence. The first is, that some part of the empire of Great Britain, either really or designedly in a state of "insurgence" against its lawful government, had applied to Russia for assistance, and had been refused; we infer further, that Russia had disclosed this application to the court of Great Britain. What part of the British dominions this could be, is perhaps, stated in explicit terms by the French minister, when he says, "France has been in communication with the *Catholic insurgents of Ireland*; has made them promises; and has FREQUENTLY *sent them succours*."—Can we wonder now at some of the severities exercised in Ireland? The Russian court, almost acknowledges that it betrayed those who applied to it: and France has openly given sufficient instructions to those who desire to ascertain from what causes the heart-burnings, as well as "insurgence" of Ireland has arisen, and been perpetuated.

Language animated by the spirit of

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peace would not have indulged itself in this effusion. The fact is, that Buonaparte thought he had a favourable opportunity of insulting the king of the united kingdom; and rather than forego this gratification, he has pointed out his intentions, to be executed when a favourable opportunity shall occur. The British ministry were previously well aware of this; but since the reception of such an authentic avowal, they have constantly watched what is implied in it; and, if report say true, are augmenting their precautionary measures, to counteract the evil intentions of the enemy.—So much for the deep policy of the crafty Corsican!

The limitation of the terms employed in this correspondence to *the continent*, is deserving of notice: "The long and bloody war which has torn *the continent* is at an end."—England cannot contend "successfully *on the continent*," against the armies of France:—but not a word on the undeniable superiority of England *on the ocean*; no: but the power that confessedly triumphs at sea, is to be terrified into "a *maritime peace*,"—in the sense which its enemies puts on those words, through fear of what may take place *on the continent*! It must be evident, to every observer, how far the continent can be excluded from dealing with England; but, supposing that the tyranny exercised on Europe were really effectual, the question recurs, to what degree would that affect England, in the sense of forcing her to sue for a "maritime peace?"

It was our intention to have submitted to our readers this month, a concise statement of those supplies, for which we have been accustomed to carry our money to the continent, all of which we can obtain elsewhere, and many of them from our own dominions. We are far from denying the utility of foreign states to Britain as consumers of our exports: but, it will be remembered, that whenever we export nothing to the continent, we import nothing from them: and that if we can supply from other parts what formerly we received from them, we may well enough leave the continent to procure, as it can, those supplies which it formerly received from us. The fact is, that solid, lasting, and general peace is beneficial to all parties; and all parties ought to desire it: but a peace that would be confessedly founded on the expectation of GREATER CHANGES than the world has hitherto seen, would not amount to the character even of an armed truce. The very meditation of such hostility against neighbouring states amounts to a breach of the peace, and is, in fact, a declaration of war, and warlike intention, though it may be "against a party, or parties unknown."

The following are copies of the correspondence as laid before Parliament.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS, RELATIVE TO THE OVERTURES RECEIVED FROM ERFURTH.

No. I.—(Translation.)—*Letter from Count Nicholas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Erfurth, 30th September* (12*th October*) 1808. *Received October* 21*st.*

Sir,—I send to your excellency a letter which the Emperors of Russia and France write to his Majesty the King of England. The Emperor of Russia flatters himself that England will feel the grandeur and sincerity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer *to the overture which has been made by Admiral Saumarez.* The union of the two empires is beyond the reach of all change, and the two Emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His Majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The plenipotentiaries named by the Emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and his allies shall have been sent.

In respect to the basis of the negociation, their Imperial Majesties see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COUNT NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. II.—(Translation.)—*Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Buonaparte, to his Majesty the King of England, dated Erfurth, 12th October,* 1808. *Received October* 21*st.*

Sire,—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and the wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your Majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your Majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery, in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of

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them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the people of the continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in intreating your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and to insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.—NAPOLEON.

No. III. is a duplicate of No. I. signed Champagny.

No. IV. is a duplicate of No. II. with *the signature of Napoleon first.*

No. V. is a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, dated Foreign Office, Oct. 22, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of Count de Romanzoff's letter.

No. VI. is a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 22d October, 1808, to the same effect.

No. VII.—(Translation.)—*Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, dated Foreign Office, 28th October,* 1808.

Sir,—Having laid before the King my master the two letters which his excellency the Count Nicolas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurth, I have received his Majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him, by the official note which I have the honour to inclose to your excellency.

However desirous his Majesty might be to reply directly to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, Sir, that from the unusual manner in which the letters signed by his Imperial Majesty were drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his Majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his Majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his Majesty will hasten to communicate to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him.

Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his Majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negociation.

That such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia his Majesty cannot doubt.

His Majesty recollects with satisfaction the lively interest which his Imperial Majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his Imperial Majesty cannot have been induced to sanction, by his concurrence or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns.

As soon as the answers on this point shall have been received, and as soon as his Majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the King of Sweden, and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his Majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of Count Romanzoff.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VIII. the same as No. VII. addressed to M. de Champagny.

No. IX.—*Official Note.*

The King has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negociations for a general peace on terms consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, with fidelity to his engagements, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His Majesty repeats that declaration.

If the condition of the continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness, if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion, it is a consolation to the King to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatened for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his Majesty. The King is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of Great Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse—although his Majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unqualified regret, that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments—yet it is neither in the disposition of his Majesty, nor in the character of the people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His Majesty anxiously desires the termination of the sufferings of the continent.

The war in which his Majesty is engaged, was entered into by his Majesty for the immediate object of national safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honourable means of terminating it have hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self-defence, new obligations have been imposed upon his Majesty, in behalf of powers whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his Majesty, or who have solicited his Majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence.

The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian Majesty are confided to his Majesty's friendship and protection.

With the King of Sweden his Majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their counsels for peace as well as for war.

To Spain his Majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his Majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred and not less binding upon his Majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties.

His Majesty, therefore, assumes that, in an overture made to his Majesty for entering into negociations for a general peace, the relations sub-

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sisting between his Majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the government acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is understood to be a party to any negociation in which his Majesty is invited to engage.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. X.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 31st October, 1808; received November 4, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. C.'s letter.

No. XI.—(Translation.)—The same from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 31st October, 1808. Received Nov. 4th.

No. XII.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 16th-28th November, 1808, received December 6th, inclosing the following:

No. XIII.—(Translation.)—*Note.*

The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to reply to the Note of the 28th October, signed by Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris.

That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England, to a congress, cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it.

But this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents; the Emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the Emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honourable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned sees with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect from that which his Britannic Majesty has himself confided to the two Emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain.

After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interest of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it; and such a desire, surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic Majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity?

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the Emperor his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent which his Britannic Majesty may please to point out; to admit to the congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain, to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective power of the belligerent parties: in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honour, justice, and equality.

(Signed) COUNT NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. XIV.—(Translation.)—Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 28th November, 1808; received December 6th, enclosing his answer.

No. XV.—(Translation.)—*Note.*

The undersigned has laid before the Emperor his master, the Note of his excellency Mr. Canning.

If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace.

The two Emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English ministry have ascribed it to weakness or to necessity, when every impartial statesman must recognize in the spirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and true greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and *they are resolved to do so.*

How is it possible for the French government to entertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negociation the Spanish insurgents? WHAT WOULD THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT HAVE SAID, HAD IT BEEN PROPOSED TO THEM TO ADMIT THE CATHOLIC INSURGENTS OF IRELAND? FRANCE, WITHOUT HAVING ANY TREATIES WITH THEM, HAS BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH THEM, HAS MADE THEM PROMISES, AND HAS FREQUENTLY SENT THEM SUCCOURS. Could such a proposal have found a place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding?

England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully *upon the continent*, against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia?

The undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negociation all the allies of the King of England, whether it be the King who reigns in the Brazils; whether it be the King who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the King who reigns in Sicily: and to take for the basis of the negociation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that, not losing sight of the inevitable results of the forces of states, it will be remembered, that between great powers there is no solid peace but that which is at the same time equal and honourable for all parties.

The undersigned requests his excellency Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

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No. XVI.—(Translation.)—Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to Count Nicolas de Romanzoff, dated Foreign Office, 7th December, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of his letter.

No. XVII.—*Official Note, dated Foreign Office, 9th December*, 1808.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master the Note transmitted to him by his excellency the Count Nicholas de Romanzoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, dated on the 16th (28.h) of November.

The King learns, with astonishment and regret, the expectation which appears to have been entertained, that his Majesty should consent to commence a negociation for general peace by the previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

His Majesty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Russia in the overtures made to his Majesty would have afforded a security to his Majesty against the proposal of a condition so unjust in its effect, and so fatal in its example.

Nor can his Majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principal of Russian policy his Imperial Majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If these be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has inviolably attached himself; to which his Imperial Majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his Majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged: but not to his Majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hope of such a peace as would be compatible with justice and with honour.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XVIII.—Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 7th December, 1808, acknowledging the receipt of his letter.

No. XIX.—*Official Note, dated Foreign Office, 9th December*, 1808.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King his master the Note transmitted to him by his excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th November.

He is especially commanded by his Majesty to abstain from noticing any of those topics and expressions insulting to his Majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which the Official Note transmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His Majesty was desirous to have treated for a peace which might have arranged the respective interests of all the powers engaged in the war on principles of equal justice; and his Majesty sincerely regrets that this desire of his Majesty is disappointed.

But his Majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain; and the pretension of France to exclude from the negociation the Central and Supreme Government, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, is one, which his Majesty could not admit, without acquiescing in *an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.*

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XX.—(Translation.)—Letter from Count Nicolas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 1st (13th) December, 1808; received December 17th, profflising to forward Mr. Canning's Note to the Emperor of Russia.

No. XXI.—(Translation.)—Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 13th December, 1808; received December 17th, promising to forward Mr. Canning's Note to Buonaparte.

The PANORAMA would deviate from that sedateness of character by which it has been distinguished, were it to enter at large into what might be said on the subject of this correspondence by the British nation. Our public officers, who have, no doubt, additional information, which they do not communicate to the world, have spoken their sentiments on the subject; and to echo what they have said, is not consistent with our independence of opinion. We do most heartily repeat our wishes, that the Spaniards may have prepared for a LONG resistance; and that their affairs may be entrusted to hands *incapable of* TREACHERY. We may add, that at length the man whom our best intelligence had pointed out, as most qualified to head the Spanish nation, and to guide the state in troublesome times, occupies a station of command. We mean the Duke de l'Infantado. Of this nobleman it has been said, in our hearing, by those who knew him personally; "He can if he will!—and being the next "in rank after the Duke of Medina Cœli, "who is universally regarded as incapable, "to him the Spanish nation may look for "a head and leader." The forced resort of this nobleman to Bayonne, was considered by our informant as a serious evil: but, *we* suspect, that it was not in the issue injurious to the Spanish cause. Waiting the result of the whole, for only a partial view of existing circumstances is within our power at present, we add our voice to that of our countrymen, in declaring, explicitly, that SPAIN MUST BE

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SUPPORTED!—The man who may deliver that country may start up when we do not expect him.—Spain is very likely to prove the grave of the Frenchmen who are transported thither by the violence of ambition. In a word, Buonaparte has got into Spain; but, he has not yet got out of it.

We cannot say that any great disappointment has succeeded the termination of the correspondence with Paris, because no very ardent hopes were excited by it, from the first; and when it was known that Buonaparte had quitted Paris *before* he could be informed of the result, every ray of hope was extinct. What, then, is the duty of Britain in such a conjuncture? To PREPARE FOR THE VERY WORST THAT CAN HAPPEN. To anticipate in preparation the time when Buonaparte may be master of Spain; but not of the Spanish resources, ships, &c. *to suppose he has put in motion his meditated descent upon Ireland; and that he means there to meet and annihilate our power.*—Now, what should we wish we had done in such circumstances?—*Taught all our active population the use of arms;*—roused the patriotic sentiments which glow in the bosom of Britons; and have contributed all that is possible to the completion of unanimity among us.

We certainly should attribute the greatest importance to the last of these particulars: but we well know that Britons see things in lights so different, that what appears bright to one appears obscure to another. To conciliate all opinions exceeds our hopes: nothing short of the sight of a French army on British ground will effect that wonder.—But, that our population may be taught the use of arms, has been our repeated suggestion and even remonstrance. Our advice will prevail in time—In the meanwhile, the proposals made by government to attain this end, by degrees, deserve attention, and we have thought it our duty to procure a copy of Lord Castlereagh's intended regulations on this subject, which we present to our readers without further comment.

Heads of a Bill to allow a certain Proportion of the Militia of Great Britain, to enlist voluntarily into the Regular Forces.

Whereas it is necessary that the most effectual measures should be taken for augmenting his Majesty's regular forces; and it is therefore expedient to allow so many of the militia of Great Britain as will leave serving, including corporals, three-fifths of the number of the establishment in rank and file of each regiment of militia, to enlist into his Majesty's regular forces, under certain provisions and restrictions; and to enable his Majesty to accept the services of the men so voluntarily enlisting: *Be it enacted*, that His Majesty may appoint regiments of the regular forces in which militia men may enlist.—Commanding officer to ascertain the numbers willing to enlist, up to the number allowed.—His Majesty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men.—Men enlisted into the regulars, may be transferred to the marines: but men so enlisted may refuse that service.—Commanding officer of every regiment, out of which the proportion limited shall not enlist, shall draw out his men, and read his Majesty's order, and explain the terms of enrolment, and shall cause the names of the men who shall then voluntarily declare their intention of enlisting to be written down; excess shall be reduced by ballot to the number authorised to enlist.—If the number who shall enlist shall not be the due proportion, a further enlistment may take place.—For appointing further periods for enlisting the full proportion.—As soon as the number enlisted is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and if approved, attested; and shall (as soon as conveniently may be) be transferred to some officer of such regiment of his Majesty's regular forces, as his Majesty may have appointed to receive them.—Lord lieutenant to transmit to the Privy Council the number of men discharged.—No person in confinement shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the sentence of a court martial.—No private militia man shall be entitled to his discharge, or to enlist under this act, who shall have been in confinement, or who shall have been sentenced to any punishment by any court martial, for any offence committed within the space of calendar months before the time of his so offering to enlist, unless he shall obtain the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment of militia in which he shall be serving at the time.—Adjutants, clerk, or regimental clerk, or drummer, or musician in the band of the regiment of militia, or armourer, or artillery man, or matross, shall not enlist without the consent of the commanding officer.—Allowing commanding officers to discharge upon sufficient cause.—Persons discharged refusing to enlist, or not approved of, they shall continue to belong to the regiment from which discharged.—Officers not authorised to enlist, or persuade to enlist any militia men, other than such as shall have been duly discharged.—His Majesty may issue orders to lord lieutenant and commanding officers, for executing act.—No person shall be drafted from the regiment

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in which he enlisted unless wholly and absolutely discharged from all service whatever in the regiment in which he shall originally have enlisted.—On production of certificates under the hand of any justice of the peace of any county in Great Britain, or of any magistrate of any borough, town or place therein, men to be discharged.—For transmission of returns of militia men, who shall have enlisted under this act.—Act not to extend to London.—Extending provisions of act to all stewartries, ridings, divisions, cities, and places in Great Britain, and to all battalions, corps, and companies, as fully and amply as if they were severally and respectively repeated in every such provision, direction and clause.—This act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any act or acts to be made in this present session of Parliament.

Abstract of the Number of Men, who volunteered from the Militia into the Regular Army, under the Acts of 47th Geo. III. chap. 54 and 57. From the Adjutant-General's Office, 25th January, 1809.

From the English militia.—Into the Royal Artillery, for limited service, 77; for unlimited service, 70. Into regiments of the line, for limited service, 12,552; for unlimited service, 1,504. Into the Royal Marines, for limited service, 401; for unlimited service, 658. Total, 15,262.

From the Scotch militia.—Into the Artillery, for limited service, 77; for unlimited service, 75. Into Regiments of the Line, for limited service, 3,233; for unlimited service, 323. Into the marines, for limited service, 56; for unlimited service, 126. Total, 3,890.

From the Irish militia.—Into the Regiments of the Line, for limited service, 4,163; for unlimited service, 3,955. Into the marines, for unlimited service, 285. Total, artillery, 299; Line, 25,730; Marines, 1,476. General total, 27,505; deficient, 883.

State of the Militia in Great-Britain, according to a General Return made up in the Adjutant-General's Office, June, 1808.

Effective strength of the Militia in Great Britain, August, 1807, previous to the operation of the acts of the 47th Geo. III. chap. 47: sergeants, 2,993; corporals, 2,636; drummers, 1,589; privates, 50,943; total, 58,161.—Number of men added to the militia by the ballot, under the act of the 47th Geo. III. chap. 71, 34,659; returned from desertion, 466; substitutes for men discharged, 267. Encrease between 1st August 1807 and 1st June 1808, 35,392; total, 93,553.—Number of men volunteered from the militia, under the act of the 47 Geo. III. chap. 57, 18,768; discharged, 4,397; dead, 1,291; deserted, 1,267. Decrease between 1st August 1807 and 1st June 1808, 25,718.

Effective strength on 1st June 1808: serjeants, 3,414; corporals, 3,183; drummers, 1,636; privates, 59,602; total, 67,835.

It appears also, that 1,576 men have joined the militia since June 1, 1808: add the number reported to have joined previous to the 1st June, 34,659, gives a total of 36,235 men.—In the number 1,576, are included a certain number of men who have joined as substitutes for men discharged.

State of the Recruiting, under the Act of the 47th of the King, chap. 56, for increasing the Militia of Ireland, from Returns and Reports received at the War-Office.

Number to be raised	9,905
Reported to have been levied.....	9,169
Deficiency	736

Dec. 12, 1808. HARRY CALVERT, A. G.
Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 25th, 1809.

* * * * * *

By accounts laid before the House of Commons, by Lord Castlereagh, it appears, that

The recruits which have been raised for the regular army, since August 1, 1807, amount to.....		Men. 19,072
That the effective rank and file of the militia of England is 53,262		
Do.	Scotland 6,917	81,577
Do.	Ireland 21,398	
And that the effective force, in rank and file, of the British regular army, is.		210,614

HARRY CALVERT, A. G.
Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 26, 1809.

* * * * * *

We may be allowed to congratulate the inhabitants of this *little island* on such a demonstrative proof of their power, and of the effect of measures taken to secure their independence and dignity, as a people. It may be true, for aught we know, that France, with its subjugated sovereignties, has double this number of men in arms: but those are more than counterbalanced by the immense number of British seamen and marines: with various bodies of our volunteers, and local militia. THESE, TOO, ARE FREEMEN: OF THE SAME TEMPER, AS THOSE WHOM FRANCE IS SO WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ELSEWHERE*—AND THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEIR HONOUR TO THEIR COUNTRY TO LIVE FREE OR DIE!

* We allude here only to our own times, Egypt, Maida, and, lastly, Corunna.—See London Gazette, p. 1025, of this number.

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A Companion to the Holy Bible; the Subject SACRED GEOGRAPHY; being a Geographical and Historical Account of Places mentioned in Holy Scripture,—augmented by Geographical Excursions, in which the Geography of Scripture is confirmed by Evidence entirely new in its Application, &c. By the Editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible: with Maps and Plates. 2to. in Six Parts, 5s. each. Taylor, London, 1808.

IT must be confessed, that of all books entitled to general consideration, the Bible has in many instances fared the worst. Attention to the spirituality of its contents has swallowed up almost every other sentiment, as the rod of Aaron swallowed up the rods of his opponents. There have been some in the Christian world, who decried the advantages of human knowledge in interpreting the sacred books; and depended for a more than common facility in understanding them, not on external assistance, but on internal communications. If these communications had enabled them to state matters of fact accurately, much benefit might have been derived from them; for the work before us regrets that the best geographers of our days, with all the advantages they possess, and all the diligence they have exerted, cannot so much as tell the true form or situation of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, or agree on the existence and dimensions of the gulf of Eloth. It is, nevertheless, true, that the Dead Sea is at this day an undeniable witness to the truth of Holy Scripture. Had Scripture been totally silent on a subject of natural history and geography so remarkable, or had it attributed qualities contrary to those which accurate examinations, by the chemical tests of modern science, discover, unbelief might have availed itself of such a violation of truth, with propriety, as it certainly would have caught at the plea with eagerness. Happily, Providence has preserved abundant evidence of the correctness of the Scriptures; nor can any doubt be started, as to their derivation from that region which they claim as their origin. The eastern ideas they present, demonstrate, beyond controversy, that they are not forgeries *manufactured* in the west. They are attached to one specific country in the east; and every attempt to refer their origin to any other part of Asia (to India, or to China, for instance) would be utterly repugnant to their general character and peculiarities.

Those who have travelled into Syria and Palestine have mentioned, usually without design, a thousand particulars which coincide with others presented in Scripture. They have contributed to illustrate words, phrases, and incidents, that without such assistance might have remained in the deepest obscurity, and might have puzzled, from generation to generation, our countrymen who endeavour to read their Bibles with an understanding heart, as well as with a willing mind.

This volume is the close of an effort which has been many years in a course of publication, to illustrate Scripture by means of the testimony of travellers who have visited the Holy Land. The first division of this undertaking was, an attempt to elucidate the customs and manners, the dresses and domestic arrangements, &c. of the east, in the form of short discussions called FRAGMENTS, annexed to CALMET'S Dictionary of the Holy Bible. The second division treated principally of the Natural History of Scripture; the third and last is the Sacred Geography before us.

The writer has availed himself of Dr. Well's Manual of Sacred Geography, which preserves the order of the books.

The second division of this work consists of original dissertations on various subjects connected with sacred geography; such as—the most probable settlements of the nations after the flood: the migration of Abraham: the builders of the Pyramids of Egypt: the *city* of Egypt: the travels of Israel in the desert: the deportation of the Israelites: the probable extent of scripture geography: the early spread of Christianity, &c. But, the most considerable division, in point of labour, is a geographical index to Scripture, in which we observe with pleasure, that many of the appellations of places are traced to significations much more probable than those heretofore current among expositors; and that much additional information has been obtained from modern sources, foreign and English.

If the general principles adopted by

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the author be correct, we have long favoured errors of no small magnitude and inconvenience, in determining the original country of the Abrahamic family. It has always been supposed, that on the other side of the Euphrates, was far enough eastward to place the native land of that eminent patriarch; but this work carries our ideas far beyond the Euphrates, and supposes the Jihoon was the river, from the further banks of which the father of the faithful migrated.

Indeed, a desire to connect Judea with India seems to run through the whole of the geographical discussions. If this hypothesis be correct, the intercourse between the east and west must have been in early times much more facile than we have ever supposed. It is true, that our want of information on the subject of the caravans which in all ages have traversed in Asia, is no evidence that such migrations might not have taken place; but the difficulties of so long a journey for numerous flocks and herds, appear to us to extremely have been great, if not insuperable. The writer does not diminish this difficulty by affirming, that ALL the western nations were originally from the head of the Indus (the *ancient* India.) In proof of this, he supposes that they preserved memorials of their original country, in their religious institutions, and objects of worship. Their coins too, he thinks, contain allusions to this fact; and several medallic types, which have hitherto baffled the learned, he explains by the help of this principle. It is certain, that sundry of the Grecian images and idols correspond in figure to those still extant in Hindoostan; and the evidence collected in this work contributes unexpected support to the hypothesis of the late learned Jacob Bryant.

This is not the first time that India has been considered as the original seat of mankind. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his History of the World, derived all nations from the same country; and since his time, others have been of the same opinion. But, we believe that this is the first instance, in which the proposition has been supported by arguments of the same kind (for what d'Ancarville and others have done in the history of art, is hardly applicable to the present subject), and the species of evidence directed to bear on it, is in great measure new, in reference to Biblical inquiries. We know that Cardinal Noris, Hardouin, and others, have illustrated particular events by the testimony of medals; and Vaillant, &c. has composed the history of kingdoms and states from similar documents: yet the application of the principles of the writer before us, is far more extensive than any that has come under our notice; and the least that can be said of it, is that it opens a very extensive field for researches, to Biblical, as well as to general students. It concerns nations and tribes of men, as well as cities, and colonies.

The number of plates attached to this volume is forty-four: the maps are distinguished in a very ingenious manner, and will be thought valuable and useful. The other plates are mostly filled with medallic memorials, such as those we have been describing. From among the explanations of these we select one, which is not only recommended by its novelty, but by its effect in reconciling the assertion of a Christian evangelist with that of a Christian father, hitherto abandoned as irreconcileable, in a manner perfectly honourable to the characters of both. It is under the article ANTIOCH.

By far the most interesting medal to us, as Christians, is No. 13, where we read "of the Antiocheans under Saturninus:"—this Saturninus was governor of Syria, at the time of our Saviour's birth; as is admitted by the learned, on the authority of Josephus; and Tertullian, *Contr. Marc. lib. iv. cap.* 19, goes so far as to say that the enrolment or taxing, Luke ii. 1. was made by him.

Hence has arisen a very great difficulty, how to reconcile this fact with the character given to Cyrenius, by the evangelist, who describes him as "governor of Syria," at the time of the taxing or enrolment. Nobody has hitherto suggested that both were governors of Syria, in the same sense, with equal power, and at the same time: but some have proposed, instead of "*Cyrenius*," to read "*Saturninus*," in the text of Luke, so strongly have they felt this testimony of Tertullian, in conjunction with that of Josephus for an enrolment by this same Cyrenius, at a later period.

On our medal appear the letters ΟΥΟΛΟ, which, I presume, are the first letters of ΟΥΟΛΟμνιυ, *Volumnius*, the colleague of Saturninus: and indeed, Josephus, *Ant. lib. xxi. cap.* 9, 10, speaking of these persons, stiles them Presidents, or Governors, in the *plural*; though Saturninus was properly President, and Vo-

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lumnius was Procurator, *i. e.* chief of the emperor's revenue, in this province. There are then two things extremely remarkable in our medal: first, that only on medals of Antioch are *any* names inscribed of those consular Romans, who were sent by the early emperors to govern the province of Syria: secondly, that the name of Volumnius, an inferior officer, should appear on the same coin with that of Saturninus, the proper governor. There must have been some reason for this; and I conceive it was the following: Antioch, the capital of Syria, where, no doubt, Saturninus kept his court, was the head of a very extensive province, and was ill situated for being the seat of government, being too far north. It may be presumed too, that Damascus, a city of no small pretensions, was included in this province; and thus it might be proper, that, although one was the primary, yet in fact, for the purposes of government, there were two presidents of Syria, both appointed by the emperor, [though Tertullian hints at the appointment of *Cyrenius, by the Senate.*]

It remains now that we examine the date on our medal; ΕΛ, 35, which, I presume, is from the *Julian Era* of Rome 705, and brings us to the year 740, for the time when this coin was struck. If Herod died in the year 750 or 751, and Quintilius Varus had succeeded Saturninus only about a year, at that time, then Saturninus must have held this station eight or nine years, supposing this medal to have been struck immediately on his appointment to the government. Volumnius, possibly, might die, or might quit his appointment, in, or before, the year 746 or 747, and be succeeded by Cyrenius. This nobleman was consul of Rome 742, was sent against the *Homonadenses* perhaps about 746, being then either the ordinary proconsul of Cilicia, or an extra officer in that province. Having terminated this commission, he was appointed to the adjoining province of Syria, suppose on the death of Volumnius; and in this character he superintended the execution of that enrolment, which was appointed by the decree of Augustus Cæsar. [This statement allows for the opinion of those who think that Christ was born in 747, and Herod died about the Passover 750.] Thus, by means of our medal, we have vindicated Josephus, who describes Saturninus and Volumnius as governors of Syria: we have justified both St. Luke and Tertullian, though in a seeming contradiction: one affirming Cyrenius, the other affirming Saturninus, to have executed the enrolment: and we have justified the words of the Evangelist, which may be thus understood: "This enrolment was the first effected by Cyrenius; meaning, while he was the first time governor of Syria, *of the same rank as Volumnius:* of which province he was afterwards governor, *of the same rank as Saturninus:* in which capacity he enforced another enrolment,-from which this should be carefully distinguished." Or: "This was the first enrolment of Cyrenius, he being then governor of Syria *associated* with Saturninus: and should be distinguished from that he made eleven years afterwards, when he was the chief, the precedential, governor of the same province."

But where he has not equal authority, the writer's conjectures manifest considerable shrewdness. The derivations, to which he has recourse for the explanations of Hebrew names of places are many of them new; and most of them are so far successful as to disgust us with the former explications. This, however, was no very arduous undertaking; and the difficulty was much less, to convince us that they were bad, than to substitute better. The following is an instance.

AROER. This word seems to import repeated *liftings up*, or risings; and it might be the character of the city *Aroer*, as well as of a region, to consist of small hills, or risings, or what we term *knolls*, or *haughs*.

This seems more probable than the idea of *bustle*, or *stir*, occasioned by crowds of people; for though this agrees sufficiently with the city *Aroer*, yet it does not well describe a region. As the city Aroer was divided by the stream on which it stood, I would query, whether the duplicate form of the word does not denote *two* passages; which agrees well enough with the radical idea of *bustle*: "THE FERRIES." *Vide* AR, and REHOBOTH *Oir*, or *Ar*.————But,

A further thought has struck me on considering this name and its derivation: we have not, that I know of, in the Hebrew, any word which certainly denotes a *bridge*, or construction, whether of arches, or otherwise, for passing over rivers: yet, undoubtedly, this convenience must have been known, since the very laying a plank across a stream would lead to it, and to a proper name for it, by way of distinction. But, if the root *Ar*, or *Oir*, import *lifting up*, or *rising*, then it well expresses the elevated nature of a bridge; which, being laid from bank to bank of a river, is certainly *lifted up* over the stream. Whether, when plural, it imports any thing like *arches*, may be left undetermined; that form of construction appearing in no truly ancient Egyptian structure, with which we are acquainted. By way of corroborating this idea we may examine a few instances of the application of the name *Ar*, or *Oir*.

1. AR, the city of the Moabites, was properly called *Rabba*, or *Rabbath*, and, if this name imports *great town*, *Megalopolis*, yet the name *Ar* might allude to its bridge. This is perfectly agreeable to what we read Numb.

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xxi. 15. "The stream of the brooks *(plural)* which go down to the *termination* (or point of land diminishing into nothing by the union of these streams) of *Ar*,"—so that *Ar* stood on a such a point of land. Deut. ii. 18. "Thou art to pass over (the river) through *Ar*, the termination, or bound, of Moab:"—now it is impossible to suppose that the termination of the territory of the Moabites was immediately at this their capital city; but, the point of land on which this city stood might terminate there.

In like manner, Aroer is described, Deut. ii. 36, as being "by the brink of the river of Arnon, even in the city which is *in* the torrent;"—"in the *middle* of the torrent," Josh. xii. 2. "Aroer that is upon the bank of the river Arnon, even the city that is *in the midst of the river*." Josh. xiii. 9, and still more particularly, 2 Sam. xxiv. 5. "Aroer, the city which lieth *in the midst of the river* of Gad." From these places it is clear that Aroer was surrounded by water: *i. e.* it stood on the point of land formed by the junction of two streams: so that, to enter it, *one* bridge must be passed, over one of the streams; hence its distinction *Ar*, "Bridge-town:" but after a bridge was built over each stream, it would naturally receive this distinction in a duplicate form: *Ar Ar*, *Oir Oir*; "Bridges-town."

This acceptation of the word *Oir*, as signifying a bridge, is of further use in that very perplexing question, why it is appended to *Rehoboth*, Gen. x. 11? *Rehoboth Oir*. Under its proper article the reader will see how this addition has embarrassed the learned: but if we take it as a mark of distinction "*Bridge* Rehoboth," all becomes easy; and matter of fact agrees with it, as the situation to which we have assigned it, *Altun-Kieupri*, "the bridge of gold," is thus distinguished to this day.

These specimens are transcribed from the Index of names and places. What are termed *Excursions* assume much more the air of disquisition; and some of them must have cost considerable pains, in the inquiries necessary to determine the writer's judgment.

We confess that the geography of Scripture appears to be much more extensive, than we had formerly thought: even China, it seems, was included in it, nor were the British islands wholly unknown. This, however, was not wonderful, if the Phenicians really traded to Britain for tin; as Judea might easily obtain report, if not correct information, from the Tyrians.

We are sure that the knowledge possessed by the prophets of the southern parts of the globe extended deeply into Africa. So far as the connection of Egypt with Ethiopia, so far s the intercourse of Abyssinia with Judea, after the days of Solomon, and so far as vessels from, or to, Egion-gaber might furnish intelligence of southern Africa, we may fairly suppose these channels of information would be encouraged and improved. The prophet Isaiah appears to have had a very competent knowledge of Ethiopia, its manners, and productions. The prophet Ezekiel appears to have had an accurate knowledge of northern countries. Being settled during the captivity, for a time, if not altogether, on the northern border of the Assyrian empire, he seems to have heard described, whether by natives of them, or by travellers into them, those countries which now form the middle provinces of the Russian empire. I should think his knowledge hardly extended further north than Moscow: nor have we any reason to conclude that he had himself visited these regions. It only remains, that we inquire how far westward the geography of Scripture extends. This is rendered somewhat difficult, by the ambiguity attending the word *islands*, which appears to me to be used in Scripture in three senses, 1 as denoting a plantation, or settlement, or as we might say, a *colony*. 2. The islands of the Archipelago, they being the islands best known to the Hebrews; but as these could not well be described as *very far off*, I incline to think that, 3. A much more distant groupe of islands is intended; and sometimes even, possibly, the British islands. For instance, Isaiah, lxvi, 19. "I will set a sign—to the islands *afar off that have not heard my fame, neither have seen my glory*; and they shall declare my glory among the Gentiles." As the prophet had already mentioned Greece (Javan) and Tarshish, he seems now to extend his views to countries more remote. It is possible he might include Spain; but it is extremely probable, that the British Isles were his *Ultima Thulé*: the most western habitations that he knew of. The isles in the Archipelago are excluded by the mention of Javan; and if Tarshish was Tartessus in Spain, then Spain could not be these still further distant islands; which are described as *not having heard* of Jehovah. Other passages may support this conjecture; perhaps Isaiah, chap. xliii. 5, 6. lix. 18, 19, and Jer. xxxi. 10, but, intending this only as a conjecture, I leave it to the judgment of the judicious; not without hope of its being favourably received.

We consider this volume as a valuable accession to the stores of Biblical learning; especially, during the present troubled state of nations, which has prevented the laudable exertions of a society formed for the purpose of procuring accurate information on the present condition and remaining antiquities of the Holy Land.

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American Annals. By Abiel Holmes, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. Reprinted for C. Taylor, London. 1808. *(Continued from p. 267.)*

THE second volume of this work, as it approaches nearer to our own times, encreases in interest, if it diminishes somewhat in curiosity. We are no longer presented with the view of a people, struggling amid the hardships of want, and disease; or alternately courting and conquering savage tribes. We behold them settled, acquiring property and importance, and cherished by the mother country with the most parental attention. We see her defending them against their enemies: engaging in war with powerful nations on their account; and, at length, a separation ensuing between the parent state and her offspring, which, however it might be lamented at the time, has proved of the greatest advantage to Britain; while her rival, who fomented the disturbance, and widened the breach to the utmost of her power, has fallen a victim to the natural consequences of the principles she encouraged, and has sunk under the recoil of efforts made to overwhelm a dreaded antagonist. Never was a lesson so severe taught to self-sufficient statesmen! never was Gallic *finesse* so completely counteracted, by the very success of its own favourite but fallacious political devices.

As we have already brought our readers acquainted with Dr. Holmes's labours, we shall do little more, in the present article, than transcribe some of those *pieces* of information of which these volumes comprize many. The following is proper to be had in everlasting remembrance, lest the same credulity, which is not wholly extinct among our rustics, should revive, and perhaps, with accumulated horrors.

A. D. 1692. A strange infatuation had already begun to produce misery in private families, and disorder throughout the community. The imputation of witchcraft was accompanied with a prevalent belief of its reality; and the lives of a considerable number of innocent people were sacrificed to blind zeal, and superstitious credulity. The mischief began at Salem, in February; but it soon extended into various parts of the colony. The contagion however was principally within the county of Essex. Before the close of September, nineteen persons were executed, and one pressed to death, all of whom asserted their innocence.*

This part of the history of our country furnishes an affecting proof of the imbecillity of the human mind, and of the potent influence of the passions. The culture of sound philosophy, and the dissemination of useful knowledge, have a happy tendency to repress chimerical theories, with their delusive and miserable effects. The æra of English learning had scarcely commenced. Laws then existed in England against witches; and the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, who was revered in New England, not only for his knowledge in the law, but for his gravity and piety, had doubtless great influence. The trial of the witches in Suffolk in England was published in 1684: and there was so exact a resemblance between the Old England dæmons and the New, that, it can hardly be doubted, the arts of the designing were borrowed, and the credulity of the populace augmented, from the parent country. The gloomy state of New England probably facilitated the delusion; for "superstition flourishes in times of danger and dismay." The distress of the colonist, at this time, was great. The inland frontiers east were continually harrassed by the French and Indians. The abortive expedition to Canada had exposed the country to the resentment of France, the effects of which were perpetually dreaded, and, at the same time, had incurred a heavy debt. The old charter was gone; and what evils would be introduced by the new, which was very reluctantly received by many, time only could determine, but fear might forbode.

How far these causes, operating in a wilderness, that was scarcely cleared up, might have contributed toward the infatuation, it is difficult to determine. It were injurious

* Coll. Hist. Soc. v. 76. Hutchinson, ii. 59. Calef, part v. Giles Cory, refusing to plead, had judgment of *peine fort et dure* for standing mute, and was pressed to death; the only instance of this barbarous punishment, that ever has occurred in New England. More than a hundred women, many of them of fair characters and of the most reputable families, in the towns of Salem, Beverly, Andover, Billerica, and other towns, were apprehended, examined, and generally committed to prison. Ibid. No person was safe. What Montesquieu says of the Greeks, in the time of the Emperor Theodorus Lascaris, might be applied here: "A person ought to have been a magician to be able to clear himself of the imputation of magic. Such was the excess of their stupidity, that, to the most dubious crime in the world, they joined the most uncertain proofs." Spirit of Laws, book xii. chap. v.

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however to consider New England as peculiar to this culpable credulity, with its sanguinary effects; for more persons have been put to death for witchcraft in a single county in England in a short space of time, than have suffered, for the same cause, in all New England since its first settlement.

Although the trials on indictment for witchcraft were prosecuted the subsequent year, yet no execution appears to have taken place. Time gradually detected the delusion. Persons in high stations, and of irreproachable characters, were at length accused. The spectral evidence was no longer admitted. The voice of Reason was heard; and all, who had been imprisoned were set at liberty.

We do not perceive that Dr. H. has quoted Mather on this subject, though he has on others: yet some of Mather's stories we remember to have perused with mingled pity and astonishment. Some late events in the North of England have contributed to induce our selection of this passage: We trust that we need not caution the present time against indulging a superstitious bitterness of spirit in opposition to superstition itself.

1701. The number of inhabitants in the English American colonies, and about the commencement of this century, was estimated at 262,000.

The particulars of this estimate are as follow:

	Souls.		*Souls.*
Massachusetts . . .	70,000	New York . . .	30,000
Connecticut . . .	30,000	Jerseys	15,000
Rhode Island . . .	10,000	Pennsylvania . .	20,000
New Hampshire . .	10,000	Maryland . . .	25,000
		Virginia . . .	40,000
New England . . .	120,000	North Carolina .	5,000
Middle & Sou. colonies	142,000	South Carolina .	7,000
Total . .	262,000	Total . .	142,000

There arrived, in 1729, at Pennsylvania, from Europe, 6,208 persons, for the purpose of settling in that colony. The following were the proportions:

English and Welsh passengers and servants . . .	267
Scots servants	45
Irish passengers and servants	1,183
Palatine passengers	213
Arrived at Newcastle government alone, passengers and servants, chiefly from Ireland, about	4,500
Total	6,208

This migration of the Irish from their country in much greater numbers than the English or Scotch, is not unworthy attention. We should be glad to know whether any account, to be depended on, has been kept, of the Irish emigrants: they must have amounted to a considerable number in the course of the last century. The why and wherefore well deserve the politician's inquiry. The settlement of the province of Georgia, may be taken as an instance of the mode of conducting an original treaty of settlement, between the English and the Indians.

1733. The trustees of Georgia lost no time in the prosecution of their design for planting a colony. James Oglethorpe, esq. one of the trustees, had embarked at Gravesend for Georgia, in November, with one hundred and sixteen persons, destined for settlement in the country. On the fifteenth of January he arrived at Charlestown, where he was treated with hospitality and respect by the governor and council of South Carolina, and received great encouragement and assistance. Arriving on the first of February at Yamacraw, on the Savannah river, he explored the country, and fixed on a high spot of ground, in the vicinity of that Indian town, as the most convenient and healthful situation for the settlers. The tents were set up that night; and the people were occupied until the seventh in unloading and making a crane. Oglethorpe then employed some of them in erecting a fortification, and in felling the woods, while he marked out the town and common. The first house was begun on the ninth; and the town, after the Indian name of the river, which ran by it, was called Savannah. The fort being completed, the guns mounted, and the colony put in a state of safety, the next object of Oglethorpe's attention was, to treat with the Indians for a share of their possessions. The territory was principally occupied by the Upper and Lower Creeks, who were computed to amount to about twenty-five thousand, men, women, and children; and these tribes, according to a treaty formerly made with governor Nicholson, laid claim to the lands, lying south-west of Savannah river. The tribe of Indians settled at Yamacraw, was inconsiderable. It appeared therefore of the highest consequence to procure the friendship, not of that tribe only, but of the more formidable Creeks. By the assistance of an Indian woman, who had married a trader from Carolina, and who could speak the English and Creek languages, Oglethorpe summoned a general meeting of the chiefs, to hold a congress with him at Savannah, in order to procure their consent to the peaceable settlement of his colony.

A congress was accordingly holden, at which fifty chieftains were present. Oglethorpe represented to them the great power, wisdom, and wealth of the English; and the many advantages, that would accrue to Indians in general from a connection with that nation; and expressed his hope, that,

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as they had a plenty of lands, they would freely resign a share of them to his people, who, for their benefit and instruction, had come to settle among them. After he had distributed presents among the Indians, an agreement was made; and Tomochichi, in the name of the Creek warriors, made a speech to him. Among other observations, he said, "Here is a little present," and then gave him a buffalo's skin, painted on the inside with the head and feathers of an eagle, and desired him to accept it, "because the eagle signified *speed*, and the buffalo, *strength*. The English," he proceeded, "are as swift as the bird, and as strong as the beast; since, like the first, they fly from the utmost parts of the earth over the vast seas, and, like the second, nothing can withstand them. The feathers of the eagle are *soft*, and signify *love*; the buffalo's skin *warm*, and signifies *protection*; he hoped therefore, that they would love and protect their little families." Oglethorpe, having concluded this treaty of friendship with the natives, and placed his colony in the best posture of defence, returned to England, carrying with him Tomochichi, his queen, and several other Indians.

The number of warriors of the principal Indian nations, in the neighbourhood of Carolina and Georgia, is estimated to have been, at this period, upwards, of fourteen thousand.

	Fighting men.
The Cherokees upwards of	6,000
The Chactaws about	5,000
The Upper Creeks about	2,500
The Chickasaws between 6 and 800, about	700
	14,200

The peace of 1763 was a very important era in the history of the North American colonies. Whether it was wise in the British statesmen of that day to relieve the colonists from every apprehension of their once dreaded enemies, was questioned at the time; and subsequent events have proved that it was not questioned without cause. We believe the fact to have been, that many private persons connected with America, had more correct intelligence of the disposition of the people there than the British government had, by its official communications. The public officers sent over from Britain to America, were not admitted into that confidential intimacy among the people, which certain individuals of a different description enjoyed; and we know well, that Americans who came over to England, were sufficiently free in their predictions of what would happen, to justify the inference that they had pretty well made up their minds of what they intended. Dr. H. gives the article of this treaty at length; which proves that he attaches great importance to it, though he does not avow those sentiments which we have had abundant opportunities of knowing were prevalent, both in the "old country" and in the new.

The augmentation of inhabitants in America may be estimated from the following table. In 1790, the number was, 3,929,326. In 1800, the number was 5,305,482, which was resident in the different provinces in the following proportions:

1790.	Blacks, &c.	Total.	1800. Blacks, &c.	Total.
Vermont	16	85000	577	154465
New Hampshire	788	141885	970	183858
Maine	538	96540	818	151719
Massachusetts	5463	378787	6452	422845
Rhode Island	4355	68825	3684	69122
Connecticut	5572	237946	6281	251002
New York	25937	340120	20343	589239
New Jersey	14213	184139	16824	211149
Pennsylvania	10274	434373	14270	602545
Delaware	12786	59096	14421	64273
Maryland	111079	319728	127694	342002
Virginia	306493	747610	345796	886146
North Carolina	105547	393751	140329	478103
South Carolina	108895	249073	146566	345591
Georgia	29662	82548	61618	162686
Kentucky	12544	73677	41084	220959
Tunnessee	—	—	13803	105602
District of Columbia and Western Districts.	—	—	—	73949

Table of its imports and exports, as extracted by Dr. H. from the Encyclopédie Méthodique. [*Art.* COMMERCE, *Art,* ANGLETERRE.]

Colonies.	*Imports.* L.	s.	d.	*Exports.* L.	s.	d.
1753.						
Carolinas	184634	10	11	212009	18	7
Georgia	3067	0	6	14198	8	0
New York	50565	2	4	277864	19	10
Pennsylvania	38527	12	5	265694	13	11
Virginia and Maryland	632574	4	8	356776	11	3
New England	85395	13	5	345263	3	8
Nova Scotia	984	9	7	29598	14	9
Hudson's Bay	9874	10	1	3778	18	4
1763.						
Georgia	14469	18	4	44908	19	9
Carolinas	282386	3	6	230158	2	0
Virginia and Maryland	648294	2	9	353381	12	10
Pennsylvania	38928	10	2	264152	16	0
New York	55988	14	4	238580	2	1
New England	74815	1	1	288834	19	6
Nova Scotia	4312	9	10	16303	3	4
Canada				8625	15	11
Newfoundland	34102	18	8	55102	8	7
Hudson's Bay	8567	10	1	4393	2	7
Florida				9946	3	2
1775.						
Carolinas	456513	8	4	344859	9	1
Georgia	83581	1	8	68892	19	8
Virginia and Maryland	589903	14	5	328904	15	8
Pennsylvania	56662	8	9	49548	17	3
New York	96946	12	0	98844	20	7
New England	194684	19	6	167885	15	10
Cape Breton		16	6	881	8	4
Nova Scotia	1919	9	3	22838	18	4
Hudson's Bay	8043	4	2	6407	9	9
Canada	49924	11	8	21[illegible]07	19	6
Florida	7129	13	6	51503	7	3
Newfoundland	69087	11	9	77[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A Voyage to the Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those on the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous Rivers of Guyana. By Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. of Norwich, Deputy Vendue Master at Surinam. 4to. pp. 400. Price London, Phillips, 1807.

WHAT is the characteristic of the British nation, at present?—Improvement. An almost restless desire of producing greater effects than have been accomplished by former generations. We have improved our native island; and very greatly and honourably, too. We have improved our colonies; and if year after year does not discover a progress, the public is dissatisfied, if not disappointed. We have carried this principle so far, that when the chance of war has given us a possession of our enemies' colonies, we have improved them, too; and we certainly restored the Dutch settlements to that power, at the peace of Amiens, in a condition incomparably superior to that in which they were when they surrendered to us. Whether it was wise, in individuals, to engage such considerable sums as they did, on the speculation of what the arrangements at a peace might be, we do not inquire; but it will be admitted, by foreigners, at least, that the amelioration of the soil, and the augmentation of the products of the colonies of Demerary, &c. at the expence of fifteen or twenty millions sterling, was a speculation that Britain, and Britain only, would have conceived, or undertaken, or could have accomplished.

We confess, that we have not seldom doubted the propriety of such speculations: and if, at the close of the present contest, these establishments should be returned to their former masters, we do not discover the advantage that will accrue to our nation from the labour, the judgment, and the expenditure of our fellow-subjects. It will be found, in that case, that we have shewn the Hollanders the way to make the most of their property. If they continue to follow the example we have set them, though it may be honourable to us to have overcome difficulties which they found insuperable; yet the honour will very barely compensate for the increased power of rivalship, that we shall have transferred into their hands. Had this augmentation of value been the result of Dutch capital, labour, and understanding, freely exercised under British government, objections of the nature of those we have hinted at, might have slept in silence.

The consideration of the cost bestowed on these colonies, and their increased production in consequence of British improvements, naturally leads their British proprietors to desire, that, whenever peace arrives, they should be retained under our national protection. Hence arises a difficulty: if they be given up to our present enemies, the parties who now hold them must either relinquish them, to a great disadvantage, if they desire to continue British subjects; or if they prefer the continuing with their possessions, they must transfer their allegiance to a foreign power, and they become aliens from their parent state. In proportion to their increased importance will be the reluctance of Britain to part with them, and the embarrassment of our negociators arising from the difficulty of fixing on an equivalent for them. This consideration, with others usual on such occasions, reduce the jargon of *uti possidetis*, *statu quo*, and other Latin barbarisms, to their true value.

We sincerely wish that the spirit of pacification would allow the British government to take its choice of the difficulties we have stated. Very far should we be from interposing obstacles to such a happy incident. But, in the meantime, we accept with pleasure every attempt to inform us, not only on the actual condition of our distant possessions, but on their *capabilities*, and what may be hoped for from them, though at a distant day.

When a nation has many colonies, some will be more favoured than others; their real value will be greater; or the importance attached to them from circumstances, rather relative than intrinsic, will be more prominent. The writer before us asserts, that the colonies of Demerary, &c. have hitherto been greatly undervalued; and that neither the Batavian government nor the British, has duly appreciated them. He is entitled to considerable allowance, when he thus declares his opinion. He ought to esteem them more highly than others can, in proportion to his better acquaintance with them.

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if they deserve it; and it is perfectly natural that he should express that esteem by language in which others may suppose they discover traces of partiality.

We are always favourable to notes taken on the spot; to observations made with the subject under the immediate inspection of the observer. The present volume is composed from letters written by the author while resident in the colony, and though this occasionally produces an irregularity in the language, yet it also adds a force which is far from injurious. There is a philosophical spirit of disquisition in some parts of the work, which is less commendable. A loose state of morals never was, and never can be truly advantageous to any community: and however use may conceal the evils of licentiousness from those accustomed to behold it, yet they are evils, notwithstanding. Their nature is not changed, although it may be overlooked. Providence has connected cause and effect together, by indissoluble bands, and if any treat the absence of morals as no injury to the commonwealth, they assume a false principle, and must be mistaken. We could have been glad if this volume had given no occasion to similar remarks. But, as we find much to commend in it, we shall take advantage of what affords us the opportunity; without fastidiously urging further censure.

Mr. B. assures us, that our old West India islands are worn out; and that the people of Barbadoes sent to the Demerary "many vessels for *cargoes of earth*, with which they manured their lands." This traffic would have been carried on to a considerable extent, but the bottoms of the vessels were infested by the worms. The seasons in these settlements are two wet and two dry, in the year: the former commences in December, and continues January and February; also June, July, and August: the latter occupies the intervening months.

Mr. B. speaks favourably of the climate of the West Indies; but the fatal effects of indulgence in new rum, expressively and justly called "kill devil," he states very forcibly. We believe that intemperance slays its ten thousands; but that the climate, and the *seasoning* does not slay its thousands, will require accumulated evidence to persuade us. Even our author's own experience, (p. 89,) militates against his opinion. Property may be acquired in these colonies: but the manner of enjoying it, is very confined. The means of intellectual gratification are rare; those of the senses are in plenty. Property, however, by the change of sovereignty, at the last peace, was sunk to half its cost; and at that price was offered in vain. The losses sustained by the colony in consequence of returned bills, and other mercantile misfortunes attendant on the renewal of the war, are stated by Mr. B. at £1,135,000; and this, notwithstanding *some* alleviation was obtained from an order of the king in council. Mr. B. states the following particulars of this injury:

Damages on bills returned.....	£ 250,000
Expences of law suits, noting, protesting, postage, interest, &c.....	10,000
Captures made by the British..	1,000,000
	£1,260,000
Recovered by order of the king and council.....	125,000
	£1,135,000

This diminution of capital, could not but produce severe sufferings in a colony only rising into importance. This was perhaps inevitable. However, it did not alienate the minds of the Dutch planters: nor blind them to the advantages they had derived from British spirit and capital. The enterprise of capturing these districts was far enough from being of the most arduous description; and when it is known, that the British fleet was waited for; and that *many* ships laden with goods accompanied the assailants, we cannot rank the atchievement among the most brilliant, though it may deserve a place, if our author be correct, among the most beneficial.

Stabroek is the capital of the colony; and if the reader desires to know what kind of a capital it is, Mr. B. will describe it to him.

Stabroek was to me quite a new sight. I recollected no English town which bore the least resemblance. It stands on the flat strand, and canals, where black and tawny children were plunging about like didappers, inclose the main street: while wooden houses, with colonnaded porticoes and balconies shaded by a projecting roof, are orderly arranged between spacious intervals in three parallel lines. They are seldom above two

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story high: they stand on low brick foundations, and are roofed with a red wood, which I took for mahogany. No where the glitter of a glass casement; Venetian blinds, or *jealousees* as they are called by the inhabitants, close every window; and the rooms project in all directions to catch the luxury of a thorough draft of air, so that the ground-plan of a dwelling is mostly in the shape of a cross. There are no trees in the streets as in Holland; the town would have been pleasanter with this imitation of the old country; but casks and bales lie about, as if every road was a wharf, and numerous warehouses are intermingled with the dwellings. Even the public buildings are of wood. Blacks clad only with a blue pantaloon, or with a mere towel of checking supported by a string about the loins, come to perform every office. Here and there a white man in a muslin shirt, and gingham trowsers, is seen smoking his segar, and giving directions from under an umbrella to his sable messengers; or is led about in a phaeton drawn by ponies to superintend the shipping of his goods. A noon-day sultriness and silence prevail: every motion is performed with such tranquillity for fear of kicking up a dust, that one would suppose the very labourers at work in a church during service.

By the time I had unpacked, washed, and dressed, dinner was ready, namely at five.

A dinner at Stabroek is a sort of mercantile medley of the imitable parts of the manners of remote nations. There was soup to begin with, as in France, and salted ling to begin with as in Holland: there was an English huge joint of beef and a couple of Moscovy ducks: there was an Italian desert of Bologna sausages and sallad, anchovies and olives: there was fruit of all kinds, pine-apples, guavas, oranges, shaddocks and avoiras. Wine was taken during the repast, and porter between the courses, for a *bonne bouche*.

At dusk, spermaceti candles were lighted, and placed within large cones of glass, to prevent the wind from blowing them aside. Segars were offered to us at the whist table, and most of the party smoaked, and drank coffee. A hammock, protected by a gauze curtain against the mosquitoes, was allotted me to sleep in, until beds could be put up.

The household establishment I found to consist of eight male and two female negro-servants; a strange disproportion. The house was spacious, airy, and open, with pervious shutters, to admit everywhere a free circulation of air.

Mr. B. gives a very favourable account of the negroes in several parts of his work. We shall offer some of his remarks.

There is a market-place where the negroes assemble to sell their truck; such as fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and where the hucksters expose for sale articles of European manufacture (much in the same manner as the pedlars do in England) in addition to salt beef, pork, and fish, bread, cheese, pipes, tobacco, and other articles, in small quantities, to enable the negroes to supply themselves agreeably to the length of their purses. Hucksters are free women of color, who purchase their commodities of merchants at two or three months credit, and retail them out in the manner described. Many of them are, indeed, wealthy, and possess ten, fifteen, and twenty negroes, all of whom they employ in this traffic. It is by no means an uncommon thing for negroes in this line to be travelling about the country for several weeks together, sometimes with an attendant, having trunks of goods to a considerable amount, say two hundred pounds, and when a good opportunity offers, they remit to their mistresses what money they have taken. It is really surprizing what a large sum is thus returned by these people going from one estate to another. The permission of the manager on every plantation is always necessary, before the huckster ventures to the negro houses, where the bargains are made. Those that have not money barter their fowls, pigs, segars, for what they stand in need of. The hucksters are provided with such an assortment as to be able to supply the negro with a coarse check, or the manager with a fine cambric, for his shirts. Coloured women of all descriptions are extravagantly fond of dress: but those resident in the country, not having such an opportunity as the Stabroek ladies of seeing every thing new as it arrives, feel a lively sensation of joy and pleasure at the sight of a huckster, and anticipate the pleasure of tumbling over the contents of her trunk; and if it contains any new articles of fashion, their hearts beat high with wishes to obtain them. If a joe or a dollar be still remaining, it is sure to go: should their purse be empty, they make no hesitation in asking for credit: such is the general character and conduct of coloured women.

The market is copiously supplied with butchers' meat, but at a most extravagant rate: mutton 3s. veal 2s. 6d. beef 2s. 1d. pork 10d. per pound. With fish, the town is not so well provided as the country, no fish-monger has ever yet engaged in the business upon a scale sufficiently extensive to supply the population. The utmost endeavour yet made is that of some negroes, who hire themselves of their masters, at so much a day or month, and go a little beyond the mouth of the river in canoes, returning by one or two o'clock and selling what they may have caught. A very glutinous fish, called a paukama, which is esteemed a dainty, is

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taken in a curious manner. It finds a principal part of its sustenance in hollow trees, logs of wood, and in the skeletons of old ships, which from laying in mud by the water side, soon decay. These they visit for food during flood tide, but at ebb are left in the cavities of the wood, out of which the negroes draw them by a hook fastened to the end of a stick.

A negro, in the enjoyment of social happiness, having his wife and children, a garden, his goats, pigs, and feathered stock to attend to, feels a degree of interest in the estate, which would scarcely be expected from an emigrated African. By being transported to a new soil, and a more civilized country, these people become more humanized, more enlightened; their minds undergo a new formation, and they are enabled to distinguish the good treatment they receive here, from the arbitrary and unrelenting mandates of the petty kings and princes in their own country, where they are subject to be butchered like a parcel of swine. Better, sure, are the Africans under the West India planters, protected as they are by the colonial laws, transplanted into a settlement, where their industry and talents will make them useful members of the community, than abandoned to the cruel and rude tyranny of an uncivilized master in their own country. The severe methods of coercion, formerly used by the West Indian planters, are traditional among the Africans, and resulted from employing negro task-masters: In proportion as white overseers have become numerous, has the treatment improved. During my residence in Demerary, I made it a regular question of inquiry among plantation-negroes, whom I was constantly in the habit of seeing and conversing with at remote places, as my chief occupation consisted in travelling, whether they preferred their own country to this; and I hereby make a solemn asseveration, which will remain upon record, that of several hundreds of negroes, to whom I have put the question at different periods, they have all given the preference to their present situations. I will venture to assert, that, in case of asking all the negroes found in the colonies, there will be found ninety contents out of every hundred to whom the question should be put.

I discovered in a singular manner that one of the sailor negroes attached to our establishment, and who had been in Demerary about two years, had seen Mungo Park, in his travels in the interior of Africa. I was going down to Essequebo in the schooner, and, as was my custom, I had put three or four books into my portmanteau: Mungo Park's Travels was among the number. In looking over the vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue, I called Peter, a negro of that nation, and asked him a question in his own language. "Kie! massa, you sabbe talk me country," was the exclamation. I had now an opportunity of proving Mungo Park's correctness, and desired Peter to turn the question I had put to him into English, which he did, with several others, and from their agreeing with the translation, he convinced me that the travels in Africa deserved credit and confidence. However, to prove further, I told Peter what I was reading, when he replied with energy, "Massa, me been see that white man in me country, in de town where me live, he been come dere one night for sleep, one blacksmith countryman for me been with him, me been give him rice for he supper, and soon, soon, in the morning he been go towards the Moor's country." From the earnest manner in which this artless tale was delivered, I was convinced that Peter had seen Mungo Park; the name of the village, and the reception he met with, agreed so exactly with what was narrated, that there could be no doubt of it.

This recollection of our adventurous countryman will not, we hope, be deemed misplaced in the Panorama. Had we been in the boat, this negro should have received some favour, for his kindness to Mungo Park. Could enough be done for those black women who relieved him when in the deepest distress, should they have been transported to any British settlement?

Our author gives the most gratifying account of the benevolence and charity of this colony. A destitute widow and two children were sent home, by a subscription of £500. An artilleryman who had lost his arm in the service, received £240. Some Spanish prisoners who were naked were clothed at the expense of £300. All these very voluntary acts of compassion.

We shall next avail ourselves of Mr. B's. description of the Indians.

The Carribbees are the most numerous and warlike of the native tribes of Guyana. During peace they have no sovereigns or magistrates; but during war a chief is elected, who leads them to battle. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and large clubs made of iron wood: they also use poisoned shafts, which are discharged through a reed by the force of the lungs. They are seldom at war with other tribes, but against the Spaniards they carry on an almost constant hostility. Their houses are situated near each other, so that the blowing of a shell, which is their usual signal, will in a very short time assemble many hundreds of the inhabitants. The

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Caribbees excel the other tribes in industry. The chief employments of the men are hunting and fishing, the women perform the in-door labours; they also cultivate plantains and cassava, upon as much ground as they choose, for there is no property in land among the Indians. Their hammocks are made with great labour: the cotton is spun with the hand, and in the process of weaving, the thread analogous to our shoot is passed under every other thread of the warp separately, as in darning, raising them one by one with the finger. When the weaving is finished, the hammock is dyed with red figures. Some part of the produce of their industry they barter for European articles. For this purpose they make canoes out of trees, hollowed by fire, some of which are seventy feet in length. Beside these, they exchange wax, gourds full of the balsam capivi, cotton hammocks, different kinds of wood, and staves. For these they get in return hooks, knives, hatchets, fire arms, combs, looking glasses, beads of glass and of coral.

This barter-trade in my opinion, could be greatly increased. By holding fairs at certain known seasons, and offering some hospitality to the savages, they could be induced to collect from remote places of the interior. They would bring many curious productions, and gradually acquire a variety of wants. The Spaniards have instituted such fairs at Buenos Ayres with the happiest effect. It is true, they fix on the grand festivals of their religion for the assemblage, and hold showy processions, in which the Indians delight to take a part, dress up with crowns of feathers. But games of agility and bodily exercises, shooting with the bow, distributing swimming-prizes, horse-races even, might be made to serve for the pretence of meeting. Fairs are the natural methods of distributing wares in countries insufficiently peopled to maintain stationary shops.

It is an undoubted fact, that the Carribbees have, in some instances, devoured their enemies slain in battle. Of all the natives of Guyana, this practice is peculiar to the Carribees. ——

Cannibalism is the practice only of the most savage and ferocious nations, of those who have little sensibility of heart to render them capable of loving, and who are devoid of the amiable qualities of the mind, which are the objects of love. It should be observed also, that they only devour their enemies, and rather to satisfy their revenge, than their hunger; of all passions, revenge is the most destructive of love.....

Of all their instances of regard to their deceased friends, none is so striking as what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls. The day for this ceremony is appointed in the council of their chiefs, who give orders for every thing, which may enable them to celebrate it with pomp and magnificence. The riches of the nation are exhausted on this occasion, and all their ingenuity displayed. The neighbouring people are invited to partake of the feast, and to be witnesses of the solemnity. At this time, all who have died since the last solemn feast of that kind, are taken out of their graves. Those who have been interred at the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for, and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases. It is not difficult to conceive the horror of this general disinterment, &c. I know not which ought to strike us most, the horror of so shocking a sight, or the tender piety and affection of these poor people towards their departed friends; for nothing deserves our admiration more, than that eager diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their tenderness, &c.

This strange festival is more or less in use among all the American savages bordering on the gulf of Mexico, on the Missisipi as on the Orinooko, and is probably a remnant of Mexican superstition. A pompous reinterment is given to the dead; and games of all kinds are celebrated on the occasion, in the spirit of those which the ancient Greeks and Romans celebrated upon similiar occasions.

On another occasion, Mr. B. mentions

The arrival of forty canoes in New Amsterdam, full of Indians; they consisted of upwards of four hundred, and had been collected in different parts of the river by their respective chiefs, to protect the town and assist the inhabitants to regain possession of the fort. On their landing, they were regularly ranged under their respective chieftains, the canoes were disencumbered of their provisions, and hauled up above high water mark. They were then conducted in separate bodies to outhouses and other buildings, which were lent them for quarters. It is needless to say they were well received and accommodated by the inhabitants with every necessary, which to their wild uncultivated taste was luxury.

The appearance of these naked warriors was indeed singular. I have before remarked, that the Indians are low in stature, stout, well made, with long black hair, and strings of beads round their ancles and wrists, the only covering in point of dress is a piece of blue India sallampores, except the captains or heads of a clan, who are distinguished by an European suit of clothes, and the hereditary or acquired staff of office. Their bows were slung at their backs, accompanied with a quiver full of poisoned arrows, and another pointed at the end with steel like javelins; in their hands they carried a club about two feet

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long, considerably larger at one end than the other; the edges are made so very sharp, and the wood being of the hardest kind, that a blow, aimed by a person who knows the use of these weapons, is sufficient not only to stun, but to kill a man on the spot.

The Indians have a sincere dislike and contempt for the blacks; considering them apparently as an inferior race, born, like cattle, to labour for the service of their betters. Of the rights of intellect to exert control, they have an instinctive conviction; and are still less scrupulous than the Europeans, about the means of maintaining ascendancy. With them, tenderness begins where fear ends; there is in all their affections, a something of contempt; it is extended to women, to children, to the young, rarely to the adult. They are grateful to the most punctilious honour; but like people, who feel an obligation as an indignity, and who, being defied to an emulation of good offices, wish to surpass in them. A white planter, in this district, who shewed hospitality to a travelling Indian family, of which the woman happened to lie in at his house, was called on a year after by the husband, and presented with a beautiful female slave, the booty of a remote campaign.

The philosopher will find ample occasion for remark, in this description. These men are simple sons of nature; they are neither peverted by refinement, nor "sophisticated by the arts of superstition," (i. e. of religion) as a certain writer expresses himself.—But, those who infer that they need no amelioration of manners, which implies the reception of better principles, have very different notions of human happiness, as well as of human excellence, from what we entertain.

The Moravians have a negro chapel in Stabroek. They have translated the Bible and a book of hymns into the *Talkee-talkee*, or negro language, of which they have composed a grammar. This is commendable: yet we are hardly satisfied with the elevation of this *Talkee-talkee* jargon to the dignity of a language. Is it impossible to teach the negroes a purer dialect? Might they not learn English by the same means as they now learn this mixture of tongues?

Mr. B. pays attention to the Natural History of the colony: he does not add much that is new to us; yet we think his diligence deserves praise, if he be the *original* observer. He is, however, no Naturalist: he describes the Aboma snake as having two *claws*, near the tail. They are not *claws*; neither are they *near the tail*.

A most remarkable conflagration took place in 1769, when "the whole coast was on fire progressively from Surinam to the Demerary. The flames were supposed to have been unintentionally kindled by rebel negroes: they spread with marvellous continuity, licking up vast forests, and laying waste wide plantations."

We should have willingly given a place to the imports and exports of the colony, had Mr. B. stated them later than Sir. W. Young. We believe these must be sought for in England.

A map of the district is prefixed by way of frontispiece.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or the History of several Young Ladies, related by themselves. pp. 178. Crown 8vo. Price 3s. Godwin, London, 1808.

These tales are supposed to be related by a number of young ladies, on their arrival at school, when it opens after the holidays. The governess proposes this, in order to bring them acquainted with the history of each other, and to introduce sociability among them.

The work is liable to the same exception as others are, which attempt to describe the manners of childhood: the speakers are too old for the characters they sustain. Very few writers can combine the simplicity and energy of this early age, with a sufficient portion of amusement and vivacity. We might, nevertheless, have admitted this production to a place among those intended to diversify the attention of youth, had we not detected in it a too great importance attached to theatrical enjoyments. In ourview of the conduct and company of the theatre, we cannot but recommend a total indifference to it, in younger minds. Theatrical pleasures should never be held out as rewards; nor should the gratification to be expected from them be heightened by description or anticipation. We should be glad to characterize most dramatic representations of our time, as no worse than *blanks*: but, who would recommend a blank, to youth especially, as the reward of virtue already displayed, or as an excitement to exertions of talent, or excellence of deportment?

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The Life of Thuanus, with some Account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History: by the Rev. J. Collinson, M. A. 8vo. pp. 467. Price 9s. Longman, London, 1807.

CERTAINLY the lives of illustrious men, who have been of eminent utility and importance to the world, by their stations or their talents, ought to be communicated to the public: and if, from time to time, attention be called to them, by their appearance in new forms or new editions, so much the better. Those who have lived in times of distress and difficulty, who have had access to the secret springs that moved or directed the machine of the state, or who have examined the rival schemes and plans of opposing politicians, if they are at liberty to state them fairly, have the means of laying not only their contemporaries, but succeeding ages, under great obligations. "Never were such times, as those we live in!" exclaims the uninformed, to whom Knowledge

——————her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll:

while those familiar with the events of prior ages know, that the calamities, and the intricacies, which afflict and perplex mankind, have frequently, too frequently, been the result of unprincipled ambition, and wanton pride.

M. Thuanus, or de Thou, was President of the Parliament of Paris, and a confidential minister to two kings of France, Henry III. and Henry IV. He saw the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572: he saw the civil wars which religion, or a somewhat assuming the guise of religion, kindled, in his native land; and he wrote in Latin the history of those times. That work has immortalised his name. The sincerity and accuracy of its author, the personal piety, and the honest zeal for the prosperity of his country, that appear in it, have distinguished it, and will continue to distinguish it, in the judgment of all who are capable of proper esteem for such excellent qualities. He beheld the extremes of zeal, Catholic and Protestant; he was not ignorant of the evils attendant on such extremes. He does not suffer himself to be swayed by either party; but, by avoiding the misrepresentations to which both parties were prone, he has obtained the applause of all considerate men; and is deservedly preferred to those who, however eminent for station (Cardinals Baronius, Bellarmine, and du Perron), were too much identified with the cause they espoused, to be impartial narrators of events connected with it.

Thuanus was born Oct. 9, 1553. His grandfather and father successively filled the office of First President of the Parliament of Paris, which is the highest distinction in the law; and in some sense, is not unlike our Lord Chancellor; as it combines legal with political eminence. He was of delicate health in his childhood, and was more than once given over as past recovery, from illness. This affliction interrupted his studies; but it left him at liberty to follow the bias of his mind; and he gained more from the conversation of eminent personages, than can be believed by those who seclude themselves too constantly from "the cheerful haunts of men." He enjoyed, however, the advantages of a regular course of learning, being originally intended for the church; but, on occasion of his father's hopes being disappointed by the deaths of his elder sons, Thuanus quitted the sacred profession, and attached himself to the law. He was appointed President in 1587, being then 34 years of age; but was restricted, by an act, from giving judgment as President, until he had attained the legal age of forty. He married the same year. After this we find him engaged in various services, for the kings, his sovereigns; and more than once, during the troubles of the times, obliged to have recourse to disguise for personal safety. He saw foreign courts, also, and the wisdom that he learned he made his own. The freedom and integrity of his advice was little favourable to his interest at court. The liberal sentiments that marked his writings, were construed perversely, by bigots. The Jesuits calumniated, not the work only, but its author. The king from policy wavered in his protection; and the *whole* performance was condemned at Rome, while only *one third part* of it was published. Like other great men, he experienced the fickleness of court favour; and, like them, had recourse to sources of satisfaction within

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himself. He never retired wholly from the duties of his station; but died in his office, after a long illness, May 7, 1617. Aged 64.

Thuanus left six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom was not more than ten years of age. The daughters, when arrived at maturity, married into respectable families.

Francis Augustus, the eldest son, applied to the study of the law, and rose to be a Counsellor of State, and Master of the Requests. Unfortunately he became privy to the conspiracy against the state, which M. de Cinq Mars, in concert with the Dukes d'Orleans and de Bouillon, princes of the blood, projected in 1642. The plot, though in reality directed against the exorbitant and invidious power of Cardinal Richelieu, amounted to high treason; and young Thuanus, being treated as an accomplice in it, was beheaded at Lyons, September 12, 1642. He was in his 36th year, and suffered with great fortitude.

It has been asserted, perhaps without sufficient grounds, that Richelieu instigated this act of severity, in revenge of an unfavourable but just character of his uncle, which had appeared in the history of Thuanus.

The contemplation of a noble character cannot but produce beneficial effects on the mind; we shall, therefore, insert the description of the more prominent parts of the character of Thuanus as given by the present writer.

It is evident that Thuanus disapproved persecution, and did not believe that those who dissented from the Church of Rome were excluded from all hope of salvation.

These two tenets, of the Papal infallibility, and of the final perdition of all who are not of the Romanish Communion, have, perhaps, never been strongly maintained by sensible and humane Romanists. They, indeed, bear no relation to the Gospel of Christ; but it must be allowed that they are powerful instruments to sway the minds of the multitude, and have actually been at the root of the most dreadful tumults and excesses.

If Thuanus was not a good Papist, we may be allowed to call him a good Christian; for his sincerity in religion cannot be doubted by those who attend to the language he uses. It is probable that he saw many errors in the Church of Rome, and wished that it might silently reform the abuses that had crept into it, and thus obviate schism and contention. His political principles were of the purest kind. Fortune, dignity, life itself, were never by him put in competition with his duty and the suggestions of his conscience. The imbecility of King Henry III. did not make him desert his cause in difficulty, nor was he detached from it by the inviting smiles and professions of the Duke of Guise. Yet was his service given more to his country than to the monarch. He always maintained the independence of the parliament; and, in a memorable passage of his preface, exhorts the amiable Henry IV. to remember "that Frenchmen were all the servants of the laws, in order that they might be free."

Learned himself, he was a munificent patron of literature; and, by his lavish praises of scholars, seems to have entertained a predilection for polite learning, above any other attainment. His talents, if not of the first rate, were directed to the best purposes, with sound judgment and unwearied application.

His conduct, in private life, was most attractive. We may wish for more familiar and minute particulars and anecdotes of his manners and disposition: but it is sufficiently evident that he was without any disguise or concealment, of great simplicity, plain, sincere, and affectionate. He was a tender husband and a provident father; and it is pleasing to observe, from his will, that he would not have his daughters forced to take the veil against their inclinations.

Those who wish to be acquainted with the shades of our Author's character will perhaps discover that he felt a too great consciousness of his own merit, which made the gravity of his manners appear formal and unbending, and sometimes degenerated into expressions of vanity and pride. Though in most respects superior to the idle prejudices of the age in which he lived, he was a believer in omens and presages.

To be gratified with the incense of flattery is so general a tendency of human nature, that it can hardly be ascribed as a peculiar failing to Thuanus.

His weaknesses never amounted to vice; but the energy he possessed was all employed on the side of virtue. So severe and nice were his principles, that he seems unwilling to allow that he regarded in any action the praise even of good and wise men; but endeavoured to regulate his whole conduct upon religious motives.

He was uniform and consistent in the practice of virtue; and was one of the few "of whom to record the truth is their best praise." The words which Tacitus applies to the expression of Agricola's countenance, may, with some propriety, be adopted in summing up the general character of Thuanus: "Bonum virum facile dixeris, magnum libenter." "You pronounce him without hesitation to have been a good man; you feel willing to rank him among the great."

Thuanus was eighteen years of age when the massacre of St. Bartholomew

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took place at Paris. It is probable, that this enormity confirmed his hatred of bigotted zeal on the Catholic side: as the calamities his country endured from the religious wars, to which the Protestants were one party, might lead him to think ill of whatever persuasion had recourse to arms. Doubtless he discovered more of the pride of man, than of the fear of God, in many whose professions deceived the world. We have seen in our own days events at Paris, which render perfectly credible all the horrors of the famous St. Bartholomew.

Paris at that time resounded with preparations for the nuptials of the young king of Navarre with Margaret of Valois, sister to Charles IX. King of France. Thuanus, with some difficulty, gained admission to the ceremony, and took particular notice of the celebrated Coligni, chief of the Protestant party, and who, not many days after, was wounded by a concealed assassin. This occurrence first interrupted the public tranquillity; and on the 24th of August, six days after the nuptials, ensued the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. Of this transaction, Thuanus expresses his decided detestation, and defends his opinion against the prevailing arguments of the time, by the example of his father, an acknowledged Catholic, whom he considers an unexceptionable guide in all political and religious concerns, and who applied to that day these verses of Statius:

Excidat illa dies ævo, nec postera credant
Sæcula; nos certè taceamus, et obruta multa,
Nocte tegi nostræ patiamur crimina gentis.

May that foul day be blotted in time's flight,
And buried in th' oblivious gloom of night:
We will at least forbear the deed to name,
Nor let posterity believe our shame.

As he went to mass, (for the festival of St. Bartholomew took place that year on a Sunday) he was forced to behold some of the mangled bodies, and "to suppress his tears, which even the slaughter of beasts would have excited in one of his tender disposition," he retired from the tumult to a house of his brother Christopher's, near Montmartre, from which place the body of Coligni, suspended on a gibbet, was discernible. "Having lately seen that victorious general crowned with honour and triumph, he was induced to reflect on the vicissitudes of life, and silently to adore the wonderful judgments of God, which continually remind man of his frail and perishable state."

The life of a statesman may be supposed to afford some insight into the maxims of other states, beside that in the service of which he is engaged.

At Strasburgh Thuanus visited Languet, the illustrious prime minister of the Elector of Saxony, who gave him much valuable information respecting the Germanic constitution. "From him he learned that the abolition of celibacy had greatly distressed the German princes and nobles, as they were now obliged to bestow their daughters in marriage, with a portion, whom they formerly dedicated to a religious life, with the prospect of their becoming abbesses of rich convents."

The description of the conduct of the Holy See, we believe to be perfectly just:

At Rome, the following interesting communication was made privately, and in the presence only of Thuanus, by one of the cardinals to De Foix, who had a vexatious cause pending in the ecclesiastical court. "Our court," said the Cardinal di Santa Croce, "is disposed, when it can really exercise severity with impunity, to oppress foreigners, and to protract the causes of men of rank by unnecessary delays, for the purpose of making our name reverenced and feared abroad. The papal power flourishes indeed through the prevalence of weakness and superstition; and as the crafty Florentine (Machiavelli) says, is supported by those acts which prove ruinous to other empires. When the parties discover vigor and spirit, this severity is relaxed cautiously, and with much dissimulation. For instance, the Chevalier de St. Goard (who I am informed is now your ambassador at the court of Spain) had directions from the King of France to reclaim one of his subjects, who had been unjustly seized by the Holy Office. After much expostulation and solicitation, continued from day to day, he at length, with a resolute air, told the Pope in council, that he had orders from the king his master to depart, and to take the French ambassador with him, unless satisfaction were given; and, having thus said, left the spot. The Pope (Pius IV.) was much enraged, abused him, after he was gone, in violent terms, and, tossing about his arms, cried out that the papal authority would be extinct, if thus braved with impunity by a boy. The result, however, was, that the gentleman in question was shortly released. Let me recommend you, Sir, to profit by this example; and remembering the advice, to forget the monitor."

We insert a circumstance, deserving the attention of naturalists. We have in Smith's Kerry, a similar instance; to the great relief of a poor man, who supported his family during a summer of scarcity, with provisions obtained by stealth from an eagle's nest. Such histo-

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ries manifest how subservient even absolute wildness may be rendered to the purposes of rationality.

When they reached Mande, the bishop of the place entertained them in the most sumptuous manner for some days. They perceived that the game at table generally wanted a wing or a leg, and sometimes the head; on inquiry they were surprised to hear that it was supplied from the nests of eagles in the neighbouring cliffs. The peasants build small hovels or huts near, to screen themselves from the fury of the parent bird, which brings food for its young, and after the spoil is deposited, flies away. The peasants then hasten to remove what they find, chickens, hares, patridges, or pheasants, and throw in garbage to the eaglets; but some portion of the prey is generally devoured. Three or four nests supply an elegant table through the year, and chains are fastened round the young, to prevent their flying as soon as they otherwise would. Thuanus had the curiosity to ascend to one of these nests, and was a witness of the scene described.

To his account of the life of Thuanus, Mr. Collinson has added notices of the editions of his principal work: with the opinions of learned men on his style and Latinity; parts of which appear sufficiently uncouth; especially his excessive Latinising of modern appellations. An interesting sketch of his History, with parts of his prefaces, carefully translated, and specimens of his Latin style, conclude the volume, the general execution of which is highly reputable to the diligence and abilities of Mr. C.

Christianity in India. An Essay on the Duty, Means, and Consequences, of introducing the Christian Religion among the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in the East. By J. W. Cunningham, A. M. 8vo. pp. 212. Price 5s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1808.

The mild principles of Christianity are, undoubtedly, the greatest blessing that Divine Benevolence has bestowed on mankind. Free in their nature as the passing breeze, they visit and refresh all ranks and stations without exception. Unconfined as the cloud laden with the principle of fertility, they "drop fatness" without partiality. Pure christianity discharges itself in benefits, as the cloud dissolves, without reserve. The joy of the agriculturist, when the descending showers satiate the thirsty plains, is but a precursor to that of harvest: the conversion of man "from the error of his ways," by the power of Divine Goodness, is an earnest of future and eternal felicity. Can there be a more noble employment, than that of promoting the diffusion of such blessings among mankind? Can the charities of our nature be more honourably, more characteristically engaged, than in promulgating the principles of brotherly love, among the human race, and binding in one sacred bond, all, all the sons of men, however distinguishable by form or colour, by opinion or practice; however separated by local peculiarities, or marked by the strong distinction between rudeness and civilization? The true christian sighs for the introduction of that state upon earth, which his imagination attaches to the establishment of the Millennium. He beholds, in that state, the prevalence of good, and the absence of evil: genuine piety producing her natural effects, unmingled by human frailties. He contemplates one vast organization of virtues civil and sacred; one immense amalgamation of excellence of every form and order, of every description and connection. Is there in any other religion professed among men, a conception so grand?—which holds out to mankind, the idea of such perfection? Who among the institutors of those modes of worship, or principles of faith, that obtain in the world, has directed the expectation of his followers to the universal prosperity of piety and religion, the unpolluted purity of manners and of life? Let this expectation of human perfection stand as one mark of a dispensation originating from the great Father of all; and let none be condemned for awaiting it, although alas! we need no proofs, additional to those which every day presents, that the "Kalee Yug" is not yet expired.

The spread of Christianity is one of those precursors whose approach announces glad tidings. In various parts of our work, we have recorded the progress of this joyful harbinger. Among our red brethren in America; among our black brethren in Africa, or in the West Indies, their *non*-native islands; among the frozen regions of the north, where within a few years the Laplanders, as well as the Greenlanders, have embraced the doctrines of the cross; and amid the desarts

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and wilds of southern Africa, where intervening wastes separate the savage cattle, and the more than half savage boor, from the establishments of civilized life, and the means of liberal and intellectual intercourse. Should we not rejoice, then, to see this heavenly doctrine flourish where the throngs of India bow before their representative idols, where millions of population worship they know not what?—where the ignorant multitude is more happy than the learned few;—where those who would obtain knowledge are prohibited from the attempt, on pain of losing the members wherein those senses reside, which they should direct to that purpose. Friends to free examination ourselves, we execrate the law which commands that melted lead should be poured into the ears of any one, not of the holy caste, who has heard a portion of the Sacred Books read; or that his eyes should be plucked out, if he has perused them; or his tongue be mutilated, if it has pronounced their contents. We say to all: hear; read; inquire; contemplate; understand; obey; practice; nor do we exclude even the supercilious Bramin from our invitations; and we offer him with great readiness every desirable accommodation for the purpose.

Nevertheless, there is a sense in which the various distinctions existing among mankind may be attributed to the determination of infinite wisdom. National marks and peculiarities are as conspicuous to the eye of accurate observation, as geographical boundaries. The same Power that has placed the Hindoo beneath an ardent sun, and the Laplander amid eternal snows, the same wisdom that has given the glossy jet to the natives of Africa, and the tawney red to those of America, has tolerated for ages distinctions no less striking, in the modes of thinking, and in the observances, of these different and distant people. Can we expect that what appeals to the sanction of deep antiquity, and what, in fact, is entitled to make this appeal, whatever be our opinion on it, should suddenly vanish at the introduction of better things? When were the mists of error so fugitive as to disperse before a single ray of truth? Chaotic confusion is not to be reduced to order by power inferior to that "which commanded light to shine out of darkness," when the proper time was come.

We are of opinion that the conceptions of our well-intentioned countrymen who desire to christianize India, are not always directed by knowledge. Are we sure that they do not impute to the deities of India, characters which they did not *originally* deserve? They see them as they are; they abhor them as they now are characterized; but, are they certain that what they so justly reprobate are not superstitious additions; the scum and dross of later ages? Who has adequately inquired into the *true* import of the Indian idols?—and till this be done, who can answer the reply which common sense may expect to all exhortations to abandon them, "our fathers had good reason for these institutions; and we follow the practices of our fathers?" Who has adequately illustrated the different opinions that prevail among the Brahmins; the numerous sects into which the tribe is divided; the contrarieties of the practices they adopt, and of those arguments by which they support them? Who has properly contemplated even that striking institution, the difference of caste? The writer before us treats it as absurd, and even criminal, as now established; but he does not seem to be aware, that, in the early ages of mankind, the allotment of distinct professions to distinct families might originate in the most benevolent motives, and be confirmed by the greatest political wisdom. He does not appear to consider the multiplication of castes to their present extent, as a corruption of their primary intention; nor has he explained the evil that would arise to an agricultural people, if the professions necessary to the comfort and enjoyment of life were separated into six or eight divisions, each of which derived a stipulated maintenance from the soil. Before we can judge properly of the institutions of India we must divest our minds of all the consequences of considering money as wealth; of all the conceptions of benefits derived from commerce; of every supposition that ambition may be gratified by extended conquests, of all reference to promotions in rank; and we must restrict them to the simple contemplation of a tribe of men attached to the soil, deriving from that their support, and deeming that district peculiarly holy wherein they had first seen the light, and wherein they hoped most devoutly to close their eyes.

The Brahmins are not originally of

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Hindoostan. They were driven from their primitive seat by war and distress. They brought with them the customs of their ancestors, transmitted to them through many ages, and they cannot help feeling a most profound veneration for the *dicta* of antiquity. They are entitled to many allowances; and it does not become us to treat with harshness a tribe of men, who have in their time been the depositaries of all the wisdom and learning which the world contained. The first thing to be done is, to convince them that they are invited to exchange a worse profession for a better; that they are requested, as rational creatures, to exercise their judgment, in comparing what is offered to them with what they possess: to receive gold, and relinquish tinsel. But this must be the result of conviction: it requires "line upon line, and precept upon precept:" it is not the work of an hour or of a day. The opportunity must first be afforded; the seed must first be sown; and after it has endured, perhaps, a long winter in the ground, it will shoot up in spring, and gratify the attentive husbandman with the joys of harvest. Unless it were in consequence of conviction, the profession of christianity by all the Brahmins in India would yield us no pleasure; and if the smallest effort of force were used to promote it, we should deem it inconsistent with the true and genuine character of the Gospel of peace.

"To every thing there is a time;" and the time for taking proper measures towards beginning a great work, may be the subject of consideration, as well as the beginning itself may be the subject of exertion, long before the benefits intended be considerable or general. We hope and trust, that the dispersion of the Sacred Scriptures in the languages of India among the people of that country, will prove the operative cause of great good to them; and this we most heartily recommend as the very highest act of benevolence. But we hesitate when we are told that the sovereignty we have acquired in India imposes on us the *duty* of introducing christianity; we are not clearly convinced, that a religious duty can arise out of a political compact. We are not followers of Mahomet, who adopted that principle, without scruple. We have never seen treaties, in which the native princes relinquished their right of private judgment. Their subjects are under our protection, as natives of their territories: we desire to do them all the good we can; but if they decline our kind offices of a religious nature, no failure of duty is imputable to government, on that account.

Mr. Cunningham has favoured us with a very sensible and well arranged treatise on the subject of introducing christianity into India. We do not think every assertion he makes is indisputably correct. He has no personal acquaintance with India. He derives his information from those who had no reference to religious opinions in what they wrote: and we could have informed him, that much intelligence suitable to his purpose is not to be obtained without special favour. The university of Cambridge has sanctioned this performance, and we coincide in the opinion that both the choice of subject, and the sanction they have bestowed on Mr. C. do honour to that learned body.

Mr. C. treats first on the duty of introducing christianity into Asia:—founded on the *power* of Great Britain for that purpose—the *wrongs* we have done to India—the *benefits* we derive from her—our dominion—the "malignant and pernicious character of that superstition of which the Hindoos are victims." The *moral characters* of the Hindoos our author sets in the worst light. [We have set it in a light bad enough. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 135.] He enlarges on their *treachery*—*indolence*—and *cruelty*.—He investigates their religious ceremonies—laws, and customs. Their civil and political institutions, such as polygamy—defective education—concubinage—slavery—and castes; and afterwards, their religion, are treated particularly in the first Part. The second Part inquires into the means of diffusing christian knowledge in Asia. Our author examines into the probable obstacles to be encountered in this undertaking, such as—the opposition of the Brahmins—the obstinate adherence of the Hindoos to their customs, &c.—their indifference (the most serious obstacle of all, in our opinion).—He nevertheless, finds facilities in the internal state of the country—the situation and character of the people—their passiveness—and their political situation. The means recommended by Mr. C. are a complete Church establishment in India—the distribution

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of the Scriptures—settled ministers—schools. The last division of the work adverts to the consequences of diffusing christian knowledge in Asia.

Our readers will perceive that this plan comprizes an extensive view of the subject. On many things we agree with the writer: on others we hesitate: his inferences do not consist with our knowledge. We think some of his expressions incorrect. Yet on the whole, we are glad that a subject of such magnitude should receive a full, free, and unreserved discussion in all its parts, that the steps to be taken may be the better understood, and every exertion to be made, instead of being at random, may be well directed and heartily pursued.

We shall not extract any of Mr. C's reflections on the depraved state of morals among the Hindoos; they are sufficiently known and admitted. But shall rather select our specimens of the author's manner of reasoning from his chapters on the obstacles to the introduction of christianity and the means of effecting that desirable purpose. Certainly a serious difficulty heretofore has arisen from the little superior virtue exhibited to the Hindoos by the Europeans resident among them. Why should they change their religion to no moral advantage? On this subject Mr. C. says:

The lower class of Portuguese Catholics in Bengal, who are the descendants of the Portuguese soldiers, and women of the lowest Indian castes, would in general dishonour any church of which they called themselves members. Our own countrymen also, particularly at one period, did little to redeem the European character from the censure of the Hindoos. Many of them sought the shores of India as adventurers, and finding a very scrupulous morality little better than a burden, "*unbaptized* themselves," (as Mr. Burke expressed it) in crossing the ocean. Those who landed upon our eastern territory with better views, still found the scene by no means propitious to their growth in virtue. The bustle of a camp, the mercenary routine of the counting-house, the absence from all public instruction, the want of that controlling influence which the voice of a large christian body exercises over every member of it; all these circumstances conspired to give such an expression to the character of Englishmen, as would conciliate little esteem for their religion*.

* See Tennant's Ind. Rec. Acc. Bapt. Miss. passim.

Now although there is truth in this statement, still some observations will serve to weaken the force of it.

In the first place, this sketch of our countrymen in India would not faithfully delineate the present generation. The greater stability of our eastern empire; its high place in the eyes of the world; its present political form; the exalted virtues, as well as talents of some of those who have swayed its dedegated sceptre, have contributed to raise the British character to a higher standard. If there is still perhaps discernible in our eastern countrymen some philosophical indifference, and superciliious pride; yet that delicate sentiment of honour, that generous love of national equity, which were banished for a season, have again asserted their rights to the bosoms of Englishmen. These being *public virtues*, will give a lustre to the British character, in the eyes of the Hindoos, which a deficiency in the milder and more reposed virtues will scarcely destroy.

.....

The province of Jaffnapatnam in Ceylon is the only portion of the Dutch possessions in the island, of whose religious state we have any minute account. In the year 1668, it appears that out of 278,769 inhabitants, 188,264 were professed Christians. In the year 1802 the number of the Protestant Christians was 138,896, of Catholics 9638.

Mr. C. offers several reasons in support of the necessity of a church establishment for India. In this he agrees with Major Scott Waring, as may be seen in our work, Panorama Vol. p... and the Major has since further explained his sentiments by a private communication, for which we acknowledge ourselves obliged to him. We select Mr. C's. third reason as a specimen of his style and arguments.

A third important end secured by an establishment would be a *system of operations well constructed and generally pursued*. Now every man chooses his own ground, and attempts to achieve his victory by single combat. *Then* the movements would possess all the skill and compactness of a well disciplined army. On the spot, the members of the Indian church would be able to examine the field of contest, and distribute the forces to the most advantage. There are many parts of India where the attachment to Caste, is less ardent than in others, and where a spirit of hostility to the old system indicates some predisposition to a better. Points such as these would, upon the proposed plan, be watched, and the supplies poured in where the demand was the greatest. It is also essential to any scheme of conversion,

* Vid. Buchanan's Essay. Bapt. Miss. Acc.

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that every vacancy which occurs in a ministerial station should be immediately filled up. At present, out of the twelve chaplains attached to the town of Calcutta, and the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there is an usual deficiency of four.* An interval of two years almost always occurs before any vacancy is supplied. By this circumstance the interests of religion are of course deeply wounded. The Danish missionaries, in summing up the causes of lamentation for the venerable Swartz and Gericke, call our attention frequently to their deserted congregations, and to disappointed inquirers—to sheep without a shepherd. Now, no remedy can be applied to this evil, at once adequate to the end proposed, and consistent with our ecclesiastical institutions, but the appointment of an Indian episcopacy. The want specified can only be relieved by a power of ordination; and this power cannot properly be vested in any but episcopal hands. .....

At present the number of stations in India, where chaplains have been placed, bears a very small proportion to that of the large cities of Hindostan, and much less to that of the population. The souls of six provinces are intrusted nominally to six chaplains, of whom two are generally absent. Hence in many places the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial, are often performed by laymen, and as often entirely passed over†. The number of ministers therefore must plainly be increased. Now it is probable that the establishment would give such additional respectability and attractions to the ministerial rank in India, that sufficient and eligible persons would be found to fill the principal stations. There would still, however, remain innumerable villages for which no provision is made, and where, from their having no English resident, there would be small inducements for the clergy to establish themselves. For such stations it appears expedient to follow the usages of the ancient church, and to employ a subordinate class of ministers. These persons might hold the rank of catechists; might be responsible to the minister of the adjoining station; and either remain stationary in one village; or, whilst the number of converts are few, might have the charge of several intrusted to them. This measure has been adopted, though not upon system, by the missionaries in the kingdom of Tanjore. .....

Poverty should not exclude them from the ministry, nor a want of instruction render them inefficient members of it. For such persons, let a seminary or college be provided in Great Britain, where they might receive instruction in divinity, and in the eastern languages, suited to the office for which they are designed.*

Those who differ from our author on the subject of episcopal ordination in India, will probably think that individuals educated in such a seminary might receive all the powers that are regular and necessary, in the place of their education.

We attach great importance to the following hints.

The different orders of schools in India appear to be—1. those in Calcutta, for the children of illicit connections†; 2. those originally set on foot (as it is said) by the Baptist missionaries, for the instruction of the native children in useful literature, excluding all communication of christian knowledge; 3. those in which the different classes of missionaries, or their catechists preside, appointed for the children of converts or others, with the express view of communicating Christian knowledge, in addition to that which is practical or scientific.

That class of schools which makes religious instruction the basis of every other is above all commendation, and may well be considered as among the most powerful engines of reforming and civilizing a state. It will always be desirable to give this order of seminaries every possible advantage; and, as the work of conversion proceeds, by degrees to draw off that part of the national fund unemployed for the maintenance of the other institutions, and pour it all into this channel. This measure indeed must always be kept in view, and is perhaps practicable to a greater extent at the present moment than we are aware. In times of famine or distress, great numbers of children are offered for sale, as slaves, by the natives. Might not children, thus obtained, be placed in these schools? And would it not be a splendid employment of that power over them which Providence has given us, at the same moment we strike off the chains from their body, to introduce them to the "glorious liberty of the children of God!"

We believe, that the Brahmins purchase children, to educate them for their service: the Catholics, if we rightly recollect, do the same: but whether this be strictly consistent with the principles of primitive christianity, demands full inves-

* Vid. Tennant's Ind. Rec. Buchanan's Memoir.

† Buchanan, Tenant, &c.

* In this college a preference, among the younger members, might be given to the children of the English clergy.

† Vide Tennant's Ind. Rec. vol. i. where this class of schools is mentioned, and, if the statement is correct, deservedly without much approbation.

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tigation before it is practised. That those who by losing Caste lose their livelihood, should be employed by government, may not be improper: but every care should be taken that interest may not become the motive of conversion. We would not have new converts starve, as they would do in many cases, from the disregard of their former associates: neither would we hold out to them emoluments or honours, as temptations. They might labour on government lands: in manufactories; in various other departments, which might afford them shelter and sustenance, protection and immunity from the mal-practices of whosoever might attempt to insult or molest them.

The importance of this question we consider as being very great. We cannot do it justice in our own opinion. We therefore refer to Mr. C's. well reasoned tract; and though we think there are yet many deficiencies to be supplied on the subject, yet we doubt not, that the bringing it before the public mind with perseverance will at length be attended with a success which will be justified by the judicious choice of the means employed to obtain it.

An Analytical Abridgement of Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding. Crown 8vo. pp. 350. Price 5s. 6d. Lunn, London. 1808.

To commend Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, at this day, is among the most superfluous of superfluous undertakings. That work, however, is not easy to analyse and abridge. We have been so long used to attach to the expressions of that great master in the art of thinking, a kind of superior power, that we know not how to be satisfied with any substitution. The essay was abridged, soon after its appearance; but that performance did not satisfy the friends of the original. The present appears to be carefully executed, and may be useful to those who are prevented by circumstances, from bestowing that time and consideration on the author's treatise, which it so richly deserves. To render the approaches to the temple of learning more easy, and to diminish any of the thorns and briars with which some paths to it abound, is a service to the community; and this service the author before us has undertaken with zeal, and accomplished to a certain degree with success.

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide, and Pocket Companion; containing the collected Information of the most popular and authentic Writers, relating to the Principality of Wales, and parts of the adjoining Counties; augmented by considerable Additions, the Result of various Excursions, &c. The whole interspersed with Historic and Biographic Notices, with Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy; and with Remarks on the Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. pp. 719. Price 7s. 6d. Stourport, George Nicholson; Symonds, London, 1808.

This is a useful little book; and contains a great quantity of information selected from the best authorities. Those who intend visiting this highly picturesque part of the British dominions, will be thankful to Mr. Nicholson for having furnished them with such an instructive pocket companion. And those who may wish for the services to be derived from a gazetteer of the country, by occasional reference, will find this compendium adapted to their purpose. If we rightly understand Mr. N. he has not only transcribed very freely from other travellers, but has also himself travelled, *on foot*. He does not, however, describe the track he pursued, nor does he recommend that mode of travelling: a strong little horse, or Welsh poney, to carry bag and baggage, he thinks preferable. We recommend the formation of a company of three or four persons, with good humour and temperance, as indispensable associates in the party: and, we believe, that the complaints of uncivil reception at inns, &c. will very rarely occur. Notwithstanding Mr. N's. recommendation of Smith's map of Wales, we think his work deficient in not presenting that accessary: on which should have been laid down the routes of former travellers, for the guidance of the reader: his list of tourists should have mentioned the time of the year when each journey began and ended. He should have given the *local* pronunciation of the Welsh names: as we know, that they sometimes suffer such abreviations, and ellisions, as completely puzzle "a Saxon." Mr. N. has added useful indexes of the plans that are found in the princi-

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pality; of the names of places, &c: and we believe that he has honestly attributed to each author the extracts for which his work has been laid under contribution. We shall select as a specimen the combined account of the copper mines at Parys mountain.

From Holyhead, 20 miles, Bingley.
—— Llanerchymedd, 6 miles, Aikin.
—— Beaumaris, 23 miles, Warner.

AMLWCH, (near the lake) is a market-town of Anglesey, on the coast, chiefly supported by the copper mines, with which the surrounding district abounds. About the year 1766, Amlwch contained no more than half a dozen houses in the whole parish, but now includes a population of 4 or 5000 inhabitants. "I am acquainted with no place," says Mr. Aikin, "the manners of whose inhabitants are so unexceptionable (as far at least as a stranger is enabled to judge of them) as Amlwch. Not a single instance have I known of drunkenness, not one quarrel have I witnessed during two very crowded market-days, and one of them a day of unusual indulgence; and I believe no jail, or bridewell, or house of confinement exists in the town or neighbourhood."

The following is extracted from Mr. Bingley's account of his visit to the Anglesea copper mines. "Having ascended to the top of the celebrated Parys mountain, I stood upon the verge of a vast and tremendous chasm. I stepped upon one of the stages suspended over the edge of the steep, and the prospect was dreadful. The number of caverns, at different heights along the sides; the broken and irregular masses of rock, which every where presented themselves; the multitudes of men at work in different parts, and apparently in the most perilous situations; the motions of the windlasses, and the raising and lowering of the buckets, to draw out the ore and the rubbish; the noise of picking the ore from the rock, and of hammering the wadding, when it was about to be blasted; with, at intervals, the roar of the blasts in distant parts of the mine, altogether excited the most sublime ideas; intermixed with sensations of terror. Leaving this situation, and following the road which leads into the mine, my astonishment was again excited, the moment I entered. The shagged arches and overhanging rocks, which seemed to threaten annihilation to any one daring enough to approach them, when superadded to the sulphureous smell arising from the kilns in which the ore is roasted, made it seem to me like the vestibule to Tartarus, described by Virgil. To look up from this situation and observe the people upon the stages, 150 feet above one's head; to see the immense number of ropes and buckets, most of them in motion; and to reflect, that a single stone casually thrown from above, or falling from a bucket, might in a moment destroy a fellow creature, a man must have a strong mind not to feel impressed with many unpleasant sensations. The sides of this dreadful hollow are mostly perpendicular. Along the edges are the stages with the whimsies by which the buckets are lowered; and from which the men descend to their stations upon the sides. Here suspended, the workman picks with an iron instrument, a place for a footing, whence he cuts out the ore, and tumbles it to the bottom, where it rests with a thundering crash. After working the place into a cavern he removes to a new station. In the Parys mountain are two mines: of these, that upon the eastern side is called the Mona mine, the entire property of the Earl of Uxbridge. The Parys mine is the joint property of the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmael, near St. Asaph.

It is generally believed that the Romans obtained copper ore from this mountain, for vestiges are yet left of what was taken for their operations; and some very ancient stone utensils have, at different times, been found. From the time of the Romans to the year 1761, these mines seem to have been entirely neglected. The bed of ore is in some places more than 60 feet in thickness; and the proprietors are said to ship annually 20,000 tons. The number of hands employed is upwards of 1000. The workmen seemed much more healthy than it would be natural to expect. Their average wages are about 1s. 6d. a day. The mines have increased the value of lands in the parish of Amlwch from about 1400 to 5000 pounds per annum, and upwards; the number of houses from 200 to upwards of 1000; and the population from 900 to about 5000.

Mr. Aikin describes this immense undertaking as follows. "The substance of the mountain being ore, the work is carried on in a very different manner from the custom of other mines. Here are comparatively few shafts or levels, the greater part being quarried out so as to leave a vast excavation open to the day. The view down this steep and extensive hollow is singularly striking. The sides are chiefly of a deep yellow or dusky slate colour, streaked, however, here and there, by fine veins of blue or green, shooting across the cavern, mingled with seams of greyish yellow. The bottom of the pit is by no means regular, but exhibits large and deep burrows in various parts, where a richer vein has been followed in preference to the rest. Every corner of this vast excavation resounds with the noise of pickaxes and hammers, the sides are lined with workmen drawing up the ore from below; and at short intervals a

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heard, from different quarters, the loud explosion of the gunpowder by which the rock is blasted, reverberated in pealing echoes from every side; after the ore is obtained from the mine, it is broken into small pieces by the hammer (this being chiefly done by women and children), and piled into a kiln, to which is attached, by flues, a long sulphur chamber. It is now covered close; a little fire is applied in different places; and the whole mass becomes gradually kindled. The sulphur sublimes to the top of the kiln, whence the flues convey it to the chamber appointed for it's reception. This smouldring heat is kept up for 6 months, during which the sulphur-chamber is cleared four times. At the expiration of this period the ore is sufficiently roasted. The poorest of this, that is, such as contains from 1½ to 2 per cent. of metal, is then conveyed to the smelting houses at Amlwch-port; the rest is sent to the company's furnaces of Swansea, and Stanley, near Liverpool. The greater part of the kilns are very long, about 6 feet high, and the sulphur-chambers are of the same length and height, connected by three flues, and on the same level with the kilns: some new ones, however, have been built at Amlwch-port, by which much sulphur is preserved which would have been dissipated in the old kilns. The new ones are made like lime-kilns, with a contrivance to take out at the bottom the roasted ore, and thus keep up a perpetual fire: from the neck of the kiln branches off a single flue, which conveys the sulphur into a receiving chamber, built upon the rock, so as to be on a level with the neck of the kiln, i. e. above the ore. The two smelting houses, of which one belongs to each company, contain 31 reverberatory furnaces; the chimnies of which are 41 feet high; they are charged every 5 hours with 12 cwt. of ore, which yields ¼ cwt. of rough copper, containing 50 per cent. of pure metal; the price of rough copper is about £2. 10s. per cwt. The coals are procured from Swansea and Liverpool, a great part of which is Wigan slack.

The sulphate of copper, however, is the richest ore which the mine yields, containing about 50 per cent. of pure metal. This is found in solution at the bottom of the mine, whence it is pumped up into cisterns, like tanners pits, about 2 feet deep; of these pits there are many ranges, each range communicating with a shallow pool of considerable extent; into these cisterns are put cast iron plates, and other damaged iron vessels procured from Coalbrookdale; when the sulphuric acid enters into combination with the iron, letting fall the copper in the form of a red sediment very slightly oxidated. The cisterns are cleared once in a quarter of a year, when the sulphate of iron in solution is let off into the shallow pool, and the copper is taken to a kiln; well dried; and is then ready for exportation. The sulphate of iron remaining in the pool, partly decomposes by spontaneous evaporation, and lets fall a yellow ochre, which is dried and sent to Liverpool and London. The sulphur produced in the roasting, after being melted and refined, is cast into rolls and large cones, and sent to London. The cones are used chiefly for the manufactory of gunpowder and sulphuric acid. Green vitriol, and alum are made by a separate company, but to these works strangers are not admitted. The number of men employed by the two companies is 1200 miners, and about 90 smelters. The depth of the mine, in the lowest part, is 50 fathoms, and the ore continues as plentiful as ever, and of a quality rather superior to that which lay nearer the surface.

Not far from Parys mountain is the port whence the ore brought from the mines is transported to Liverpool and Swansea. It is a chasm between two rocks, large enough to receive 30 vessels, each of 200 tons. The two companies employ 15 brigs, from 100 to 150 tons burden, besides sloops and other craft.

The whole of this coast consists of bays and recesses of various forms and dimensions, with lofty projecting promontories.

To Caernarvon, Mr. Warner returned to Plas Gwyn; thence to the village of Pen Mynydd, the birth-place of Owen Tudor, the great ancestor of a line of English Monarchs. What remains of this ancient residence is incorporated in a farm house; but some coats of arms, escutcheons, and specimens of old masonry, still exist. He then proceeded to the mansion of Plas Newydd, through the park, an enclosure, which gently slopes to the Menai, and is covered with venerable oaks and ashes. In the midst of this sylvan scene, stand two relics of druidic superstition or infamy, called cromlechs. Plas Newydd is a magnificent castellated mansion, altered and enlarged by the Earl of Uxbridge, at an immense expense. It commands a view of the picturesque strait, on the banks of which it stands. In front appears the Snowdon chain. There is a path through Plas Newydd park, to a ferry of the same name.

To Llanelian, 2 miles, Bingley.
— the village of Conmaes, 7 miles, back to Amlwch, thence through Llanerchymedd to Bangor ferry, 23 miles, Aikin.
— Caernarvon, 31 miles, Warner.

Mr. Nicholson informs us in his preface, that some advances have already been made in a Caledonian Guide, on the same plan as the present work.

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LITERARY REGISTER.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.*

ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. E. Davies, author of Celtic Researches, has a work in continuation of the subject in the press, and which will shortly appear.

ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. S. Ware, architect, will publish, in a few weeks, the first part of a Treatise on Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutments, and Embankment Walls. The author professes to shew a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Speedily will be published, by subscription, all the Odes of Pindar, translated into English lyric verse, with notes explanatory and critical, from the original Greek. By the Rev. J. L. Girdlestone, M. A. late of Caius College, Camb.; appointed master of the classical school, Beccles, by the most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Strachey, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and the Rev. Bence Bence, rector of Beccles; to whom this work is, with their permission, dedicated. No entire English version of this greatest of lyric poets has ever yet appeared by one person; West's is the only work in repute, containing a very few only of the odes. The book will be elegantly printed in foolscap quarto, to be paid for on delivery. Price one guinea.

COMMERCE.

Mr. T. Mortimer, vice-consul at Ostend 40 years ago, is preparing a new Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Edgeworth's work on Professional Education, in a quarto volume, is in a state of forwardness, and may soon be expected.

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Mr. Johnes' translation of the Chronicles of Monstrelet, being a continuation of Froissart's Chronicles, will soon appear in four quarto volumes.

Dr. Hales' first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology is expected to appear this month. It will make 3 vols. 4to.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Macartney will shortly publish a set of Rules for ascertaining the Situation and Relations, in the living Body, of the principal Blood-vessels, Nerves, &c. concerned in Surgical Operations. The work will be illustrated by plates, and contain some practical remarks on the performance of the most usual operations in surgery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Todd's new edition of Milton will appear in a few weeks; and he has sent to the press, Observations on Gower and Chaucer.

Mr. J. Roland, fencing-master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, intends publishing, by subscription, a Treatise on the Art of Fencing, theoretically and experimentally explained upon principles entirely new, chiefly designed for those who have only acquired a superficial knowledge of the use of the sword. To which will be added some remarks on the sabre, and on the cut-and-thrust sword; also, observations on several erroneous opinions generally entertained on the subject of sword-defence.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A volume by Mr. Bingley, intitled Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, will very shortly be published. It will contain 70 engravings from original drawings, chiefly by Howitt. All the species will be figured, except three, and there will be representations of every variety of dogs, and of considerably more than half the varieties of cattle, sheep, and horses. This work has been several years in preparation.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Speedily will be published, in 8vo. the Four Slaves of Cythera, a romance, in 10 cantos, by Rev. R. Bland.

THEOLOGY.

Dr. Popham's Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, are expected to appear in a few weeks.

A new and complete edition of Dr. Gill's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, in 9 vols. 4to. is in the press. It will be published in 18 monthly parts, the first of which is intended to appear the 1st March.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. P. Thomson, of Boston, has in the press the Stranger's Guide through Boston and its Environs, being an attempt at a topographical, historical, and descriptive account of that part of Lincolnshire, in a small volume, embellished with plates.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of an American Lady; with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. By Mrs. Grant, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The School for Authors, a comedy in 3 acts, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, written by the late J. Tobin, Esq. author of the Honeymoon, &c. 8vo. 2s.

Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One, a comedy in 5 acts, now performing at Drury Lane Theatre. By S. Arnold, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Treatise on the Law of Distresses, with full directions for making and conducting a distress for rent, &c. By Jas. Bradby, of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The 2d part of Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Hilary Term to Trinity Term, 1808. By John Campbell, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 6s.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 48th Geo. III. 1808. vol. 3, part 2. 4to. 18s

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, with a collection of practical precedents. By J. Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s.

Jurisdictia of the Court Sect, exemplified in the articles which the jury or inquest for the King in that court is charged and sworn, and by law enjoined to inquire of and present, with precedents. By J. Riston, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 8vo. 5s.

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The Law and Practice of Patents for Inventions, in 2 parts, 8vo. 5s.

EDUCATION.

Mentorian Lectures on Sacred and Moral Subjects, adapted to the comprehension of juvenile readers: to which are added, some original miscellaneous poems. By Ann Murray, author of Mentoria. With a map of the Holy Land, Syria, &c. 12mo. 4s, 6d.

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, designed to simplify the study of philosophy at Schools. By Rev. D. Blair. 3s.

HISTORY.

A compendious History of New England, exhibiting an interesting view of the first settlers of that country, &c. By J. Morse, D. D. and Rev. E. Parish, A. M. of Boston, New England. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. demy 8vo. 6s.

An Historical Review of the commercial, political, and moral State of Hindoostan, from the earliest period to the present time. By R. Chatfield, L L. D. vicar of Chattoris in Cambridgeshire. 4to. £1. 16s.

MEDICINE.

Observations on an eruptive disease which has lately occurred in the town of Sherborne, Dorset, after Vaccination. By R. Peu, M. D. 1s. 6d.

The London Medical Dictionary, including under distinct heads every branch of medicine, viz.: anatomy, physiology, and pathology, the practice of physic and surgery, therapeutics, and materia medica, with whatever relates to medicine in natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history. Illustrated by a great number of plates. By B. Parr, M. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, and Secretary of the Exeter Hospital. 2 vols. 4to. £4. 16s.

A Corn. Celsi de Medicina, libri octo, quibus accedunt indices capitum, autorum, et resum; ex recensione Leonardi Targae. 8vo. 12s.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Essays on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War, including the duties of officers on actual service, and the principles of modern tactics: chiefly translated from the best French and German writers. By the Editor of the Military Mentor. 3 vols. with numerous engravings. £1. 16s.

The Defence of Outposts, translated from the French. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

A complete View of the Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations, with their names, assay weight and sterling value. By J. Ede Goldsmith. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Reliques of Robert Burns; consisting chiefly of original letters, poems, and critical observations on Scottish songs Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Cœlebs in Search of a Wife; comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion, and morals. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books. By Rev. W Beloe, Vol. III. Vols. IV. and V. are preparing for publication. At the end of the fifth will be given a general index.

An Essay on the commercial Habits of the Jews. 3s.

A Letter to Wm. Mellish, Esq. M. P. on a late dispute in the parish of Edmonton, and on the alleged abuses in Christ's Hospital. By Rev. D. Warren, A. M. vicar of Edmonton. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, being a refutation of the invectives and mis-representations contained in a letter from Rev. D. Warren, vicar of Edmonton to W. Mellish, Esq. M. P. By R. Waithman. 1s. 6d.

Selections in Portuguese, from various authors, with English translations. 5s. boards.

The Compositor's and Pressman's Guide to the Art of Printing. By C. Stower, Printer, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Collection of Portraits drawn from the life, No. I, to be continued quarterly. £1. 1s.

Remarks on Mr. Fox's History of James II. 1s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Anecdotes of Birds; or, short accounts of their habits in a state of nature: collected from the best authors in natural history. 8vo. 4s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

London Characters, Fashions, and Customs of the 18th century. 2 vols.

Woman; or Ida of Athens. By Miss Owenson. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 1s.

The Iron Mask; or the adventures of a father and a son: a romance. By Rev. J. P. Hunt, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

PHILOLOGY.

An Abridgement of the Latin Prosody made easy for the use of schools; containing as much of the information given on each subject in the larger work, as appeared suited to the use and capacity of young prosodians. By J. Carey, L.L.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Ladies' Poetical Petition for a winter assembly at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d.

Poetical Amusement, consisting of a sample of sonnets, epistolary poems, moral tales, and miscellaneous pieces. By Rev. T. Beck. 4s. 6d.

Poems on various subjects, by H. R. Wood, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

Poems, by Miss S. Evance, selected from her earliest productions to those of the present year. 8vo. 5s.

The Garland, or poems on various subjects. By S. Sayer. 12mo. 5s.

England and Spain, or valour and patriotism, a poem. By F. D Browne. 4to. 5s.

Bidcombe Hill, with other rural poems. By Rev. F. Skurray, A. M. of Lincoln Coll. Oxf. 8vo. 10s.

The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland, in 3 cantos. By H. Macneill, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d.

POLITICS.

On the Causes of our late Military and Political Disasters, with some hints for preventing their recurrence. 2s.

Principles of Negociation, and substance of the overtures and pending discussions between England, France, and Russia. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Familiar Discourses upon the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Supper, and the Litany. By a Dignitary of the Church. 8vo. 6s.

Practical Sermons, by the late Rev. J. Milner, M. A. master of the grammar school, and vicar of the Holy Trinity Church in Kingston upon Hull. Vol. 2. 8vo. 9s. Prefixed to this volume is an account of the life and character of the author, by the Rev. I. Milner, dean of Carlisle, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 18, 1809.

The committee for managing the subscription for the Spanish Patriots, have received numerous solicitations to recommend to the clergy and ministers of congregations, to exert their powerful influence in aid of their great object, on the approaching fast day. The committee do not feel competent to such a general recommendation as the wishes of their numerous correspondents point to, which they the less regret, confident they should leave the cause of the brave Spaniards to the spontaneous impulses of Britons, on a day when they are called on to consider this awful crisis, and to offer up their prayers for the favour and assistance of heaven in the just cause of self-defence, from the arts, cruelties, and oppression of a perfidious tyrant and invader.

* * * * *

LADIES SOCIETY FOR EMPLOYING THE POOR.

At Manchester is lately established a ladies society for employing the female poor.

The high price of cotton (which formerly employed nearly the whole poor of this county), together with the difficulty of finding a market for the manufactured article, is unprecedented.

The suitable and princely munificence extended to a neighbouring nation, who are contending for the liberties of Europe, and for all that is dear to themselves, will never cease to fill the nations around us with astonishment, but at the same time they should know that our funds for beneficent purposes are not exhausted; that, whilst aiding others, our own poor are not starving. The society have subjoined their rules, and particularly request attention to the tenth. Letters (paid) with donations, loans, subscriptions, or orders for clothing, will be gratefully received, by the chairman, Manchester.

At a meeting of ladies and gentlemen, held at No 15, Mosley-street, Manchester, Jan. 1809, Mr. David Holt in the chair; it was unanimously resolved.

1. That a society be formed, to be denominated "The Manchester Ladies Society for Employing the Female Poor," capable of making up wearing apparel and other plain articles of domestic usefulness.

2. The society shall consist of such ladies and gentlemen who may contribute by way of loan, without interest, by annual subscription or donation.

3. That the trustees of this society shall be composed of as great a number of ladies and gentlemen as are disposed to encourage the undertaking, and contribute, by way of loan, the sum of £5 each, which shall form the capital stock of the society, and entitle the individual to one vote, and so on in proportion for every further sum of £5 so advanced.

4. That any sum under £5 shall be considered as a donation; but that no donation less than £2, or annual subscription less than 10s. 6d. shall entitle the individual to the power of recommending objects for employment.

5. That the affairs of this society shall be under the management of a committee of 26 ladies, elected by ballot at a general meeting, 14 of whom shall be expected to act, and that their employment shall be to cut out, and prepare work for the industrious poor who are the objects of this society's care.

6. That out of the 14 ladies on the committee, a president and secretary shall be appointed, to manage the receipts and disbursements, during 12 months; six of the 12 shall be allowed to go out quarterly and their places be filled by an equal number, in rotation, from the remainder of the 26 previously chosen.

7. That a committee of twelve gentlemen shall be appointed by ballot at a general meeting; three of whom shall be competent to act, whose business it shall be to attend to the purchase of materials, and seek out suitable channels for the vent of the articles manufactured, to appoint visitors jointly with the ladies, and give assistance to the ladies committee.

8. That it shall be the business of every member to seek out, and recommend to the society's notice, any individual who may appear worthy of employment; when the visitors shall wait on such, at their own houses, and if they find them deserving, a certificate, signed by one or more of the visitors, shall entitle the individual to work.

9. A room or rooms, in some eligible situation to be provided.

10. Plain and useful articles of clothing, made up in the most substantial manner, may be at all times had at a low rate, by societies or benevolent individuals, who may feel disposed to distribute them.

11. A general meeting shall be held annually: on the third Wednesday in January.

12. That any trustee may, at an annual meeting, propose a new law; or an amendment of an established one, provided he has the sanction of five others; or a general meeting for that purpose, may be at any time called by 15 trustees.

13. The ladies, trustees, may vote by proxy.

14. The trusteeship is transferable.

15. That if it should appear expedient (at

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a general meeting convened for that purpose) to five-sixths of the trustees, that this institution should be dissolved, then the debts due to the society shall be collected, and the stock converted into money, when the several sums advanced by the trustees shall be restored to them, and the surplus, if any, be applied to the use of such charitable institutions, or purposes, as to a majority of the trustees may appear most proper; but if it should be found that a loss has been sustained, then the remaining funds shall be divided amongst the trustees, in the proportion of their several subscriptions.—Patron, Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M. P. Treasurer, N. Heywood, Esq.

* * * * *

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

On Tuesday, January 23, Lord Erskine, in the House of Lords, gave notice of his intention, early in the session, to present a bill for more effectually preventing wanton cruelty to animals—a practice, the suppression of which is equally called for by public morals and the law of God.—Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 967, where this intention was first hinted at.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Dear Sir,—I cannot but most heartily congratulate you on the revival of that spirit of humanity, which is now in exercise among my generous countrymen,—toward the *Brute Creation*. After what has been mentioned in your Panorama on this subject,* every philanthropic mind must have exulted in seeing any of the plans there proposed carried into effect. Among these, Sir, I mention the zealous attention of our chief city magistrate, who must endear himself to every friend of humanity, in having posted his marshals in Smithfield on the market days, who have, so much to their praise, brought many delinquents to punishment.

On Sunday last, Sir, I was no less gratified in observing the scavengers employed in Thames Street in removing the snow (not being able to separate the dirt from it), London Bridge, exhibited the same scene; and was moreover covered with *ashes*, for securing the ease, comfort, and safety of our noble animals; and not less conducive to the *benefit* of our grand commercial city. May these honourable patrons of patient suffering continue and increase, and may they reap the blessings of an approving conscience, and the mercy of HIM, who has enjoined us *to shew mercy to all*, and forbidden cruelty (in every shape, either of commission or omission) as a *sin*, and a *very great* SIN!

New Kent Road, I am, Sir, &c.
Jan. 20, 1809. A CONSTANT READER.

* See papers on the *Animals' Friend*, in the numbers for July and September 1807, *et al.*

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Anniversary meeting was held at their hall, Edinburgh, Jan. 11.—The premiums voted for the year 1808, were for raising green crops, meliorating the breed of cattle, to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing; also, for the introduction of woollen manufactories into the Highlands; also for essays, containing information on different useful subjects.——Also for the erection of machinery, and the introduction into Kintyre, Argyleshire, of a manufactory for carding and spinning of wool, and making the same into cloth; also for an improved plough, and other machinery.

A plan for the establishment of a *Caledonian Asylum* in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish sailors, soldiers, and marines, brought forward by the Highland Society in London, and communicated to them by this society through Sir John Sinclair, Bart. was then laid upon the table, with the report from the directors thereupon. It is proposed that in this institution, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, that the boys shall receive such preparatory instruction as may be necessary to qualify them for the royal navy, the army, merchant service, or the fisheries. The girls also to receive an education suited to their situation in life; and for the purpose of bringing up the children in habits of industry, it was proposed to introduce into the establishment certain manufacturers of mechanic arts, adapted to their subsequent pursuits.

The attention of the society was next called to the spirited conduct of two individuals, who, among many others of our gallant countrymen had particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Vimiera, so as to attract the notice of Major-General Ferguson, under whose command the 71st Highland regiment, to which they belonged, had been placed. The one was Angus Mackay, then a corporal in the 71st regiment, but who had since been very deservedly promoted to a commission, and who refused to accept of the French general Bretlier's watch and purse when tendered to him by that officer at the time he was taken prisoner. The other was Steward, the piper of the grenadier company of the same regiment, who, after being dangerously wounded, continued to play upon his pipe to animate the men.

The meeting unanimously resolved, that a gold medal, with suitable device and inscription, should be presented by the society to Mr. Mackay, as a mark of the sense the society entertains of his meritorious, manly, and disinterested conduct, as above stated. And that a handsome stand of Highland pipes, with a proper inscription engraved thereon, shall be given to Steward the piper, for his highly spirited and laudable conduct at the battle of Vimiera.

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DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Thursday, Jan. 5, a comedy in five acts, entitled *Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One*, was, for the first time, acted at this theatre; of which the Dramatis Personæ and fable are as follow:

Lord Austencourt.....Mr. Holland.
Sir Rowland Austencourt..Mr. Powell.
Charles Austencourt.....Mr. Elliston.
Sir Willoughby Worrett..Mr. Dowton.
Falkner, *i. e.* Abel Growse .....Mr. Wroughton.
Cornelius O'Dedimus.....Mr. Johnstone.
Ponder.....Mr. Matthews..
William.....Mr. Webb.
Servant.....Mr. Evans.
Countryman.....Mr. Scriven.
Sailor.....Mr. Smith.
Gamekeeper.....Mr. Maddocks.
Parish-Officer.....Mr. Sparks.
Lady Worrett.....Mrs. Harlowe.
Helen Worrett.....Mrs. Jordan.
Fanny.....Mrs. H. Siddons.
Tiffany.....Mrs. Scott.

Fanny, a young and innocent girl, is seduced by Lord Austencourt, who marries her secretly, with the intention of deceiving her by employing a false priest and treacherous witnesses: but whose designs are frustrated by the honesty of his attorney. The same titled lover pays his addresses to Ellen, Sir Willoughby Worrett's daughter, a rich heiress of twelve thousand a year, whose affections are placed on his cousin, Charles Austencourt a sailor, who being sent home with dispatches, through love deviates from his road to visit his mistress. On hearing of her approaching marriage with Lord Austincourt, he steals into her house to reproach her for her unfaithfulness; when a quarrel ensues between the jealous irritated lover, and his wrongly suspected mistress, who retires in anger. In a subsequent meeting however she conceals him in her music room on hearing her father's voice, and the wise parent having learnt that the sailor was lurking near his mansion to see her, locks her up unconsciously with him and her maid. His friend, Mr. Falkner, long thought dead but who had lived for many years disguised in the neighbourhood with an only daughter, now calls upon Sir Willoughby Worrett, advises him not to marry his Ellen to Lord Austencourt, and is on the point of retiring, when the baronet, desirous to present him to his child, unlocks the door, and finds her in company with Charles Austencourt. A scene of confusion, and conjugal strife ensues between the baronet and his lady.—Charles Austencourt's father being left guardian to Lord Austencourt, had ventured £14,000 of his money in a commercial concern which had failed. Lord Austencourt who wished to bribe his victim, and her father into silence, with that sum, requests its reimbursement, as it had been expended without his knowledge. His guardian implores his mercy, but his suit is rejected with scorn, which awakens the slumbering powers of conscience, and he then declares before Falkner, (who had in vain required he should wed his seduced daughter), Ellen, Sir Willoughby and lady Worrett, and the Attorney, that having a son of the same age as Lord Austencourt when he became his ward, he had yielded to the impulse of ambition, and substituted his own son instead of the right heir, who till then had appeared under the name of Charles Austencourt. Cornelius O'Dedimus then informs the company, that the person, who had married the no longer Lord Austencourt and Fanny, was a real priest, acknowledges himself for a witness, as well as his clerk, and leads her in triumph to the arms of her husband, who suddenly repents, and takes her to his bosom, and the real Lord Austencourt, of course, obtains the hand of his Ellen.

* * * * * *

This comedy is the avowed production of Mr. S. Arnold, son of the late celebrated composer; and if we were to judge of its merit by the applause it received, we should unquestionably assert that it is the best piece that has been performed at either of the theatres for some years; but as we have been pretty well accustomed to the tricks of theatrical managers and authors, we shall take the liberty of viewing this comedy as it deserves, and even without being influenced by the repeated "bravos!" of too officious friends, and more troublesome bawlers, whose admission to the theatres, as loud umpires of wit, is obtained by overstraining exertion of lungs.

The plot and characters of *Man and Wife* may be traced not only from a variety of plays but also from many novels, to which latter description it approaches nearer than to the former. We find in it a pretended or sham marriage — infants changed, — a blundering Irishman—a henpecked husband—and other ingredients for manufacturing genteel and fashionable reading, under the title of romances, novels, &c.—Our readers will therefore we hope not be tempted to look into it for any thing original; the difficulty of producing originality, the author seems candidly to avow, exclaiming in his prologue (vide p. 997),

As plays increase, to strike out something *new*,
What in the name of *wit*, can authors do?—

Although some of the situations are not ill managed, and produce comic effect; yet the length of the two first acts renders the piece languid—and it would materially improve the

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general effect if they were considerably shortened: the latter acts are managed with adroitness.

The author has not forgot the "heinous sin of punning," nor the other usual ingredients of a modern comedy,—swearing and vulgarism; this we charitably suppose is in compliment to the times, as we have been told by some *well-bred* critics, "that a new piece stands no chance of succeeding now-a-days, unless it is seasoned with such attic exhilarators."

It has been too common a custom at the theatres to introduce old people on the stage solely for the purpose of rendering them ridiculous; our author is guilty of this illiberality: hence we find many instances of "quizzing the old ones," as it is called—and one of the heroes styles his father "a whirligig!" This prevalence has been severely noticed by a sensible foreigner, who has judiciously remarked, that "in tragedies, old people are made tyrants and usurpers; in comedies, they are either represented as usurers, jealous, or insupportable fathers, that every body conspires to cheat.—Such is the honourable point of view in which old age is shewn at the theatre; such is the respect which young people are taught to have for old age.—Who can doubt that the habit of always contemplating old people, under odious forms, at the theatre, may teach us to treat them ill in society? and that, by habituating ourselves, to confound those we see in the world with the old dotards represented on the stage, we may at last despise them all equally?.. ....Yet it is to the Stage we go to forget our friends, our neighbours, our relations; in order to interest ourselves in fables; to weep for the misfortunes of the dead, or to laugh at the expence of the living; where are animated and cherished those dispositions which we ought to restrain, making *that* obedient which ought to rule; and which, so far from making us better or happier, renders us still less virtuous and less happy."

We shall not expatiate on the merits and exertions of the performers, as the author has scattered incense enough before them: in subjoining his puff on their account, we may be allowed to express our dissent to this waste of words, this worse than nothing, spent in eulogizing the play actors by our modern playwrights.

"To the performers who have so essentially contributed to the very flattering success of MAN and WIFE, the Author offers his best thanks; and if he omits, in this public acknowledgment, to enumerate their separate claims, it is, because he fears, where *all* are entitled to his gratitude, he can but imperfectly express the different degrees which the *various talents* exerted in his favour, with so *much justice* demand.—He cannot however forbear *particularising* Mrs. Jordan, to whose kindness he is indebted for the introduction of the comedy to the managers; though as that lady is ever as anxious to do a friendly action as she is *privately to perform* benevolent ones, he is convinced, that acknowledgment on this subject is neither desired nor expected."

We say nothing about this lady's *private performances*;—but, to her public conduct we claim a right, at least in what regards the stage; and notwithstanding all this flummery, "if we may be allowed the expression,"* the audience, we conceive, were indelicately treated, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, by the manager informing them, "that the inclemency of the weather prevented Mrs. Jordan from attending the theatre."—One would imagine that these play actors and managers thought the inclemency of the weather could only affect their own tender feelings, and that their audiences might be treated just as their whim and caprice suited—else why tell them about the inclemency of the weather, when *they* had braved that difficulty, and paid their money, not merely for Mr. Arnold's MAN AND WIFE, but also to enjoy the "*various talents* of Mrs. Jordan exerted in his favour!"

. . . .

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

The first stone of this new edifice was laid, Dec. 31, 1808, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was attended by the duke of Sussex, earl of Moira, general Hulse, colonels M'Mahon and Hulse. H. R. H. was received by a numerous deputation from the grand masonic lodge, with the play-house managers.—The bands struck up *God save the King*, and some pieces of artillery within the area fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

H. R. H. being arrived at his tent, proceeded immediately to the ceremonial. A plan of the building was presented to H. R. H. by Mr. Smirke, the architect, and a gilt silver trowel by Mr. Copland, the builder of the edifice. The cement was then laid by the workmen, and adjusted by the grand master; the stone was lowered to its bed. The plumb, the level, and the square, were then successively presented to H. R. H. by the junior and senior wardens, and deputy grand master, with which having tried the stone, and found its position correct, H. R. H. laid it, by giving it three strokes with a mallet.—A brass box was then delivered to H. R. H., which contained a bronze medal, with a Latin inscription, *that the stone was laid by George Prince of Wales, with his own hand*; and on the reverse, a head in relievo, of H. R. H. with the date 1808. Also a copper medal, of the same size, with the following inscription.—*Under the Auspices of His Most Sacred Majesty, George III.*

* Phraseology, in Mr. Arnold's Man and Wife.

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King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Foundation Stone of the Theatre, Covent Garden, was laid by H. R. H. George Prince of Wales, MDCCCVIII. —On the reverse—*Robert Smirke, Architect.*—Added to these were a series of all the coins of the present reign; and this box was inserted by H. R. H. in a cavity made in the stone for its reception.

H. R. H. then poured upon the stone the offerings of corn, wine, and oil, from three silver goblets. During this ceremony all the bands played *God save the King*, and a second royal salute was fired by the artillery.

* * * * *

KING'S THEATRE.

This theatre opened for the season on Friday, 6th January. It has been refitted with great care; the boxes new-papered and painted and the benches and chairs renewed.

All the actors in the Italian Opera are the same as last year, with the audition of Naldi, whose return was hailed with great applause. The actresses, on the contrary, are all different; but hitherto we have seen only two, Signora Collini and Signora Griglietti. The latter had already made her appearance three years ago on this stage; as a singer she ranks far above mediocrity; but in her acting she wants grace and dignity. Collini made her debut in the comic opera of *La Capricciosa Sentita*, the music of which, by Finavanti, is lively and pleasing; particularly in a finale at the end of the first act, and in several airs, and a duet. She appeared to feel the difficulties she had to encounter, in succeeding an actress and singer of such known popularity as Catalani, and her unassuming manners and countenance so prepossessed the spectators in her favor, that had she wanted it, she would have obtained from them a boundless indulgence. She is an elegant woman and a very pleasing actress. Her voice is mellow, powerful, and in the lower notes somewhat resembles that of Grassini. She sings with great ease, taste and precision. Her figure and acting reminded us of Catalani; but the powers of the latter are much more commanding and of a superior cast.

Two new dancers made their first appearance in this country on the same night; One is Vestris, the grandson of the *Dieu de la danse*,* as he called himself, and son of Auguste Vestris, who was in this country some twenty years ago, and whose agile powers we have frequently witnessed, as well here as at Paris and Versailles. He is a very young man, and although he is not so well made as his father, he is not inferior to him in point of strength and agility, whatever he may be so in the most scientific branch of the art, and in some both natural and acquired qualifications. His great excellence consists in the duration and velocity of his *pirouette*, or spinning round on one foot. He finishes it with a slow and graceful movement which relieves the almost painful sensations produced by his wonderful exertions in the first part of it. In every other respect he is inferior to his father and must leave the palm to Deshayes.—Angiolini is a little but extremely elegant figure, finely shaped; and she dances up to Vestris with a considerable show of his skill, and a greater portion of grace and *souplesse*. Their *pas de deux* is altogether a fine performance and drew great applause. The ballet seems to have been composed in a hurry. The subject of it has been ill chosen and awkardly treated; the scenery is shabby, and the machinery is still worse.

* * * * *

Patent for the Edinburgh Theatre.—A new Patent for the Edinburgh Theatre has been granted by his Majesty for the term of twenty-one years from September next, when the present Patent expires in favour of the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Viscount Melville. As it has been thought expedient to vest the contract of the dramatic amusements of this city in a *committee of gentlemen* residing on the spot, we understand the noble patentees have assigned the patent to the following gentlemen:—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, the Solicitor General for Scotland, the Keeper of the Signet, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and the successors in office of these gentlemen, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Sir Patrick Murray, of Ochtertyre, Bart. Gilbert Innes, of Stow, Esq. John Hay, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. David Hume, Esq. Advocate, and Wm. Erskine, Esq. Advocate, with power to them to grant leases from time to time not exceeding the term of five years.

From the respectability of the names attached to this theatre, we presume the Edinburgh admirers of the Drama will not be forced to witness the many depravities the London theatres exhibit every evening, to the almost total exclusion of those old fashioned frequenters of theatric exhibition—the lovers of morality and decency. Perhaps a theatre in London guaranteed by similarity of arrangement (we mean *a committee of gentlemen*) might do more to effect a reform of the abuses so often complained of than all the preaching of our moralists.

ON THE LANKONES.

* The same whose vanity led him to remark that the three greatest men living were Frederic of Prussia, Voltaire, and HIMSELF.

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ON THE LADRONES.

[Concluded from page 738.]

Account of their Numbers and Force; Discipline and Division; Nature of Depredations; and Treatment of Prisoners; with other Observations, made by Mr. Turner, First Mate of the Tay Country Ship, during his Captivity among the Ladrones.

I shall now proceed to make a few remarks, respecting the force, discipline, &c. of the Ladrones; so far as they came within my observation, during my confinement among them.

Numbers and Force.

The total number of vessels engaged in piracy on the south coast of China, and which are known to Europeans by the name of Ladrones, is, as nearly as I can conjecture, between *five* and *six hundred* sail. These are of different sizes; the largest may be about 200 tons burthen, the smallest do not exceed 15, but the greater part are from 70 to 150 tons. Like other Chinese vessels, their draught of water is much less than the generality of Europeans of the same burthen. As they have not been built on purpose by the pirates themselves, but are vessels which, from time to time, have fallen into their hands, there is nothing in their construction or appearance to distinguish them from Chinese trading vessels.

The largest carry 12 guns, from 6 to 12 pounders; the rest carry according to their size; besides long wall pieces, matchlocks, pikes with bamboo shafts, from 14 to 18 feet long, which they use, by throwing them, like javelins, at a distance; also shorter ones, with shafts of solid wood, the iron part being similar to the blade of a dirk, slightly curved, and made sharp on one edge or both. These they keep in their hands, for fighting at close quarters, for which they also use short swords, hardly exceeding 18 inches in length. Like the guns in the Chinese forts and vessels, those of the Ladrones are mounted on carriages without trucks, having neither breechings, nor tackle, and, being all run out right a-beam, never pointed fore and aft, they are obliged, in making an attack, to wear the vessel, in order to bring the guns to bear on the object. A man stands with a match, ready to fire, as soon as he has a good aim. The guns are previously elevated or depressed according to the distance. Having in this way fired their broadsides, they haul off, to reload. The number of men in each vessel is generally considerable for its size. The larger have upwards of one hundred men. Few even of the smallest have less than thirty. If we average the whole at 80 men, and reckon the number of vessels at 500, neither of which suppositions I think exceeds the truth, the total number of these pirates will amount to 25,000 men. Independent of the force above mentioned, several of the vessels have belonging to them a row boat, mounting from 6 to 10 wall pieces, and swivels; also well armed with boarding pikes and swords, according to their size, carrying from 18 to 30 men. These are rigged with one or two masts; and pull from 14 to 20 oars. They are more particularly employed in going close along shore at night to plunder and desolate villages and farms that do not pay them tribute, and to carry off such of the inhabitants as fall into their hands. They chiefly infest the mouths of the river Macao, and such places as have small trading boats. They in general leave the large vessel an hour or two before sunset, and return about noon the following day; though they are sometimes absent two or three days. They lie at anchor during the day, so as not to be seen by those on whom they intend making their depredations. At dark, they issue forth, and plunder whatever falls in their way. Sometimes, when successful, they go on the sides or tops of the hills, and on perceiving any boat or vessel which they think they can master, they immediately give chace to it. The Ladrones are abundantly supplied with shot from Macao and Whampoa; stolen, I suppose, by the Chinese, from the forts and shipping, at those places, and brought by them for sale.

I have seen so many 18-pound shot brought, that they were refused; and these, I had every reason to believe, came from Whampoa. When at close quarters they frequently use nails, fragments of iron pots, &c. which supply the place of grape and cannister. Of powder of Chinese manufacture they readily procure what they want, from different places.

Their numbers are kept up, and even considerably augmented, partly by such of their captives as are unable to ransom themselves; and partly by Chinese, who come daily from different parts of the coast to join them. It will hardly be credited, how great the number is of this latter description. I have frequently seen 5 to 10 come at one time; and on one occasion, upwards of 30. Some of these were doubtless vagabonds, instigated by poverty and idleness, to embrace this criminal mode of life; but, many were men of decent appearance; some of whom brought money with them. The only reason I ever heard them assign for their conduct was, that the Mandarines of their district were unjust, and that they came away to avoid their oppression. These people who go voluntarily to join the Ladrones, are at liberty to leave them, I believe, whenever they choose; as several of them left them, after being with the La-

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drones a month or two. At one time, they used to come and go in such quick succession, that the chief I was with, refused to allow them to join him, unless they agreed to stop eight or nine months; when they should be at liberty to go, or stay; but great numbers remain for years; and it is on them that the command of the vessels devolves.

Discipline and Divisions.

The whole body of Ladrone vessels that I have seen, are under the command of five chiefs, who are independent of each other. The vessels under each chief are distinguished by a particular flag, at the foremast head. The division by which I was captured, had a red triangular flag, with a white scolloped border. A second division has a black triangular flag with a white scolloped border. A third, has a red square flag, without any border. A fourth is distinguished by a red triangular flag, with a plain yellow border; and a fifth, by a square flag, blue, white, and red, horizontally. The two first divisions generally cruize among the islands on the coast, from Typo eastward, the three others keep more to the westward; though at times they even go to the eastward of Macao. The divisions bearing the red flag with a white border, are, at present, much superior in force to any of the others.

Each vessel has a captain, who directs in a general way all the operations on board, and whose authority is sufficiently respected by the crew. The management of the sails and steerage of the vessel are entrusted to two or more experienced hands, whose orders on these points are executed by the others. Under these are three or four more, similar to our boatswain's mates; to keep the people on deck, and at their duty. During the time of action or chace, the captain takes a more active part; and directs all the movements. In every vessel, there is a certain proportion of men of approved courage and fidelity, who have voluntarily joined the Ladrones. These fire the guns, and are most forward in all hazardous enterprizes. Should the captain fall, one of these generally takes the command. I never saw any of the crew flogged, or beaten, in a Ladrone; though I have seen them put in irons. The captain is generally better dressed than the common Ladrones. He also fares somewhat better; and the officers and assistants, mentioned above, are, some of them, partakers of his meals.

Each division is formed into several squadrons, commanded by an inferior chief, by whom the captains of the different vessels are generally appointed, and from whom they receive their orders. He is himself responsible for his conduct to the chief of his division. Sometimes the whole of the squadron cruizes in a body: sometimes two or three squadrons join their forces; and frequently only a few vessels sail in company, according to the force they expect to meet.

Nature of their Depredations, and Treatment of Prisoners.

All vessels that frequent the coast of China are liable to be attacked by them; except such as, by paying a tribute to one of the Ladrone chiefs, have obtained passes, which passes are respected, I believe, by all the other divisions. Numbers not only of fishing boats, but of the country merchant vessels, avail themselves of this protection. The farms and villages upon the coast, which have no forts in their neighbourhood, are equally subject to the depredations of the Ladrones; and their inhabitants are, for the most part, glad to compromise for their safety by paying a tribute. This tribute is collected from the villages every six months; from the boats annually: and the sums obtained in this way must be very considerable. As a proof how far these passes are respected, I shall mention one instance. The commander of a squadron having plundered and detained a fishing-boat, that had a pass, on the matter being represented to the chief of the division, the commander was obliged, not only to give up the boat to its owner, but to pay him 500 dollars, for the detention and losses he had suffered.

If a vessel they capture, happens to have made any resistance, they in general murder some of the crew, and cruelly treat the rest. If she has not resisted, but they suspect the crew of having destroyed or secreted any thing, though none are murdered, they are very severely punished.

In other cases they are satisfied with the plunder and detention of vessel and crew. The punishment above alluded to, is inflicted in the following cruel manner: The unhappy subject being first stripped of all but his trowsers, has his hands tied together behind his back, a rope, passing from the mast head, is then made fast to his joined hands, by which he is hoisted from deck, and while thus suspended, repeated stripes are inflicted on every part of his body, with a rod formed of two or three rattans twisted together. Blood frequently follows the stripes; and in some cases the miserable sufferer is left suspended by his hands for upwards of an hour. When any of the Mandarin boats fall unfortunately into their hands, the persons belonging to them are most cruelly butchered.

All the prisoners they take, who are possessed of any funds, are expected to ransom themselves. The ransom demanded is generally as much as they suppose the person can raise, either from his own fortune, or by the assistance of his friends. I know of no

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instance where, on the ransom agreed upon being brought, the person was not given up. Should those, who are supposed capable of paying for their release, refuse to do so, they infallibly expose themselves to the cruel treatment above mentioned.

Those who are unable to ransom themselves are detained, and obliged to assist in working the vessel, and other duties. They are never allowed to go on shore, even for water, without some of the volunteer Ladrones accompanying them, armed; notwithstanding which precaution, they at times escape; but, if retaken, are most severely treated, or perhaps put to death. I have understood, that at the end of four or five years they obtain their release, if they wish it: but the habits they have acquired, or their dread of being recognised as Ladrones, prevent the greater part from returning to their former occupations.

With respect to the women who fall into their hands, the handsomest are reserved by them for wives and concubines: the chiefs and captains having frequently three or more; the other men seldom more than one; and having once made choice of a wife, they are obliged to be constant to her. No promiscuous intercourse is allowed among them; but the greater part of the crew are satisfied without women; a few are ransomed, and the most homely turned on shore.

Children taken are generally detained, and brought up as servants, &c.

Division of Plunder, &c.

When a vessel is taken, and the owners do not ransom her, which is sometimes the case, both vessel and cargo are destroyed; if not wanted by the captors; but, in general, the best vessels are kept, and armed as Ladrones.

The cargo when of use to them, is distributed among the ships of the squadron; and it is in this way they are partly supplied with necessaries. Whatever money is found in their prizes is brought to the commander of the squadron; as also the sums received for the ransom of prisoners and goods. Of this, a trifle is given to the immediate captors; part is reserved to purchase provisions, and other supplies, according as they are wanted for the use of the squadron; and a certain proportion, though I know not what, is paid to the chief of the division.

From this source, and the tributes formerly mentioned, there is generally a large quantity of specie on board the vessels of the chiefs. I have been told from 50 to 100,000 dollars. Out of this they supply such squadrons as may have been unsuccessful in their cruizes. The Ladrones find not the least difficulty in procuring supplies of provisions, and all other necessaries, on every part of the coast, for which they pay honourably. The fishermen are generally the bearers of these supplies.

If the Ladrones are not endowed with that desperate valour which is the characteristic of many other pirates, yet, I conceive, they are by no means devoid of courage; I have repeatedly seen them stand very well during an attack. I was told by an American, and some Portuguese, who had seen more of them than I had, that they are apt to flinch, when wounded. I have heard themselves declare, that they were not afraid of an attack, either from the Chinese government, or any other; and that nothing would give them greater pleasure, than to meet the Mandarin junks at a distance from Macao, on nearly equal terms. As an instance how well they will defend themselves, if hard pushed, I may mention, that a Ladrone junk fell in with four Mandarin junks, all larger than herself, which after an engagement of some time, she beat off; having one man killed, and two wounded.

I have heard them also assert, that some time or other, when there were no foreign ships at Whampoa, they would make an attack on Canton: and should the Portuguese cruizers oppose their design, that they would burn them: whether this was bravado or not, I do not pretend to say; but it is certain, they go among all the islands, singly, and in small bodies, without fear of molestation.

In the foregoing account I am sensible that I may have touched on some points with which the gentlemen resident in China are much better acquainted than I can possibly be; but I thought it better to run the risk of stating some facts, which might be already known, than of withholding any which are not.

(Signed) I. L. TURNER.

Canton, 11th August, 1807.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AT CALCUTTA.

Speech of LORD MINTO, *at the Public Disputation in the Asiatic Languages, held February 27*, 1808.

[Concluded from p. 749.]

I shall begin with the Affghan, which is spoken as well in Rohilkund, and all the Affghan districts in our possession, as in Affghanistan proper.

The first steps, in facilitating an access to that language, were made, I understand, by Emir Mahummed, a native of Peshawer in Affghanistan, who, at the instance of Dr. Hunter, formed a vocabulary of this language, accompanied by translations into Pooshtu of a few short tales in prose.

The field, however, did not long remain in his single occupation. He was joined by a zealous orientalist of our own country, who, invited by these first specimens of Affghan produce, was

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tempted into this new province of philology. The fruits of this association were, the extension of Emir Mahummed's vocabulary into a considerable dictionary; an essay on Affghan grammar; and a more finished version of the prose compositions.

The progress did not stop here. The interest of the Affghans awakened to the honour of their language by the curiosity and exertion of strangers; and Mohuchan Khan, a chieftain of Rohilkund, a learned man, and son of the celebrated Hafiz Ramut, roused by the researches of col. Collins concerning the Affghan composition, set about compiling a dictionary of the Pooshta language, which with the assistance of his own learned Affghans, he accomplished in the space of one year; a work, which I am able to say, on better authority than my own, does high credit to the spirit and exertion, as well as to the learning and capacity of the Rohilla chief.

The Malay language is that of trade and general intercourse on the shores of the Eastern Isles, as well as on the Malay Peninsula. In our sentiments on the Prince of Wales's Island and on Sumatra, it is of the same importance as the Hindoostanee and Persic taken together, in this part of India; for in addition to its being the language of general intercourse, it is also that of deeds, official papers, and records. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know, that this medium of human communication is not entirely neglected. At Penang, Mr. Shaw has made considerable progress in publishing a grammar of the Malay language. This work, by the accounts of it which have reached me, will be found to contain a considerable mass of very valuable materials. Mr. Shaw has sought for his information at the fountain head; both in the most approved Malay compositions, and at the courts of the Rajahs of that country, where he has the merit of having resided for the laudable purpose of improving his knowledge of the language.

The same language has been successfully cultivated by Mr. Raffles, secretary to the government of Prince of Wales's Island, who, much to his honour, has been long employed in compiling a Code of *Adat Malaya*, or Malay Laws, from the best authorities in the Malay and Bouguese languages.

If I have not passed beyond the legitimate bounds of this discourse, in ranging to the extremity of those countries, and to the furthest island of that vast Archipelago in which the Malay language prevails, I shall scarcely seem to transgress them, by the short and easy transition thence, to the language of China. I am in truth strongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word, to the meritorious, and I hope not unsuccessful effort, making, I may say, at the door of our college, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto impregnable fortress, the Chinese language. The means we all know, that in the present circumstances can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconsiderable. The honour is so much the greater to those, whose enterprize seems already to have opened at least a prospect of success. Three young men, I might, indeed, to say, boys, have not only acquired a ready use of the Chinese language for the purpose of oral communication, which I understand, is neither difficult nor rare, among Europeans connected with China; but they have achieved, in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed scarcely within the reach of European faculties, or industry; I mean, a very extensive and correct acquaintance with the written language of China. I will not detain the particulars of the examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Cambridge, in the Chinese language, the report of which, however, I have read with great interest, and recommend to the liberal notice of those whom I have the honour to address. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that these young pupils read Chinese books and translate them; and they write compositions of their own in the Chinese character. A Chinese press too is established and in actual use. In a word, if the enemies and supporters of this little college have not yet compelled, they have at least rent, and admitted dawn of day through, that thick impenetrable veil, they have passed that *ocean of prejudice*, which for so many ages has insulated that vast empire from the rest of mankind. Let us entertain at least the hope, that a perseverance in this or similar attempts, may let in a flood upon those multitudes, the contraband and long forbidden blessings of human intercourse and social improvement.

I must not omit to commend the zealous and persevering labours of Mr. Lassar and of those learned and pious persons associated with him, who have accomplished, for the future benefit, we may hope, of that immense and populous region, Chinese versions, in the Chinese character, of the Gospels of Mathew, Mark and Luke; throwing open that precious mine, with all its religious and moral treasures, to the largest associated population in the world.

It is impossible to be silent to-day on the change which has removed from your chair the eminent scholar, who, speaking in the scale of human rank, now fills a higher place. I cannot, however, condole with you on that event, because, in reality, while additional honours have fallen on the heads of your two most distinguished members, no substantial alteration is experienced by your learned body. The promotion of Mr. Colebrooke, will not be found to withdraw him from the cultivation, the protection, or the encouragement of learning. To operate such a revolution, it is not enough to pass Mr. Colebrooke from one honourable station to another; he must be made a new man, and divested of himself. He who, in Asiatic letters, *facile princeps*, surrounded by illustrious scholars, has held by acclamation and general consent the highest place, can neither abdicate that precedence, nor lay down either the practice of study or the literary affections and solicitudes which are its attendants. The benefit which the state is to receive from the seat he now occupies is not detracted from you. His new honours are new ornaments to your society, and his additional rank and authority increment his power, without diminishing his zeal to serve your cause. But if, in literal truth, it may be said, that one golden branch has been broken off from your tree, *non deficit alter*. Your chair is again filled by a distinguished scholar, and an upright and able magistrate. In both these

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ters, I am bound to-day to present to Mr. Harington the acknowledgements of the college and the public, for the Analysis of Mahomedan Law, with which he has enriched them both; a work, to which the scholar and the judge seem, as if in emulation, to have brought their choicest contributions. It is indeed, fitting in all countries, but indispensable in this, that those two characters should meet on the benches of our highest tribunals. Nothing can better illustrate the gains that accrue to all, by the kindly traffic amongst men of reciprocal benefits than this work. While Mr. Harington, as a man of letters, has gathered the flowers of literature from the native volumes of Mahomedan jurisprudence, he makes a rich return to our native subjects, in the pure dispensation of a law which they love and are accustomed to revere. That the learned forms of our college may long supply such magistrates, and that the venerable benches of our tribunals may long return such scholars to preside in your council, is the wish of one, who, unlearned himself, is an ardent lover, both of learning and justice.

I am desirous, before I conclude, to address a few words to the younger part of my audience. In doing so, I should wish to lay down my authority, or if it must be maintained, let it be that of a parent, tempered with indulgence and affection.

Two objects are proposed by these solemnities:

First. The mere and pure satisfaction of justice; that merit may not be defrauded of its due reward, but may receive the best and highest external recompence with which it can be requited. I mean its manifestation to the world, and the homage of public acknowledgement and applause.

The second object is combined of justice and public policy. It is undoubtedly proposed, by these ceremonials, to promote exertion by exciting a liberal and ingenuous emulation, and by kindling the most generous, and, at the same time, the most manly ardour that can inflame young bosoms, the love of generous and honourable fame.

It is here, too, that the only path which leads to that bright temple is discovered. The love of fame is not evinced, or at least will never be gratified, by a mere careless and inert desire to wear its feathers. That mistress must be won by constant and assiduous service; not by starts of energy which the very caprice of idleness can furnish, but by patient and stedfast exertion, by opposing repeated effort to repeated difficulty; awakening indolence by zeal; subduing fatigue and disgust by courageous and resolute perseverance; defeating seduction by principle, and finally terminating all contest, and triumphing over all obstacles, by the establishment of virtuous habits.

Since our object, then, is to excite diligence and promote study, it falls naturally within the scope of my discourse to exhort you on that head. You are young, but not boys; your occupations, too, are of a manly cast, and must have tended to mature, although they could not add to, your years. As men, therefore, I propose to address you, and instead of cajoling you with trivial and ineffectual declamation, or assailing you with dry and harsh admonition, I wish to satisfy your judgments, to speak to your understandings, and to persuade, by convincing you.

For this purpose I have only to remind you that application and diligence in your present studies, during the short period of your collegiate life; application and diligence I say, not extreme but moderate, are conducive to the public good, and to your own individual benefits.

You are about to be employed in the administration of a great and extensive country, in which, it would not be much beyond the truth to say, that the English language is not known. You will have to deal with multitudes, who can communicate with you, can receive your commands, or render an account of their performance of them, whose testimonies can be delivered, whose engagements can be contracted, whose affairs, in a word, can be transacted, discussed, and recorded only in some one or other of the languages which are taught at the College of Fort William.

Were it only for your personal ease, security, and comfort, the vernacular and colloquial language of Bengal would be infinitely valuable. But whoever considers the tediousness and delay, and, what is yet more material, the imperfection and error, which must attend the conduct, frequently, of trivial and ordinary, but often also of complicated and important affairs, by the clumsy and unsatisfactory transposition of loose discourse, or intricate discussion, *ore tenus*, from one language to another, must acknowledge the important advantage derived from the ready use of the native languages.

Tediousness and error are not the only nor the worst evils resulting from ignorance of the languages of India. It creates almost unavoidable, and almost unlimited dependence on native and subordinate officers. How much prejudice to the interests of the company; how much oppressive vexation, extortion and cruelty, towards our native subjects; and how much loss of character; how much disgrace and ruin to the unfortunate European, whose ignorance has delivered him over to that helpless and dependant thraldom, and wedded his fair fame and his best hopes to the chances of so foul a connection, making him responsible in his reputation and fortune for the corruption of a servant, whom this one defect has erected into his master, and into the arbiter of his fate; how much public loss and calamity; how much individual shame and ruin, have resulted and are daily resulting from this cause, a very short acquaintance with the affairs of India will too clearly shew.

To these serious evils, the government of this country has determined to oppose the best remedies it can devise.

Instruction in these languages has been provided, both in England and in Bengal, for the junior members of the service: every imaginable facility is furnished, as you are now experiencing, to the diligent student; and, amongst other incentives, we are this day employed in one and not the least efficacious means to stimulate and quicken study.

It remains for me to announce the last branch of that important system, the object of which is to diffuse a correct and intimate knowledge of the principal languages used in these provinces, throughout the civil establishment of this presidency.

I have reserved, I confess, this point to the conclusion of my discourse, because, it presents to you motives somewhat less enlarged than I have hitherto set before you, as more worthy of your

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generous time of life, and more congenial, I am persuaded, with your ingenuous minds and dispositions. Yet it is no reproach, amongst higher considerations, and in aid of a virtuous love of duty, regard for the public good, and relish for fame and public esteem; it is no reproach, I say, to feel also those inducements of fortune and advantage which in the world, are amongst the mature and legitimate rewards of merit.

It is at the same time a point of justice on my part to promulgate, and give authentic notice of laws, which are to affect eventually the condition and fortunes of those on whom they are to operate. I am desirous therefore, of explaining, thus publicly, the principles by which it is my firm resolution to regulate that important part of my administration, which relates to the selection of gentlemen for public trust and employment. I would speak more particularly at present to this point, as it may affect the junior part of the service; and I cannot declare too explicitly my determination to give the preference, in the first steps of their career, to those who shall have established at the college of Fort William, a reputation for good conduct, diligence, and talents, three qualities, which cannot fail of being evinced, and as it were, measured by their progress in the studies peculiar to this institution, that is to say, by their proficiency in the native languages of India. I shall consider this as a rule for the distribution of favour and promotion, both because the attainment in question is itself, an essential and indispensible qualification for the public business in India, and because that rule of selection may be considered as reposing on the more general principle just estimated, namely; that the progress of a student in the particular study assigned to him may be regarded as a safe general criterion of character, application and abilities.

The senior part of my audience will, I am sure, add the testimony of their observation and experience to mine, in affirming, that with few exceptions, the distinctions obtained at early periods, in the free competition, and impartial judgement of great public seminaries or other large societies of youth, has continued to attend the individual through life. They who have been remarked as good scholars, and as diligent and clever boys, on the forms of our public schools, have been eminent also on the benches of our judges; in the cathedrals of our prelates; on the floors of our houses of parliament; in the cabinets of our sovereigns. Fame, in a word, and distinction have continued to follow and illustrate their footsteps through every walk of life. You, who are fond of honour, therefore, and aspire to future celebrity, remember that the tunick of your youth, discloses already to the discerning eyes before which you stand; the texture of that robe which is to clothe your manhood. If it is now of coarse materials, if it is already soiled and tattered, we can anticipate a poor and sordid garment for your future wear. If we perceive the gloss and lustre of genius and virtue in the young samples now before us, we discern through a short interval of time, the purple which is to adorn your manly years.

On this principle, then, rational in itself and ratified by experience, my choice, and I will venture to assure you, the choice of my successors, will be directed in confiding the great interests of this government to its servants.

Let me now conclude by tendering to you the last, but not the least inviting inducement to exertion, I mean the assurance that your labours will be rewarded with success. You are too little aware of the advantages possessed by that age, out of which you are impatient to emerge, and which might in truth be more justly an object of envy and regret to those who have passed beyond it. You will purchase one day the experience which now tells you through my lips, not only that the enjoyments of your time of life have a livelier relish than those to which your inexperienced fancies aspire, but that your mental powers boast also in many points the same superiority, even in the graver pursuits of your seniors.

Of this encouraging truth, you have on this day more than one convincing proof, in the hardly credible strides of youthful study. It is, indeed, matter of great encouragement to the young, and of wonder to the old; and makes, not boys, but men admire, to see how much can be atchieved by the fresh faculties of youth, its happy facility, its keen edge, not wasted on the *luces et umbræ*, attracting, I allow, at that early period, but applied, in some rare instance, with the ardour of youth and the constancy of age, to the nobler pursuits of men.

On these foundations I rest my hopes of a still advancing progress during the ensuing year, and I leave with great confidence those gratifying expectations to be fulfilled by you.

Distribution of Prizes and Honorary Rewards.

The subjects of disputation were:

"In the acquirement of knowledge, genius can-"not avail without application."—*Hindoostanee.*

"The Persian language merits attention, not "only on account of its utility, but also from the "beauties of the compositions in that language."—*Persian.*

"The natives of Bengal are happier under "the British, than they were under any former "government."—*Bengalee.*

"On the utility of learning, and the advan-"tages resulting from the institution of literary "seminaries."—*Bengalee.*

"On the utility of the study of the Mahratta "language."—*Mahratta.*

HINDOOSTANEE.—*First class.* 1 E. R. Barwell, books value 500 rupees, and medal. 2 Alexander, ditto, 250 rupees and medal. 3 Sisson, medal. 4 McNabb. 5 Colvin. 6 Tytler. 7 Lindsay. 8 Sotheby.—*Second class.* 9 Braddon. 10 Chalmer. 11 Brown. 12 Bagge. 13 Ellice. 14 Warde.—*Third class.* 15 Thomas. 16 Furneaux. 17 Sargent. 18 Cuthbert. 19 Tod. 20 Inglis. 21 Lambert.—*Fourth class.* 22 Morrieson. 23 Robertson. 24 Pond. 25 Jennings. 26 Forrester. 27 Lyon. 28 Chamberlain. 29 Tulloh. 30 Davidson. 31 Moncton.—*Fifth class.* 32 C. Smith. 33 Blagrave. 34 Wilder. 35 Trotter. 36 Harrington. 37 Smelt. 38 McKenzie. 39 Calvert. 40 Fraser. 41 F. C. Smith. 42 A. C. Barwell. 43. Sparks.

BENGALEE.—*First class.* 1 Tytler, books value 500 rupees, and medal.—*Second class.* 2 Dick. 3 Barwell, sen. 4 Ellice. 5 Monckton. 6 Bagge. 7 Mason.—*Third class.* 8 Tucker. 9 Pond.—*Fourth class.* 10 C. Smith.

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PERSIAN.—*First class.* 1 Lindsay, books value 500 rupees, and medal. 2 Alexander, ditto 250 rupees, and medal. 3 Colvin, medal. 4 McNabb. 5 Sisson. 6 Tytler.—*Second class.* 7 Sotheby. 8 Mason. 9 Braddon. 10 Chalmer. 11 Moore. 12 Barlow. 13 Bagge. 14 Tod. 15 Warde.—*Third class.* 16 Cuthbert. 17 Dick. 18 Furneaux. 19 Lambert. 20 Inglis. 21 Thomas. 22 Robertson. 23 Morrieson.—*Fourth class.* 24 Brown. 25 Forrester. 26 Jennings. 27 McLeod.

ARABIC.—1 Colvin, medal. 2 Lindsay. 3 Chalmer.

MAHRATTA.—1 Sotheby, medal. 2 Tytler.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—*Essay of third term of* 1807. *Subject,* "On the advantages to be derived from a systematic knowledge of the laws and regulations, enacted for the civil government of the British possessions in India." Cuthbert, medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.—1 Blagrave, books value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Chamberlain, medal. 3 Barlow. 4 Lindsay. 5 Morrieson. 6 Inglis. 7 Forrester. 8 Sotheby. 9 Colvin. 10 Warde. 11 Cuthbert. 12 Tulloh. 13 F. C. Smith.

NAGREE WRITING.—1 E. R. Barwell, books value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Forrester, medal. 3 Pond. 4 Warde. 5 Lindsay. 6 Ellice. 7 Inglis. 8 Wilner. 9 McKenzie.

BENGALEE WRITING.—1 Ellice, books, value 200 rupees, and medal. 2 Dick, medal. 3 Monckton. 4 Pond.

STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.—*Classed in the order of relative general proficiency.* 1 A. F. Tytler, 1st in Bengalee, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 2d in Mahratta. 2 A. J. Colvin, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 1st in Arabic. 3 W. Lindsay, 1st in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee, 2d in Arabic. 4 R. Alexander, 2d in Persian, 2d in Hindoostanee. 5 T. Sisson, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee. 6 J. M. McNabb, 1st class in Persian, 1st class in Hindoostanee. 7 E. R. Barwell, 1st in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 8 E. Bagge, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 9 W. A. Chalmer, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 3d in Arabic. 10 F. Mason, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Bengalee. 11 W. Braddon, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee. 12 G. Ellis, 2d class in Hindoostanee, 2d class in Bengalee. 13 G. Warde, 2d class in Persian, 2d class in Hindoostanee. 14 W. F. Dick, 2d in Bengalee, 3d class in Persian. 15 S. T. Cuthbert, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 16 W. Lambert, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 17 T. Inglis, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee. 18 W. Thomas, 3d class in Persian, 3d class in Hindoostanee.

N. B. Mr. Tod was also reported, as qualified, by his knowledge of two languages, to enter upon the public service; but has been permitted, at his own request, to continue another year in the College.

By order of the Council of the College,

W. HUNTER, *Sec. C. C.*

See Panorama, Vol. I. p. 157, for a Sketch of the History of the College of Fort William.

OF CURACAO AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

[From Official Authority.]

The Spanish colonies appear generally to follow the impulse of patriotism, which has been given them from their European connections; and, espousing the cause of Ferdinand VII, they have not only welcomed an intercourse of political co-operation with the British, but seem inclined to afford greater facilities for the trading enterprises of our merchant adventurers than have been before enjoyed, even during the time of peace, under the watchful and monopolising policy of the Council of the Indies. Whether such commercial relations be avowed, or connived at, open or contraband, various stations in the West Indies will be resorted to, for the carrying them on; and among them, none is locally or adventitiously more adapted for that purpose than the settlement of Curaçao. The conquest of that island from the Dutch, is one of the most brilliant exploits in the naval history of the present war. Authentic particulars respecting the late acquisition seem to be among our desiderata. The following communications, are most of them drawn from a very authentic source, viz. the Official Report made some years ago by the commissioners of the Prince of Orange, sent out by his highness, as stadholder of Holland, to examine into the state of the Dutch colonies in the West Indies.

This Report describes CURAÇAO and its dependencies, the islands of BONAIRE and ARUBA, as experiencing the evils of disorders in its municipal government, and of popular commotions, in consequence of the distracted state of parties in the parent country. Much discontent appears to have arisen from the introduction into the island, of a new code for the regulation of judicial proceedings; which, though founded upon the fundamental statute of Holland of 1580, was not supposed to be calculated for the meridian of the colony; and various claims of special immunities or privileges were made on the part of the colonists. Jews, who are very numerous in Curaçao, were among the most forward in promoting disturbances. In conformity therefore, with the tenth article of their *Escamot*, which prohibits them from intermeddling in any opposition to the government under which they live, and particularly from signing any paper having such a tendency, some of them were excommunicated by their rabbies, but on their contrition the ban was taken off.

The government of Curaçao, was vested in a governor and nine gentlemen of the council, six of whom held other military or civil offices; with a *fiscal*, or treasurer, and se-

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country, and an inferior council for the determination of less important matters.

The commissioners state that the revenues had lately much fallen off. In the five years preceding their visit, the receipts amounted only to 381,860 florins 14 st. (£34,714 12s. 2d.) including all taxes and duties, excepting the *lionfdgeld*, or capitation tax on slaves, which had not been collected during that period. The expenditure in those five years had amounted to 744,206 florins 2 st. (£67,655, 2s.) leaving a balance against the colony of 362,345 f. 8 st. (£32,940 9s. 10d.) Previous to the war with England in 1780, the Dutch West India Company drew large remittances from Curaçoa; but during the war great expenses have been incurred, and a free regiment which had been raised, had alone cost the company 600,000 f. (about £54,550) though it was composed of Mulattoes, Mosquito Indians, Free Negroes, and other people of colour.

The company holds some lands denominated plantations, which, with the exception of such as are occupied by their servants, are leased out for about 7,000 f. (£635) per ann.

In Bonaire, the company had 323 slaves. A vessel is employed in conveying from that island, and from Aruba, to Curaçoa, wood, lime, cattle, vegetables, &c. but the expenses of the company's establishments in those dependencies are about 9,000 f. (£820) per annum; which is supposed to be very near the profit they yield.

There were ninety-nine buildings at Curaçoa belonging to the company; their repairs had cost, during the preceding five years, 210,000 f. (about £19,100.)

The capitation-tax on the slaves, was one guilder (1s. 9d.) per head; but all who were either too old or too young to work were exempted. In consequence of this regulation much evasion took place during the time it was collected, insomuch that, although the number of slaves in Curaçoa was estimated at 13,000, yet the tax produced during twelve years, no more than 51,930 f. (£4,718.) The slaves kept here are more for domestic and ostentatious purposes than for husbandry or toil.

The revenues derived from the duties on merchandise appeared to have been considerably defrauded; and in one year, to no less an amount than 91,000 f. (about £8,545). For a long time the trade of Curaçoa had been in a declining state; owing to two causes. In the first place, the difficulty of carrying on trade with the Spaniards, which must, on account of its situation, always be the principal traffic of this island; and secondly, because the vessels engaged in it are subjected to heavy port charges and duties.

This trade used to be chiefly carried on by vessels fitted out and laden in this island; these conveyed the goods to the Spaniards, and received produce and specie in return; these vessels were either armed themselves, or were accompanied by other armed vessels to protect them in this contraband trade; but since the abolition of the company of Caracas, the Spanish government has stationed so many *guarda-costas*, and placed so many *vigies* (watch towers) along the coast, that these barks must not now venture to run over. Hence all the produce brought from the main, is now conveyed to Curaçoa by the Spaniards themselves; by license from the governor of the place whence the expedition is fitted out, and the perquisites arising from these licenses become no inconsiderable revenue to those governors. These licenses, are always very limited and conditional, and specify both the quantity and the quality of the goods allowed to be exported, and the place whither they are to be carried; the exporters are moreover bound to bring specie in return, and no merchandise; the contravention of these regulations, if proved, is punished by imprisonment for life; and such information is not unfrequently given by some of the many Spaniards and Jews who reside at Curaçoa, and who are in reality spies in the pay of the Spanish colonial governments.

It would greatly diminish the dangers and difficulty of this intercourse, if the quantity and quality of the articles thus brought over by the Spanish vessels could be kept secret; in which case the produce they would bring, would always be sure greatly to exceed their license. With regard to the return being in specie, recourse is had, to the stratagem of making up the deficiency by a fictitious heavy account of charges of repairs to the vessel, or similar disbursements.

According to the established regulations, the master of a Spanish vessel is reduced to the alternative of defrauding the company's duty, by entering no more than his license allows, or of exposing himself to the danger of severe punishment on his return home. To meet this dilemma, the commissioners recommended a private custom-house, established on such a plan that none but those officers who were appointed to receive the duties could know the particulars of the cargo, the name of the vessel and the commander, the place whence, the goods shipped in return, and whatever else might be properly kept secret. It was further suggested that these contraband traders might be permitted to land their goods in such other parts of the island as might be most convenient to them, without obeing always obliged to come into the harbour; in which case, these goods might afterwards be brought round by the respective consignees, and the duties then paid.

In the second place, the commissioners adopted the idea of some of the principal

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Company inhabitants, namely to reduce the duties on the imported articles, which are levied on the value, to one percent; that amount to be fixed by the valuation of merchants appointed by government, instead of by an ancient tariff or custom was practised. By this means foreigners would be more tempted to enter Curaçao, as the duty would then no-minally appear to them to be very moderate; while the sum actually received, would, in consequence of the different basis upon which it is calculated, amount to at least as much, if not to more, than before.

The articles of importation from the Spanish coast, are, hides, Caracas cocoa, indigo, Bois de la Hache wood (logwood, not at Bois de la Hache), cotton, mostly in an uncleaned state or with the seed in, Varinas tobacco in manatees, and coffee in its shell; from the French port of St. Domingo they get coffee, indigo, muscovado and clayed sugars, also cotton; and from Porto Rico, its excellent tobacco, sugar, and a little indigo.

A bark, schooner, launch, or canoe, of whatever size, paid for clearing in and out, at Curaçao, thirteen dollars and eight reals, and every square rigged vessel thirty dollars. The latter, however, being generally large ships with valuable cargoes, can much better afford to pay 30 dollars, than the others can to pay 13; for the latter, generally open boats, running over from the Spanish main with a little cocoa, or a few hides, have often hardly fifty dollars' worth of goods on board. Though this trade would from that circumstance appear trifling, yet, being constantly carried on by night and by day, it becomes very considerable and is well worth encouragement. It would seem to be advisable to revert to the custom that prevailed in former years, and to permit the entry of all undecked boats free of all charges; except one dollar for a passport.

The North Americans supply Curaçao with provisions, and in return take hides, the only article they were legally allowed to export; and sometimes sugar, indigo, and other articles underhand: and this intercourse cannot be avoided, on account of the indispensable nature of the supplies they bring.

The vent of dry goods at Curaçao cannot well be again so large as it has been, because there were formerly no more than two or three ships sent from Spain to supply all the Spanish settlements from the mouth of the Orenoque to the bay of Maracaibo; but, since the abolition of the company of Caracas, there are at least twenty-five ships dispatched annually from Spain with supplies from that quarter. The trade between Curaçao and St. Domingo has already greatly fallen off; first, by means of supplies from other parts, especially from Dunkirk; but principally from the commotions in that devoted island.

Very little cultivation is carried on in Curaçao. The plantations are principally maize, and other articles of provision. Some small lots of land in the lower district of the island are laid out in sugar and cotton fields, but the quantity planted is inconsiderable; the quality, however, is excellent, particularly that of the cotton, which bears a much higher price than the best sorts of cotton from the other West India colonies. Some cattle are reared, but the island consisting of an entire rock, with only some few spots on which there is a sufficient layer of vegetable mould fit for cultivation, and the little soil therein being stony, together with the constant annual recurrence of droughts, renders this colony very insignificant in an agricultural point of view.

Its commercial consequence also, notwithstanding its great local advantages, is precarious and temporary; but, as a naval station, it is pre-eminently important. Its secure and excellent harbour is capable of containing and protecting against all winds, as well as against any hostile force, upwards of 300 ships of the largest size. All repairs can be conveniently made. In the time of war it may serve as a rendezvous for merchant vessels bound to Europe, who can always take refuge here, on account of its situation to windward. A fleet defeated at sea, may find a safe asylum, and conveniences for refitting. It is an excellent station for privateers, and in the war of 1780 the cruisers from Curaçao greatly annoyed the English West India trade; so that there was a balance accounted for by the treasury of 190,000 f. (about £17,275) arising from the duties on the prize-cargoes. This had been invested on mortgage for the benefit of the company.

The governor should be a military man. The mixed nature of the inhabitants renders a strict and more arbitrary form of government necessary here than in the other colonies. Excepting a few merchants, there are scarcely any white inhabitants at the chief town, Willamstad, or on the opposite side of the harbour. Such as have any lands live upon them, and the public officers and servants of the company reside in or near the fort. The townspeople are a mixture of Jews, Spaniards, sailors, free mulattos, free negroes, Musquito and other Indians. The licentiousness of the negro slaves is very great here, and attributable to various causes; they are nevertheless worse off than in other colonies, as in case of a scarcity of provisions the distress falls chiefly on them. The manumission of slaves, as practised here, is very preposterous; for it is generally when they are too old to work, that their proprietors pay a small fine to government to emancipate them, and then they must either acquire a precarious subsistence by begging, or are exposed to perish by want, as there is no provision for such objects. The treatment

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of the slaves, as to their tasks and punishments, does not call for particular animadversion; but a custom was general among the Roman Catholic proprietors of slaves, that of making converts of, and baptising, their negroes; which is considered as dangerous in the event of a war with Spain.

There were still at Bonaire a few remaining of the original inhabitants; and three or four aged people at Curaçao; with those exceptions the natives had become extinct. There are hardly half a dozen families of whites, who have not intermarried with Indians or negroes, or the intermediate castes.

At Williamstad there is a Dutch reformed church, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Houses are built so near the walls of the fort, that a ladder from the upper stories would be sufficient to get within the walls. A remarkable blunder of the engineer is noticed, who, in building a stone battery, turned the embrasures inwards instead of outwards. In the front of that battery of the fort which is intended to command the entrance of the harbour, a range of warehouses has been built, which are not only themselves exposed to the fire of an enemy, but impede the use of the guns of the fort, which would first have to level those warehouses to a certain height, before their shot could reach a hostile force. The powder magazine was placed at a distance from the fort, and in such a situation as to expose the road or access to it, to the fire of any ship coming round on that side.

The town, harbour, and fort, are, however capable of being made impregnable by any force attacking them from the sea side; yet they would still be greatly exposed on the land side, and there are several places on the shores of the island where an enterprising enemy might find means to effect a landing with small craft. These spots ought, therefore, likewise to be fortified, and a garrison ought to be maintained, numerous enough to dispute the ground foot by foot; which, in such a rocky island, abounding with difficult passages, and defiles through the broken rocks, could easily be done; and an enemy, however strong at their landing if they should effect it, would be exhausted by a well contested retreat, before they could reach the chief settlement.

A body called a corps of cavalry, was principally used to convey messages, which, it is stated, was generally done so tardily as to be useless; because these *soi-disant* troopers were mostly old men, were destitute of horses, and when one of them is dispatched from an outpost, to give notice at the fort that a large ship is in sight, the ship has generally anchored in the harbour long before the arrival of the courier, who, at most, gets on his way upon a jackass. The free regiment, mentioned before, and amounting in number to 250, is the only body of militia, and is under no proper discipline; they are too few for effectual service, were they disciplined; but being undisciplined, they are too many.

It is most probable that our countrymen entrusted with the care of this port and island, will avail themselves of their good sense and resolution, to reform these and other evils, which tended to the injury of Curaçao under its late masters. The circumstance of its easy communication with the Spanish main, has greatly increased the importance belonging to it, since the late revolution in Spanish politics, and the free intercourse between the Spanish colonies and the British islands in the West Indies.

CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

Letter from John Fordyce, Esq. to Lord Binning, Chairman of the Committee of Distillery; containing Remarks on the Cultivation of Hemp, &c. and the General Improvement of the Waste Lands in Britain.

My Lord, I recollect that in the description which I gave of our county of Berwick, in answer to the questions put to me by your lordship, I thought only of the cultivated part of the county, omitting altogether the waste of Lammer Moor and Coldingham Moor, which you know are pretty extensive. Although in the county of Berwick there prevails generally among the gentlemen and farmers as much of an enterprising spirit of improvement, joined with skill in agriculture, as I believe in any part of the Island; and though all the waste land in it has been divided and freed from rights of common, yet very little progress has been made in the cultivation of the wastes.

It remains the general opinion that the attempts made have not been so profitable as to induce them to employ much of their capital and industry in that manner.

Much has, however, I know been said and published on the cultivation of the wastes, as being the means of removing the necessity of importation of corn from other countries; but judging from my own experience and observation, though on other accounts a most desirable object, and well deserving the attention of government, I am not of opinion that, in this way, it would have much effect.

The cultivation of waste land is, I apprehend, justly to be considered as an enlargement of territory, and certainly any addition to the produce and population of the country must be of importance; but it is so on that general ground only, and not as being likely to prevent the necessity of importing corn from abroad.

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For it is to be considered that more labour must be required for the first cultivation of waste land, than for carrying on the usual cropping of land of equal extent in the rest of the country that was before in culture, and that the produce will be less. In other words, besides the expence and labour of inclosing and draining, more men, more horses, more manure, and consequently more carriage will be required for the first bringing the wastes into culture than can be necessary in the management of the old lands, and yet the crops will not be so abundant.

During the first cultivation, therefore of waste lands, little spare produce is to be expected from them so as to lessen the importation before found to be necessary; and when afterwards those first expences cease, they will gradually get into the state of the rest of the country; the same arts, manufactures, and commerce, will be carried on there, and the same manners will prevail; the population will in the same way advance; the produce, owing to the same causes, will become insufficient for the sustenance of the inhabitants; and those who expected to obtain, by those means, such a supply as to make the importation of corn unnecessary, will be disappointed.

I have understood that the quantity of barley used in the distilleries in Great Britain and Ireland is about 700,000 quarters; and four quarters being reckoned about the average produce of an acre, it follows, that about or rather more than 170,000 acres of ground must be employed in the produce of barley for the distillery.

I have also understood that, from the accounts of the excise, it will appear that the barley and malt used in the distillery does not exceed 1-7th, some say it is not more than 1-5th part of the whole of the barley and malt used in the country, in the brewery or otherwise; and consequently that only 1-7th part, or less, of the land now producing barley will be necessarily turned to some other purpose, and must, during the proposed prohibition of distillery from barley, be cultivated for wheat, oats, or some other crop.

I am sensible that a considerable part of the land usually sown with barley, particularly in the county of Norfolk, is not of a kind fit for other crops; but I am persuaded that this description does not, in the kingdom at large, extend to so much as 6-7th parts of the barley land; and that the sowing of other crops on the remaining 7th part, which proportion will, I have no doubt, be found adapted to wheat, oats, or other grain, would not therefore prove a violent injury to the land-owners. I was confirmed in that opinion by what had happened in Berwickshire; where, in consequence of the last addition to the duty on malt, a much greater share than 1-7th, I really believe more than half of the land formerly sown with barley, was rapidly turned to the produce of wheat sown in Spring, and to oats; and that the farmers, instead of being injured, were supposed to have profited by the change; and the rent of land in that country actually rose in consequence of it.

It has, indeed, been thought by some, that on account of the superior profit they had carried the change too far; but I have never met with any body of opinion that a change to the extent of even much more than 1-7th part could have been objectionable.

As it is known that there is a great annual importation of wheat and oats, there will be a ready market found for all the additional quantity; it is, indeed, a national object, that a greater supply of those kinds of grain should be provided in this country.

But the supply of Hemp is another great national object which calls for as much attention.—The circumstances which it is necessary to state, to make the urgency apparent, are nearly as follows:

It was found by the enquiries made by the Commissioners of Naval Revision, and is stated in their Reports, that the quantity of hemp annually imported almost entirely from Russia to England and Scotland is about 33,000 tons, besides what is imported into Ireland.

Those commissioners have, indeed, also reported to his majesty, that by means which may be taken in our American colonies, in the East Indies, and in other countries, and by the improvement of peat bogs and other waste land in this island, in Ireland, and in the Hebrides, a sufficient quantity will probably in time be obtained for all our purposes, without encroaching on the land employed in the produce of food for the inhabitants; but those improvements will require some years to accomplish; and there can be no doubt of the necessity which must exist, for at least four or five years, to have a great part of the Hemp necessary for our navy and for the other purposes of the country from our cultivated lands.

The usual computation is, that a ton of Hemp is got from four acres: on land of superior quality I understand that one and a half ton has grown. Supposing the quantity imported into Great Britain and Ireland to be 40,000 tons, of which about 16,000 tons are required for the royal navy; the extent of ground required, according to the ordinary mode of reckoning, would consequently be about 160,000 acres for supplying all the demands of the united kingdom.

The price of hemp is now said to be £81 or £82 per ton. The value of the crop, therefore, on land of middling quality must be, at the present prices, more than £20 an acre; the value of the crop on fine land more than £30.

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Four quarters per acre may, as has been stated, be reckoned about the average crop of barley, and the price cannot be reckoned at more than 40s. per quarter; a middling crop of barley may accordingly be computed at £8 per acre, or on fine land £12.

It is true that hemp is understood to require more manure than barley; but the difference can hardly be supposed to cost more than £4 or £5 an acre.

The crop of hemp would, therefore, do much more than compensate to the landed interest generally for the crop of barley lost by the prohibition of its distillation, independent of its being essential to the safety of the country to have hemp for four or five years from our cultivated lands at home; and I think it will hardly be said by any well informed man, that it would be wise, in the present state of Europe, to apply 160,000 acres of our cultivated lands to the growth of any thing but grain, without making room for it by the saving of the crop of an equal quantity of land; and I know no way by which that saving can be made, except by stopping the distillery from barley.

I have not, in any thing I have stated, taken notice of the attention due to the claims of that part of our fellow subjects, who have their property in the West Indies; because, it cannot, I know, be doubted, that the landed proprietors of this country would most gladly relieve them, if that relief could, in their opinion, be granted without very material injury to their own interests. I have very briefly given my reasons for thinking that stopping the distillery of grain would not have that effect. I shall only add my perfect conviction, that our estates at home would suffer much more considerably by the ruin of the planters, if that should unfortunately be the consequence of a refusal to afford them some effectual relief, than by the temporary prohibition of the distillery from barley.

I beg your excuse for consuming so much of your own time, or of the time of the committee, if you shall judge it proper so submit this letter to its perusal.

I thought myself in some degree called upon to state what I have said, in consequence of having been a member of the Board of Naval Revision, in whose reports, lately presented to his Majesty, the opinions here given, both respecting the effect to be looked for from the cultivation of waste land, and respecting the necessity of raising hemp at home, are contained.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN FORBES.

Whitehall, 7th April, 1808.

For the various Reports which issued from the unremitting labours of the Committee of Distillery, see Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 374, 388, 417, 443, 637; and Vol. V. p. 209.

FIR-BUILT SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Every thing relating to the public good claims the particular attention of a work so truly devoted to the common weal as yours is. If the following observations on Fir-Built Ships should suggest any new idea to your nautical readers, relative to the "Wooden Walls of Old England," I shall be happy in having put them into English.

Yours, SERVATOR.

"I built," says M. Duhamel, "at Copenhagen, in 1799, a vessel of 500 tons entirely of fir-planks an inch and a half think. For three years successively it has navigated the North Seas, which are reckoned the most boisterous in Europe; and it weathered a tremendous gale in the Baltic in Nov. 1801, when a great number of merchant-ships perished. On entering the port of Havre, the following year, it struck on the pier and no one on board expected to be saved. However the ship righted, and entered the harbour without having staved a single plank, or sprung a nail.

"The expence of building this vessel was just half what it would have cost, had it been built of oak. The hull does not weigh above half of that of a common merchantman, which, when of 400 tons burthen, is said to weigh 200 tons. Thus by diminishing the weight we should have, with the same cargo, vessels which, when well constructed, ought to sail as fast as the best frigates. An objection having been made that vessels thus built could not last long, as the intermediate planks, by wanting air would heat and soon rot, I had one of the ports opened and found that the inside planks were much sounder than the others.

"Building with fir-planks is incomparably more solid than building with squared timber: and by being as cheap again, we might employ our immense forests in the Pyrenees and the Vosges to great advantage. The danger arising from springing leaks is entirely avoided: and by the lightness of the timber, our armed vessels might be made to sail as fast as our present frigates. In short, the use of oak timber might be entirely confined to the navy, consequently we should have it much cheaper, and the economy in the construction of merchant-men is a very material object, as they might not require any repairs for twelve or fifteen years. Though line of battle ships could not be built of fir, yet the navy might use it for vessels armed en flûte, and for hospital ships attached to a squadron."

M. D. does not state whether the Red or White Fir is preferable.

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ON POPULATION.

[From the German.]

The means, generally employed in different countries, to ascertain the real state of population are, *the number of hearths, the number of communicants, births and deaths, and consumption of provisions.* The last is preferred to ascertain the population of large cities. Mr. Eton has adopted this method to determine the number of souls in Constantinople; which, contrary to all expectation and much below all former accounts, he fixes at 300,000. The uncertainty of this enumeration is very evident. For if a given number of bushels is reckoned per head, and from the total of corn or meat consumed a fixed number of souls is deduced, yet the inference can only be an arbitrary pre-supposition; for the consumption is very much regulated by circumstances, by years, prosperity, religion, by more hardy or effeminate customs of the consumers, and even fashion, or otherwise by scarcity or superabundance of certain provisions; for example, the culture of potatoes has, no doubt, lessened the consumption of corn. We remark also, that accounts, never differ more from each other than when the subject of the population of our great capitals is discussed. This method would still be more erroneous, if by means of it the population of a whole state were to be taken, because the principles, which support the whole reckoning, would be still more dissimilar.

But the *hearths* afford no sure result. For they are capable of an annual increase or decrease, and therefore should be carefully counted every year, which would seldom be the case. More important difficulties arise from the preceding question and investigation, as, "how many men should be reckoned to one hearth?" Our political calculators are not at issue on this question. We may take what we please, yet it always reverts to an estimate which never gives the true state of the case. At each enumeration the difference, so worthy of observation, between city and country, between large and small families, will always be lost sight of, and every thing will be reckoned by an arbitrary medium.

Besides, with regard to *communicants*, adults only would be reckoned, and all children of a certain age would be entirely omitted. For adults best answer the views of government, as they generally tend to ascertain the number of men capable of bearing arms, and subject to taxation. Hence neither great perfection, nor too much exactness are required; and this may be the very reason perhaps, as our present accounts of population are so uncertain in every other respect, why we cannot procure any thing satisfactory.

What, in short, regards *births* and *deaths*; they like the rest are of a similar tenor. There is no exactness; every thing is referred to conjecture. This method may be employed, perhaps, with some success to investigate the population of any given city. But ought this conclusion to be extended from one city to another, to the country as well as to cities, and lastly to whole kingdoms where mortality varies so much by the differences of climate? Thus the principles are too much at variance to authorize a general and analagous decision.

Süsmilch, in the well-known work "Godly Ordinance," has established the following proportions with regard to mortality. For villages and the country 1-40, for small cities 1-32, for large ones as Berlin 1-28, for capitals like Rome, London, and Paris 1-24 or 1-25. The mean number in large or small cities he fixes at 1-30, and in large provinces 1-35 or 1-36. However the bills of mortality in different cities and countries may agree with the rules laid down in his work; yet we find in those rules no incontrovertible and decided law of nature. This and every other scale can, at all events, hold good only, until a more accurate one is discovered. However, we must use it with caution if we desire correctness; but this, and the exposition of what is true or false in it, can only be effected by annual enumerations frequently and accurately repeated. These alone can give the true proportion between births and deaths, with the law which nature follows to that end in a given tract of country. In short, to attain to a higher degree of certainty, it only remains to *count* a nation whose numbers are required. But few countries can enjoy that privilege. There are some certainly where the inhabitants are counted, and the result publicly known. But the last numbering always discovers the errors of the preceding one, which therefore gains but little confidence; and naturally gives cause for conjecture, that an object so important has only been superficially handled, and that much has been neglected in the main point, as well as in the method.

In no state is this precipitation more apparent, than in our country (Germany); our geographical and statistical works generally reckon the whole population above thirty millions. But have the authors of these books considered, that the very least German states should be numbered, and that even in Germany, in the strictest sense of the word, there are countries still unknown? How then can they prepare and prove their lists? And this is rendered more difficult by not knowing, and not being agreed what is properly *Germany*, and what countries ought therefore to be reckoned. Certainly, if Bo-

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kenia, Moravia, Silesia, and the *Low Countries* are to be included in *Germany*; then it increases in the mass of population, as its superficies is extended; and whoever is so inclined, cannot want either materials or opportunity. Besides, by a prior right, Germany should include *Alsace, Lorraine,* the county of *Burgundy,* with part of *Switzerland, Savoy,* with the imperial *Italian Fiefs* and many other countries. According to this it must appear very precipitate, to determine the population of a state, whose extent and circumference are so indefinite, by the above-mentioned positive method; and to speak of the population of *Germany,* before one knows what ought to be reckoned with *Germany.*

To obtain the end of a more accurate enumeration than hitherto, as the subject appears to me (says the author), all former impediments should be removed, and the following points accurately attended to:

1st. In few countries are the value, the importance, and great consequences of numbering the people clearly understood. Many governments even do not appear to be convinced of it to its fullest extent. A still greater impediment arises from the mistrust of the subjects, who regard such an enumeration much more as an infringement on their rights, than as a real advantage. To this end, sometime before the business is begun, the political writers should be required to illustrate the true advantages of an accurate enumeration, and to awaken the national pride. The clergy and teachers, in their pulpits and schools, should co-operate to combat the prejudices, and bring the necessary ideas under discussion.

2d. The enumeration should take place annually, and

3d. Certainly throughout the country, *at the same time,* on a particular day previously appointed. To this intent,

4th. The houses in the country as well as in the cities should be numbered. The proprietor of every house numbered, is responsible for a most accurate list of each inmate, and for this purpose a printed schedule should be sent to him every year to fill up, and deliver on the appointed day to the clergyman, or to the civil officer.

5th. The ecclesiastical and civil powers must be properly enjoined, under pain of the strictest responsibility, to draw up special lists of their districts, and deliver them at their respective offices, that the result of the total population may be settled and communicated.

6th. This result should then, the following year on the day of enumeration, or at any other convenient time, be communicated to the nation as a very great event. The discovery of an increase of population must be joyfully received by the people, if they are animated with the true spirit of patriotism. To this end,

7th. The day of numbering, as well as that of public notification, should be regarded as a very great fête, and celebrated with dancing and all kinds of rejoicing. And in fact, why should not the day, on which a whole nation appears *en masse,* on which it learns its strength or decrease, be more properly a day of public and general festivity, than so many other unmeaning holidays? An enlightened government might by these means, privately though invitingly, attain still further aims. In a military state, for example, instead of the shocking system of conscription, the young men would be called out and made effective. Were all this observed, and seriousness changed into mirth; then all those, who had hitherto evaded the numbering would flock to it. The numbering annually repeated would serve as a check to the preceding ones, and their errors, with the causes of them, be discovered. This would oblige the subalterns to a greater degree of diligence and attention; and the more so, if every error was seriously investigated and punished. By these means we might ultimately hope to procure such lists, as in future times would lead to important discoveries respecting the whole human race.

FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

An army of custom-house officers is kept on the frontiers to prevent the entry of contraband goods. Custom-houses are built at small distances from one another, several being under the direction of one chief, and their officers are perpetually out on the watch. They are all taken from the interior of France, and are picked men, tall, strong, and alert. Their manner of life is hard: they seldom sleep in a bed; most of them indeed have none. They are out by night as well as by day on the wild heath, or other places where the smugglers are expected to pass, with dogs, which are generally more watchful than themselves. When a poor fellow is taken with his load, he is condemned to three months' imprisonment; the second time to three years at the gallies; and the third to the gallies for life. The half of the seizure becomes the property of the officer, and only one sixth goes into the public purse, the rest being appropriated for the general expences of the customs. It is principally cotton goods, tobacco, and the produce of the West Indies, that are smuggled into France. Sheets of tin are also much in request, and at an enormous price; for there is not on the French territory a single person who can fabricate them.

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VIEWS OF SPAIN.

No. IX.

As theatrical pieces have lately been called to the support of patriotism in Spain, in a manner that appears extraordinary to us, and with appendages that would not be endured by British spectators, * we take the present opportunity of stating the general nature and conduct of the Spanish theatre, and the liberties in which it has been accustomed to indulge. From these it will appear, that the dramatic representations composed on existing circumstances, are not wholly dissimilar from such as were familiar to the audience, and agreeable to the taste of a certain class of the citizens of Madrid, whose opinion in revolutionary times, the politician will not treat with disregard, or contempt.

It would be unjust to judge of the Spanish theatre according to Boileau's severe criticism. It undoubtedly still suffers pieces in which the law of the three unities is flagrantly violated. But, besides that this law may be considered as arbitrary, or at least not absolutely indispensable; there are many Spanish pieces in which it is not transgressed in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the interest. The Spaniards themselves pass condemnation on most of their heroic comedies, in which princes and princesses, from all corners of Europe, assembled without motive, as well as without probability, are by turns either actors or sports of the most incredulous adventures, relate, converse, and joke even in the most critical situations, and conclude by uselessly shedding their blood without having made any spectator shed a tear. Although several of these pieces have original beauties, and will afford proofs of the rare talent of inventing a complicated intrigue, and of finding its *dénouement* in the thread which has served to form it, the Spaniards found not upon this the much contested reputation of their theatre.

But there are some of these productions which they justly consider as intitled to the admiration even of strangers. These are their characteristic pieces, which are generally pleasing in the ground work, faithful in most of the characters, and prove in their authors an uncommon fertility of imagination.

The pieces the Spaniards call *de Capa y Espada*, are those which more particularly present an exact representation of ancient manners, and these comedies are perhaps the real sources to be resorted to in the study of them. It is in these pieces that the generosity by which those manners are still characterised, those flights of patriotism and religious zeal which formerly rendered the Spaniards capable of the greatest efforts; the swellings of national pride, which the pomp of style renders so noble; that irritability with respect to the delicate subjects of love and honour, which made duels so frequent in Spain, before the causes which softened the manners of all Europe had gained sufficient influence over those of the modern Spaniards; the sacrifices and ardour of hopeful love, and the anguishes and arts of a disappointed passion are traced in the most lively colours. All the combats of the passion of love, all its resources, all the disorders it produces, in a word, all the intrigues now in use, were never publicly represented by any nation with greater variety than by the Spaniards at the period when jealousy, the difficulty of approaching women, and a thousand other obstacles arising from the circumstances of the times, rendered lovers more impatient, desires stronger, and temptations more violent. Such is the description given by the comedies of which the Spaniards are as fond as they were at the time they first appeared.

Their authors, of which Lopes de Vega, Roxas, Solis, Moreto, Arellano, and particularly the immortal Calderon de la Barca are the most celebrated, have so established this kind of comedy by their success, that more modern authors, as Zamora and Canizares, who wrote at the beginning of this century, dare not attempt any other.

The Spanish theatre, therefore still continues, excepting with some difference, what it was in the last century; and notwithstanding all I have just said, I cannot but allow that it is full of defects.

An insipid buffoon, under the name of *Gracioso*, incessantly disturbs the attention with his vulgar grimace, and by the bursts of laughter he provokes, arrests the tears which were ready to flow. Lovers are prolix haranguers; an expression of sentiment or delicacy from them, is preceded by a long and cold metaphysical dissertation upon love.

Custom has made it necessary that each comedy should contain several recitals or narratives, in which the author and actor, losing sight of the story and the audience, seem to be wholly employed in making a parade, one of his vain eloquence, the other of his pretended talent of enforcing at the expence of his lungs, and by ridiculous, vulgar, and monotonous gestures, the multiplied descriptions of his long declamation.

This kind of literature has been left to the most ordinary writers, who, without genius, and servilely following their models, imitate their extravagance only, and seem to have nothing in view but to please the populace by

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 511.

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flattering their inclination to the marvellous, lavishing romantic adventures, and gross witticisms, and having recourse to all the contemptible resources which so ill supply the want of real abilities. The men of letters who may have talents proper for the drama, despairing to bring it among their countrymen to the rules of good taste, cultivate other branches of literature.

They have, however, made some attempts, the success of which has proved that what is really excellent pleases in all countries.

There are, notwithstanding, some modern pieces which have at least the merit of faithfully delineating characters. These are what the Spaniards call *Saynetes* or *Entremes*, which are little pieces in one act, as simple in their plots as those of great pieces are complicated. The manners and character of the inferior classes of society, and the petty interests which associate or divide them, are therein represented in the most striking manner. It is not an imitation but the thing itself. The spectator seems to be suddenly transported into a circle of Spaniards, where he is present at their amusements and little quarrelings. The manner of dress is so faithfully copied that he is sometimes disgusted. He sees porters, flower girls, and fish-women, who have all the gestures, manner and language of those he has seen a hundred times in the street. For these kinds of characters the Spanish comedians have an admirable talent.

The *Saynetes* seem to have been invented to give relief to the attention of the audience fatigued by following the intrigue of the great piece through its inextricable labyrinth.

After the second act, there is a new interruption longer than the first; another Sayneté begins, and is succeeded by a species of comic-opera, very short, and called *Tonadilla*. A single actress frequently performs the whole, she relates, in singing, either an uninteresting adventure, or some trivial maxims of gallantry; if she be a favourite with the public, and her manner satisfies the admirers of this insipid and sometimes scandalous representation, she obtains the applause, which she never fails to solicit at the conclusion, and the third act of the great piece is permitted to begin. It is not uncommon to see, after the Tonadilla is finished, the audience diminish and become reduced to the few who are unacquainted with the principal piece, or whose curiosity is strong enough to make them wait to see the unravelling.

. . . . . .

The following account of the celebrated gipsey actress *El Tirana*, is related by Mr. Cumberland in his Memoirs; we insert it as forming a curious instance of Spanish acting in the tragic style.

At Madrid there was but one theatre for plays, and no opera.....I was not often tempted to the theatre, which was small, dark, ill-furnished, and ill-attended, yet when the celebrated tragic actress, known by the title of the Tirana, played, it was a treat, which, I could suppose, no other then in Europe could compare with. That extraordinary woman, whose real name I do not remember, and whose real origin cannot be traced, till it is settled from what particular nation or people we are to derive the outcast race of Gipsies, was not less formed to strike beholders with the beauty and commanding majesty of her person, than to astonish all that heard her, by the powers that nature and art had combined to give her. My friend Count Pietra Santa, who had honorable access to this great stage-heroine, intimated to her the very high expectation I had formed of her performances, and the eager desire I had to see her in one of her capital characters, telling her, at the same time, that I had been a writer for the stage in my own country. In consequence of this intimation, she sent me word that I should have notice from her when she wished me to come to the theatre; till when, she desired I would not present myself in my box upon any night, though her name might be in the bill, for it was only when she liked her part, and was in the humour to play well, that she wished me to be present.

In obedience to her message, I waited several days, and at last received the looked for summons. I had not been many minutes in the theatre before she sent a mandate to me to go home, for that she was in no disposition that evening for playing well, and should neither do justice to her own talents, nor to my expectations. I instantly obeyed this whimsical injunction, knowing it to be so perfectly in character with the capricious humour of her tribe. When something more than a week had passed, I was again invited to the theatre, and permitted to sit out the whole representation. I had not then enough of the language to understand much more than the incidents and action of the play, which was of the deepest cast of tragedy, for in the course of the plot she murdered her infant children, and exhibited them dead on the bare floor, she sitting between them; the attitude, action, features, tones, defying all description, presented such a high-wrought picture of hysteric phrensy, "laughing wild amidst severest woe," as placed her in my judgment at the very summit of her art; in fact I have no conception that the powers of acting can be carried higher; and such was the effect upon the audience, that whilst the spectators in the pit, having caught a kind of sympathetic phrensy from the scene, were rising up in a tumultuous manner, the word was given out by authority for the act-

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ting-fall the curtain, and a catastrophe, probably too strong for exhibition, was not allowed to be completed.

A few minutes had passed, when this wonderful creature, led in by Pietro Santa, entered my box; the artificial paleness of her cheeks, her eyes, which she had died of a bright vermillion round the edges of the lids, her fine arms bare to the shoulders, the wild magnificence of her attire, and the profusion of her dishevelled locks, glossy black as the plumage of the raven, gave her the appearance of something so more than human, such an imaginary being, so awful, so impressive, that my blood chilled as she approached me not to ask but to claim my applause, demanding of me if I had ever seen any actress, that could be compared with her in my own, or any other country. "I was determined," she said, "to exert myself for you this night; "and if the sensibility of the audience would "have suffered me to have concluded the "scene, I should have convinced you that I do "not boast of my own performances without "reason."

BEGGARS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The impudence of the beggars here is much greater than is common in other countries; they not only din the ears of the passengers in the streets with, "charity for the love of God," and promise them a prayer to the virgin for their health at the price of a sous, but they make a common practice of ringing or knocking at the doors as they stand in succession, and repeat their calls till the tenants go out and send them away.

There are not only fewer houses of charity and periodical benefactions since the Revolution, but the entire stagnation of commerce, which every town, even the most interior, feels to a certain degree, renders it difficult for the poor to get work; add to this, that provisions of every kind are risen to a very great price within the last three years; since 1790 they are nearly doubled. The difficulty which the middling and lower classes experience of living is very great, and their complaints are loud and unceasing.

One cannot now pass through this country without feeling a painful impression at the sight of the ruins of ancient monuments, so lately the pride of the people. The convents and churches were a richer prey to the levellers in Flanders than in France. The quantity of iron, lead, timber, and hewn stones which they contained, presented a temptation that could not be resisted in the time of republican anarchy; and, in consequence, a very considerable number even of the parish churches were pulled to pieces, or wholly taken down for the sake of those materials.

RUSSIAN FEMALE FIRMNESS, *versus* RUSSIAN POLITICAL IMBECILITY—OR BONAPARTE APPOINTED, AND DISAPPOINTED.

It is one of the distinguishing and characteristic phænomena of the present time, that even the most sequestered portions of the earth have been visited by the scourge of war. Places and countries where hostility has been unknown for ages, have been made the scenes of carnage, or of desolation. The sands of Egypt, and the deserts of Syria—the plains of Apulia, and the rocks of the Asturias—the mountains of Norway, and the frozen or abandoned wastes of Lapland—all these, in turn, are visited by the rod of Napoleon, either in person, or by his delegation. His immeasurable ambition, inflamed and fanned by success, propels him, like a malignant and powerful daemon, from kingdom to kingdom. The calamity which he cannot inflict with his own hand, he commits to others. At the head of so degraded a band, among the Joachims, and the Jeromes, stands the emperor of Russia, sovereign of the most extensive empire on the globe. What would Catherine the second have said to such degradation?—The river Kiemi, to the left bank of which the Swedes have now been driven, is nearly in the 66th degree of latitude, and only a few miles from Tornea, at the northern termination of the Gulf of Bothnia. Never have any armies hitherto met on this inhospitable shore, a shore which suffers sufficiently from natural penury, without the additional miseries of the sword! Who could have foreseen, only a few years ago, that the son of an obscure citizen of a miserable town in Corsica, become, by a series of crimes and victories, the despot of Europe, should, while he renders Spain a charnel-house, order a Czar of Muscovy to carry slaughter and destruction to the remotest coasts of Lapland, in the vicinity of the Pole?

Such reflections are perfectly natural; but the *depth* of degradation to which the emperor of Russia has suffered himself to be sunk, exceeds whatever we can deem credible. The following statement has appeared in our public prints. It must depend on their authority. That equal compliance with the dictates of Caulincourt, has *undignified* the descendant of Peter the Great, may be seen in our work, Vol. V. p. 390.

"The influence of the French minister at the court of St. Petersburgh was lately very strongly manifested in the case of an English gentleman, of the name of Elphinstone, a captain in the Russian navy. Mr. Elphinstone, who is related to several persons of consideration in this country, commanded the Russian frigate Venus, and on the break-

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ing out of the war with England, returned with admiral Greig, captain Bailey, and others, who relinquished their commands in the Tagus, to St. Petersburgh. It was some time since reported to the French minister, (Caulincourt,) that captain Elphinstone had spoken in terms of reproof of Buonaparte's conduct and politics; some fictitious charges were immediately preferred against him, and he was sentenced, by a court martial composed of Caulincourt's creatures, to be shot. The emperor Alexander, however, alarmed at so gross a violation of justice, yet at the same time dreading to offend the imperial representative, commuted the punishment to banishment into Siberia."

Notwithstanding this imbecility of the emperor, it should appear that the same sentiments do not pervade the whole of his family; of which the following anecdote, the veracity of which is affirmed, may be taken as a proof.

Napoleon is unquestionably sensible of the defect personally attaching to his want of issue; and he has certainly more than once entertained ideas of repudiating Madame Buonaparte, for the purpose of espousing a princess of some royal house. It is a fact, that in one of the interviews on the river Niemen, in July, 1807, with the emperor Alexander, he proposed to that prince his marriage with the grand duchess Catherine, then, in the bloom of youth, being just nineteen years of age. It is equally true, that the Czar, her brother, did not dare to refuse compliance with the proposition of his Corsican conqueror. A letter was written to the princess by him, stating the demand made; his own assent to it, and the necessity of her acquiescence. But the grand duchess instantly replied by the same messenger, and wrote to Alexander in the following terms:—"Your imperial majesty may form or contract whatever engagements you think proper; but I am the granddaughter of Catherine the IId, who gave me her name, and was my godmother. I know what I owe to myself, and rather than submit to such an opprobrium as to become the wife of Napoleon, I will die."—In whatever way this anecdote was communicated to Buonaparte, it terminated any further progress in the proposed marriage.

We have some reason to think that the emperor and king has experienced other mortifying refusals on the same subject. Those princesses who have any regard to their dignity of birth, or those ladies who have heard the particulars of his treatment of his present consort, will do well to consider attentively, before they accept his hand, whether they can live with a man whose angry passions are infinitely violent, and who disregards as well sex as connection during their paroxysms.

IMMENSE EXTENT OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS IN TRADE, IN BRITAIN.

It is very seldom that an accurate notion can be obtained of the extent of the trade and property of a mercantile house among us: because, propriety induces the principals, who alone are competent to speak correctly on the subject, to express themselves in general terms, and to maintain a discreet reserve. While there are persons who, in order to obtain a little external consideration, talk very much at large, and unreasonably overshoot truth in their accounts of their dealings.

We presume that we may safely place a confidence in the facts stated in courts of law; and we therefore record for the information of our readers, the particulars of two investigations, from which the inference of commerce of great magnitude appears to be undeniably justified.

The first is the valuation, &c. of Meux's brewery, soon to be sold by auction under a decree of the court of Chancery.

The first lot in the catalogue comprizes the whole of *the plant, that is the brewhouses, warehouses, mills, coppers, vats, with the dwelling-house, counting-houses, stables, and every other building upon the premises: these cost the proprietors upwards of £200,000.* But the purchasers of this lot, will not purchase the buildings alone; he will also secure to himself an establishment that has brewed 190,000 barrels of porter in the year, the sale of the greatest part of which will, in all probability, remain with the house, while it continues to supply good beer. One third of this quantity is sent into the country, and this part is of high-priced porter, which yields a much better profit to the brewer, than the inferior kinds. The present owners in addition to their own customers, have actually bought and pulled down *three* breweries, the whole trade of which is now accumulated in this, and the goodwill of the concern goes all with this lot. £10. per cent. is required as a deposit at the time of purchase, £40. per cent. additional on Feb. 13, 1809, and two years more are given for completing the payment. The stock in trade, beer, hops, malt, &c. on hand; the horses, drays, butts, casks, &c. being valuable, are to be taken at a valuation; twelve months credit is to be given on the amount of these if required. The present proprietors, possessing a great number of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold public-houses, have had a valuation put upon them; the purchasers of the first lot may either purchase a part, or the whole of them. The amount of the freehold houses is £14,200; that of the leasehold £47,100. The very patronage of this concern is an

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object. The proprietors appoint abroad coopers, appraisers, surveyors, &c. &c. who are paid by the customers, without any charge to the house, and yet nett incomes of £500. or £1000. and one of them, it is said, £2000. per annum. Many of these stations are extremely respectable, and might be filled with advantage to the concern, by some of the partners, or their relations. The house has for these ten years past paid annually into their banker's hands, from *half a million* to *eight hundred thousand pounds.*

This may stand as an instance of our home trade: that the commerce of some of our merchants, is fairly comparable to it, appears from an action tried a few days ago before lord Ellenborough, in the court of King's Bench.

W. Gordon and others, *versus* Taylor and others, for the recovery of 94,000 dollars, being the balance of an account stated.—It appeared in evidence that Messrs. Gordon and Murphy were engaged in very considerable mercantile concerns in South America, and among other things had engaged with Messrs. Dick, Orr and Clark, in an extensive trade in dollars, the *commission for which, in four months only,* they charged £40,000. This the plaintiffs thought too much, and offered £20,000; but Messrs. D. and Co. adhering to their original charge, the engagement ceased, and the plaintiffs wrote to them to close the account and to send over the dollars that remained in their hands, which they did, amounting to 94,000, after deducting all their claim of commission of £40,000, consigning them to Messrs. Taylor and Co. of London, with an order not to deliver them until he had obtained a full discharge from Messrs. G. and M. with a further deduction of £688 for insurance.—Lord Ellenborough was clearly of opinion that on no pretence whatever could the detention of this money be justified, as the law was open to the defendants, if they chose to bring their action for any disputed sum that might arise out of the transactions.—The jury, which was special, instantly gave a verdict for the plaintiffs.

What the whole concerns of a house are, the commission trade of which on dollars, amounted in four months only, to *forty thousand pounds*, may be guessed at, rather than stated.

This house has several ships engaged in the trade to South America. One of them, the *Monticello*, had recently arrived from Lima, after a passage of 125 days. To what parts of the globe does not commerce carry the British flag!

LOTTERY EVILS; LEADING ALSO TO OTHERS.

Mr. Flower, of Harlow, in a tract lately published, has added the confession of his sufferings by adventuring in the lottery, to those with which the public has been acquainted by other means. We think, that this instance, being a *personal acknowledgement*, may have its influence in deterring adventurous youth from similar conduct; and therefore, desire it may be taken in connection with our statement of the Report made by a Committee of Hon. House of Commons, on this subject; for which vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 837.

"During my apprenticeship (says Mr. F.) my purchases exceeded the limits of my pocket money. The method I hit upon of supplying this deficiency was, ensuring in the lottery; unfortunately my very first attempt proved successful: I call this success *unfortunate*; for had the event proved otherwise; *had my father reproved me for my conduct, or threatened me with punishment* on a repetition of the offence, it might have nipped the evil in the bud; but the gain of fifty shillings from the insurance of an eighth of a lottery ticket elated me with success, and the congratulations of the family encouraged me to proceed. In every succeeding lottery I pursued the same means of increasing my scanty finances.

"In the last year of my apprenticeship the scene was reversed; *I not only lost the amount of all my gains, but at the close of the drawing of the lottery stood indebted to the office-keeper upwards of sixty pounds.*

"I had no means of paying the money; I did not dare mention the matter to my father; but the office-keeper being a friend of the family, who transacted a considerable part of my father's business in the funds, promised not to urge me for the payment, and that the transaction should be kept secret.

"About three months after this occurrence, my father departed this life, and on my possessing the share of the property he left me, I sold out part of it which stood in the public funds, and paid the insurance debt."

We believe that we are not captious, in observing, that had Mr. F. been properly admonished on his first adventure, most, if not all, of the evils he has since endured in life would have been prevented. Should he peruse this article, he will understand us when we say, that we knew, and *he* knew, the family that repeatedly gained the £70,000

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prize in the lottery; and had at one time no less a sum than £70,000 unemployed at their banker's, yet nevertheless, by attempting to augment their wealth by other means than that of steady trade and honest industry, they were completely ruined; two of them subjected to commissions of bankruptcy; and others sold their last household furniture by the hammer. Had these been restrained when young from risques and speculations in the lottery, in all probability, they would never have acquired the *habit* of risque and speculation, which at length terminated fatally.

THE TWELVE CÆSARS, SUPPOSED PICTURES OF TITIAN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The paintings alluded to in your Vol. V. p. 551, which report has ascribed to the pencil of Titian, are, I understand from a learned R. A., by Morone a painter who was contemporary with Titian. He was a native of Albino, in the province of Bergamo, and studied under Moretto, his countryman. He was so celebrated for his portraits, that Titian particularly recommended him to paint the magistrates of Bergamo; which Ridolfi says he did. In the cathedral are some pieces by his hand, and various portraits in private families. He died in 1578. The Cæsars, lately discovered, are very good paintings; and may be worth about £120 a piece: they have been engraved by Stradano of Bruges, who died in 1605. Yours, C. W.

We remember a remark in Richardson's Travels in Italy, that Raffaelle de Urbino had the good fortune to be extensively famous, while Timothy de Urbino, his countryman, contemporary and *equal* in point of skill, was unknown. Richardson made this observation, on the sight of some admirable performances of Timothy in one of the churches at Rome, which, at first sight, he mistook for Raffaelle's. We therefore, are not displeased at an opportunity, of doing justice to a master little known among us: and this the rather because we place every confidence in the accuracy of our correspondent, which corrects the reports that have been promulgated in the newspapers, that these paintings were by Tempesta.

We may be allowed to add, that in our opinion artists would act wisely, in placing at the back of their pictures such authentic marks and memoranda, as may identify their productions in succeeding times. A few indelible letters would completely answer this purpose.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

The importance of the politics pursued by America, at the present moment, is sensibly felt by us. Indeed, we foresee no very speedy termination to the dispute. The American Congress met, as appointed, Nov. 7, 1808, and the next day received an address from the President (dated the 8th), the great length of which obliges us to content ourselves with inserting those parts of it which refer to Europe. The purport of the whole of it will be readily understood from the following analysis. The President alludes to the means taken to induce the belligerent powers in Europe to renew their commercial intercourse with the United States.—The applications made to Great Britain and France, to induce those powers to rescind their decrees injurious to the republic. These, he says, were wholly ineffectual; by the former, the proposal was rejected; by the latter, no answer was given. He proceeds by adverting to the advantages resulting from the embargo, asserting, that without this precaution a Trans-Atlantic war would have been inevitable.—The instructions to our ministers, says the president, with respect to the different belligerents, were necessarily *modified with a reference to their different circumstances*, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result *from a repeal of the decrees of France*. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her, in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in *other considerations*, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands, by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relation between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders, in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that a requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended: but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially, the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has, nevertheless, been rejected.—This candid and liberal experiment

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having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the executive was authorised, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. — We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow citizens in general have borne with patriotism; it has had the important effect of *saving our mariners, and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion.* It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which governs our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations, which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence."

Speaking of the other cause of difference between Britain and America, the President observes:

"The communication made to Congress at their last session explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake, left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honourable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorised a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructs the adjustment is still adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council."

He refers 2dly, to the documents laid before the senate and house of representatives, *i. e.* the correspondence on the pernicious edicts of the foreign powers, and the instructions given to the American ministers in London and Paris. 3dly, The relations of America with respect to other countries of Europe, which, he says, continue as before, with the exceptions just referred to, and Spain. He observes that the important negociations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.—4thly, Intercourse with the Barbary powers. 5thly, Peace with the Indian States. He adds that one of the great divisions of the Cherokee nations has it under consideration, to solicit a union with the republic, either progressively, or in such a form as the government of the United States shall deem most eligible.—6thly, Works for the security of the seaports, which, it is said will be completed in the course of the season, with the exception of those of New York, and New Orleans.—7thly, Gun boats for the protection of harbours.—8thly, Means to recruit the artillery.—9thly, Militia and Volunteers.—10thly, The expedient resorted to for the supply of arms by interior manufactories, on account of the difficulty of procuring them from Europe, in its present hostile state.—11thly, Encouragement given to internal commerce in consequence of the cessation of trade with Europe.—12thly, Receipts and expenditures."

Among the most important documents laid before Congress by the President are a letter from Mr. Pinckney, the American representative in England, dated Aug. 23, 1808, to Mr. Canning, the British secretary of state; and Mr. Canning's answer.—Mr. P. after several references to former letters of Mr Madison to Mr. Erskine, in America on the subject of the British orders in council, proceeds to observe:

"I had the honour to state to you, sir, that it was the intention of the President, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of Congress, intitled, "an act to authorise the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.—I am authorised to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and I trust that, upon impartial enquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to perseverance in the British orders, while it creates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them.—On the score of justice, it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is little room for doubt.—If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effects of those concurrent acts will be, that *the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed*; while, if France would adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lend with an efficacy not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater to all the consequences that ought to result from them.—On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should

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thus again its fair immunities, and the law of nations its just dominion, all the alledged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled."

We shall give Mr. Canning's letter at large, as it states explicitly the views of the British government, on this affair.

Letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, dated Foreign Office, Sep. 23, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, had the honour to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council issued by his majesty on the 7th January and 11th November, 1807.

He has laid that letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinckney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his majesty's own dignity and with the interests of his people, as it would have been with his majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr. Pinckney, the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his majesty in the order in council of the 7th Jan. and the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation but not in principle) by the orders in council of Nov. are founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice," and upon the consideration that "if third parties incidentally suffer by these retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."

His majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the President of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty, to have been manifestly unjust, and according to every principle of justice, there ought to have been this enough to spare them party considerations the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made not to America, but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity but no assignable relation, between the repeal on the part of the United States of a measure of voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his majesty of the right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the United States is not now to be informed that the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence, through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-operate; and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end, (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent," precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this intervention of the American government must most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his majesty has opposed a temperate but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be unreasonably long; though it has never doubted of the final issue.—But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if the blockade of the continent, so it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, in which vain before it had been well established, and that system, which extends and continually

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were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November, are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not improbable, indeed, that some alteration may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adopt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view, only, it would be unmanly to take any advantage in the present discussion; however, it might be hoped, that in their principal effects, they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned, to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinckney's letter. There cannot exist on the part of Mr. Pinckney, a stronger wish than there does on the part of the undersigned, and of the British government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries.

His majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States.

The undersigned is persuaded, that Mr. Pinckney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country was necessary, or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but the whole world. When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, we under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinckney, the undersigned, nevertheless confidently looks forward; it will perhaps be no insecure pledge, for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each others friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either, on the one hand, that she envies American industry, as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States, its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pinckney's letter, of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his majesty's enemies.

The continuance of an interdiction, which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempts made by his majesty, to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defect in the overture of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject, than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinckney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two governments, his majesty earnestly desires a restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, that should be compatible with his honour and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

We shall now insert the propositions made to France, in the official form wherein they were presented by Mr. Armstrong the American minister, to M. de Champagny, minister

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of exterior relations. No answer was received to this letter. Mr. Armstrong affirms,

"That his majesty (Napoleon) has a right to make such municipal regulations as he may deem proper, with regard to foreign commerce, neither is nor has been denied. For example, he may forbid the entry into the ports of France of American ships, which have touched in England, or been destined to England; and he may either sequester or confiscate such vessels of the United States as shall infract these laws, after due promulgation and notice thereof; but beyond this the United States *hope* and *believe* that his majesty *will not go*.—M. de Champagny will not fail to seize the distinction which these remarks present, between the authority of municipal regulations and that of public law, and will decide whether it does or does not offer a ground on which a good understanding, so long and so usefully maintained between the United States and France, may be preserved, and a degree of intercourse revived between them, which shall have the effect of re-animating their former industry.—Does his majesty fear that *the balance of trade arising from this renewed industry, would go to the advantage of England?* Means are certainly not wanting to prevent this consequence. Would it not be entirely avoided, by making it a condition of the commerce in question, that *all ships leaving France shall take* (in some article or articles of her manufacture) *the full amount of the cargo they bring hither.*—Ships sailing under this regulation would or would not go voluntarily to England. If they went *voluntarily*, it would only be because that country afforded the best market for the productions of France, in which case, the habitual results would be entirely changed, and England ceasing to receive a balance for her manufactures, would begin to pay one to the United States on the productions of France. Could France wish a state of commerce more prosperous than this?—If, on the other hand, the American ships did *not go voluntarily* to England, but were captured and sent in for adjudication, it may be fairly presumed that the United States would *no longer hesitate about becoming a party in the war against England.*—Thus, in either case, the interests of his majesty would be directly advanced by the measure: in the one, the wants of France and her colonies would be not only regularly supplied, but she would herself become an *entrepôt* for the supply of the Continent: in the other, the wishes of his majesty, as expressed in February last, would be directly promoted."

The obstinate silence of the French minister after repeated applications by the American, shows that the *hopes* and *belief* of the latter rested on no solid foundation: the fact is, that Buonaparte had commanded America to take her choice either of his friendship, at the certainty of a war with Britain, by adopting his orders and decrees, or of his enmity, by acquiescing in the British orders in council. The American embargo eluded this command; but, that measure is not so decidedly hostile to Britain as the emperor and king desired; he therefore does but half like it, if so much.

The opinion entertained of the measure in the commercial provinces of America may be gathered from the address of the town of Boston to the president, given in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 604.

The state of Massachusetts, appointed a committee to take the embargo into their consideration: the following is part of their report, with the resolutions they proposed for adoption.

"The committee perceive with the most serious regret, that the distresses occasioned by the several laws imposing an embargo, have borne with extreme and increasing pressure upon the people; and every day's experience justifies a belief that a continuance of these laws must soon become intolerable. As measures of coercion, they are now acknowledged to be altogether impotent. They afford satisfaction to France, and are regarded as ineffectual demonstrations of a hostile disposition by Great Britain. Upon our own country, their effects are becoming daily and palpably more injurious. The produce of our agriculture, of our forests, and our fisheries, is excluded altogether from every foreign market; our merchants and mechanics are deprived of employment; our coasting trade is interrupted and harassed by the most grievous embarrassments; and our foreign trade is becoming diverted into channels, from which there is no prospect of its return. The sources of our revenue are dried up, and government must soon resort to direct taxation. Our sailors are forced to expatriate themselves. Strong temptations are offered to systematical evasions of the laws, which tend to corrupt the spirit of honourable commerce, and will materially injure the public morals. In fact, the evils which are menaced by the continuance of this policy are so enormous and deplorable—the suspension of commerce is so contrary to the habits of our people, and so repugnant to their feelings and interests, that they must soon become intolerable, and endanger our domestic peace and the union of these States.—Your committee might probably have contented themselves with the preceding remarks, had not the late message of the President of the United States excited the most serious alarm; which, in the present critical state of the country, they conceive it a duty to express. They perceive, with the most painful regret, that, in the estimation

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of the president, our country is now presented with the only alternative of a continued embargo, or a ruinous war; but they cannot hesitate to express their confident belief that the wisdom of the government may yet find means to avoid the necessity of electing between these great public calamities. If, however, this severe necessity exists in regard to Great Britain, they are led by the message to presume, that it results in a great measure, if not entirely, from the determination of the Executive to adhere to the proclamation of July, 1807, interdicting all British ships of war from the waters of the United States, which has been, and as we infer from the message is still deemed by the British government, a measure so inhospitable and oppressive, if not hostile in its character, as to form an insuperable obstacle to amicable adjustment.—They, therefore, think that this proclamation ought not, in the present situation of Europe and this country, to remain as the only, or even as the principal barrier to the restoration of our amicable relations with the British nation.

"Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions:—Resolved, that the senators of this commonwealth, in congress, be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their strenuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the various laws imposing an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States, as the only equal and effectual means of affording permanent relief to the citizens of this commonwealth from the aggravated evils which they now experience.—Resolved, that although this legislature would cheerfully support the general government in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, yet they cannot perceive the necessity intimated in the message of the president to congress, of continuing the embargo, or resorting to war. That it is not the policy of the United States to engage in a controversy with any nation, upon points of diplomatic usage, or equivocal right, provided substantial reparation for injuries can be obtained; and that the revocation of the proclamation interdicting the British ships of war from our waters ought not, in the opinion of this legislature, to be deemed an inadmissible preliminary, which should obstruct the adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain.—In the house of representatives, Nov. 15, 1808.—Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.—*Timothy Bigelow*, Speaker.—In Senate, Nov. 16, 1808.—*H. G. Otis*, President."

But, although the hint is open enough, that the continuation of the embargo, might endanger *the union of these states*, yet the business was not to be decided in the assembly of Massachusetts, but in the general congress of America. That body appointed a committee to consider the matter; which drew up in a long report a statement of the situation and connection of America with foreign powers, during twenty-five years last past: and, on Nov. 21, the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign powers, made their report. They concluded by proposing the following resolutions:

"1st. Resolved, that the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honour, and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.—2d. Resolved, that it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports and harbours of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed, ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the Belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.—3d. Resolved, that measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

These resolutions have been carried in congress, by great majorities, and, of course, the embargo will be replaced by a non-importation act: after which the Americans will arm their merchant shipping; and these armed vessels will get into brawls and contentions, with their consequences.

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCING THE EMBARGO IN AMERICA.

[Abstracted from Official Documents.]

In a country of few ports, small dimensions, and dense population, (as Holland,) the measures of government are likely to be efficient, and to operate speedily, in the case of an embargo. But, in a country abounding in creeks, rivers, and ports, of great extent, and thinly peopled, an embargo can hardly be substantiated, except in the principal outlets to the sea; and where there has already been some custom-house establishment, by land. To suppose that along the whole coast of America, no smuggler dare venture in, or out, is weakness; to suppose that the woods that fill the back settlements, will not afford shelter to those who travel through them in defiance of authority, is ridiculous. Individuals, who know the geography of their neighbourhood, will always be able to elude the vigilance of public officers brought from a distance, to execute an unpleasant duty; and if the residents in the neighbourhood be employed in such duty, private friendship, and the relations of affinity, will always preserve

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a considerable share of influence over their minds.

The truth of these remarks has been felt by the American government, lately, and indeed, is felt to the present moment. Among the last acts of congress with which we are acquainted, is an application, by its committee, on the subject of the embargo, to Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, requesting information on measures that might prevent the evasion of the embargo; and a remedy for the inconveniences of the present system. From the secretary's answer we gather,

1st. That although coasting vessels are not suffered to leave any port without giving bonds, as security for their destination to another port on the coast, yet, when out at sea, they alter their course to a *foreign* port; and trust to the increased profit on the sale of their cargo, to exceed the penalty of the bond. 2d. Coasting vessels while passing down the rivers, take on board goods, which they ship into other vessels waiting for them in the open sea; and these take them abroad. 3d. Vessels are converted into floating warehouses; but these warehouses are not without access by boats. 4th. Real owners transfer their property in vessels to persons absolutely insolvent, so that when the penalty of the bond, &c. is demanded, they have no assets from which it may be realized. 5th. Deposits are made on the boundaries of the territories of the state, and sent off as opportunity serves. 6th. The number of vessels armed to prevent the escape of outward-bound merchantmen, has not hitherto proved sufficient. 7th. The public officers in various places have met with open resistance; and the duty being contrary to the feeling of the public mind, when they have called for assistance, the call has been disregarded. 8th. Legal distinctions have affirmed—that the exportation of *specie* is not exportation of *merchandize* (though merchandize is to be purchased with it)—that *waggons*, &c. travelling are not *warehouses*, therefore not liable to search and detention—that *exportation* is not consummated till *after* the goods are *beyond the limits* of the government, at which period they cannot be seized, being on the territories of a foreign state: and the party who conveyed them thither has absconded.—9th. That advantage is taken of permission to import goods for certain allowed purposes, to import others with them. 10th. That vexatious suits are brought against officers who do their duty: and these intimidate others, since the smallest departure from the correct exercise of their authority is followed by their ruin. 11th. Writs of replevin have been granted by the courts against officers, for detaining what did not belong to them. 12th. When vessels have been returned to their owners under security for their appraised value, the appraisement has been made at so low a rate, that the forfeiture has been absolutely trifling. To these particulars must be added the technical inaccuracy in expressing laws drawn up in haste. This will ever be the case, and there never will be wanting ingenious men, who, when urged by interest, will discover such failings in any law which operates to their disadvantage.

Report states further, that there are actually sitting in divers places in America, at this time, *committees of opposition* to the embargo, and to the intended non-importation act: these may detect not a few imperfections in such laws; they may puzzle the judges with cases never contemplated by the legislature; and, above all, they may in concert and by mutual communications in confidence, strike out unprecedented means and ways for accomplishing their purpose, which may defy the interference of authority; and they may insure each other against the penalties to be levied, any thing that government can devise in that case or, indeed, in anywise, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such are some of the circumstances attending the embargo in America: that there may be many others, conducted with so great secrecy that no mention of them has reached the ear of the secretary of the treasury, is very credible. We shall see whether the expression of the opinion of the authorities of the states, when in decided opposition to that of congress, will produce any effects. The *real* American patriots are of opinion, that a plan is laid by government for diminishing the power of these provincial authorities, and depriving them of even the possibility of impeding the decrees of the general body. Whether they will submit to such deprivation time will shew; but this is certain, that the measure of the embargo will have been the occasion of such contention, should it take place; and that, should it proceed to extremities, the foresight of those who predicted that the different interests of the northern and southern provinces would, sooner or later, lead to a separation, will be justified.

The effect of such a separation on the politics of Britain and France, we cannot now venture to anticipate.

It deserves notice, that we hear little or nothing of the sentiments of the settlers in the interior parts of America. Whether these being but thinly peopled, have not so publicly represented their sufferings, whether they find means to elude the embargo, which are not practicable on the coast, or whether they shift a considerable portion of the burden on the merchants and importers of the coast towns, does not appear. We believe the latter suggestion to be true to a certain degree.

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ON FASHION.

[Extracted from a late Paris Paper.]

The ancients have deified all that exercises an empire among men; every thing that fixes their attention and their respect; passions the most noble and tyrannical; talents and strength, happiness and misery, youth and age, friendship, love, hatred, vengeance, and even fury; eloquence, persuasion. The virtues and the vices had all their altars, and amidst this multitude of divinities, sufficiently numerous to satisfy all the fancies and whims of all mankind, we search in vain for that which exercises, among us, its happy influence, and which unites the double advantage of procuring for the fairest portion of society certain ephemeral pleasures, and employment for the invention and the fingers of our milliners.

Fashion, that divinity which always believes itself inseparable from the Graces, and which often outrages them; which is only adoring during the age of playfulness and of youth, while good sense and reason only pay to it the homage of convenience; that singular power, of which we cannot absolutely disdain the laws, though they are only caprices; which commands and obeys; which receives orders from its slaves, and lessons from its pupils; which reigns over even princes, and yet is docile to their wishes; this *Fashion* was unknown to the Greeks and Romans. From these famous people we have borrowed our taste for letters and the fine arts. We have studied their monuments, their usages, their *costume*, their dances, and their festivals; and that which remains of the Greeks informs us, that that people sacrificed to the Graces; that these goddesses had their statues in the school of the grave Plato; that Socrates himself did not disdain the dance; that every thing beautiful, amiable, and pleasing, was worshipped; that they placed even on their tombs the most agreeable images; and that the sweetest of the virtues appeared to be the distinguishing attributes of the three divinities. —We may then sacrifice to the Graces, while we do not sacrifice to Fashion.

In those ages, the young female was dressed as her mother had been dressed before; Alcibiades was not distinguished in this respect from Pericles or Plato. When once the body was invested with those garments which best corresponded to grace or dignity, was there any occasion to invent others? Venus upon our medals, is doubtless more immodest, but is not better habited than Diana or Juno.

The ladies of the present day are everywhere in quest of fashions. There was a time, when they by accident confined themselves to certain beautiful models inspired by genius, and conformed themselves to the precept of the good Fenelon, who wished that young women should retrace in their clothes, and in their head-dresses, the fine simplicity of the Grecian *costume*; but as fashion generally runs to an extreme, the dress of our females was a little too much simplified; they forget that that which is not modest can never be truly graceful; that the grace which breathes in the monuments of ancient art, is not that moral grace which ought to be diffused in society; otherwise they would never have proposed for their imitation the costume of the Apollo Belvidere, or of the Venus of Medicis.

Praxiteles took Phryne for his model, when he formed the statue of the Venus of Cnidos; and when Apelles made his Venus Anadyomene, he consulted the figure of Lais, or Campaspe, the mistress of Alexander; but these models, were, as we know, not of the most modest description, and these great artists would not have dared to enter the *gynæceum*, or apartment of the modest females, in quest of a model of beauty. If they were to re-appear among us, they would doubtless, find themselves much at a loss; they would see that even married women know sufficiently well how to model themselves in such a way as to fix the attention of the painter or the statuary.

This is not the only result for which we are happily indebted to Fashion: she has often taught us to despise good sense, good taste, and reason; she has persuaded our young people that it was a fine thing to make their dress, and their figure ridiculous; that accurate vision was not a blessing, and that it was very fine to seem short-sighted: she has made even the weaker sex so adventurous as to brave disease and death: she has done still more—she has even prevailed upon the sex to renounce their power of attraction, and the charms which characterise beauty, modesty, and innocence. Never, it must be confessed, did the Graces exercise over the Greeks an empire so formidable. It was never seen among them, that it cost Leontium a cold, for having inhaled, half naked, during the night, the freshness of the gardens of Epicurus. Archianasia would never have dared to appear in an immodest manner in the Academic Groves; and it is very probable that Aspasia, when conversing with Socrates or Pericles, never imagined that spy glasses, or any similar toys, were wanting to her appearance.

The *Journal des Modes* informs us, that the *artists*, otherwise men-milliners and hair-dressers, sometimes visit the Museum to study the fine models, in order to learn how to arrange their *costumes*, and to cut the hair. This is probably a satire; for certainly there is no occasion for a model for cropping heads. With regard to most of their Fashions, we

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defy the most learned *virtuosi* to present us with any resemblance to them in the monuments which remain to us from ancient times. It must be confessed that our Fashions are without any prototype.

The mode of the day often exercises its empire even over those productions which ought to survive it. It commands, it directs the pencil of the artist in family pictures, and portraits are scarcely finished before they are no longer in the fashion; and hence it becomes necessary to banish from our saloons the portrait of a parent, of a friend, of a reverend ancestor. Some people may even bear to support the sight of them, but their fashions and their modes appear to us ridiculous. Posterity imagine that these people wanted good sense and taste, and the reverence for ancient times is greatly diminished. People are either forced to laugh at these venerable representations, or to forget them. Fashion sometimes makes us ungrateful; the Graces presided over gratitude.

Must we then prescribe Fashion, and preserve always the same modes? Doubtless not; but it is always necessary to preserve it in harmony with grace, with decency, with our manners and our climate; it can never be proper that Fashion should destroy or disfigure any one, that it should rob modesty of her charms, and virtue of her dominion.

ANNUAL ORATION AT MARLBOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor;—The following oration was delivered not long since, according to annual custom, before the mayor of Marlborough, by a scholar of a celebrated seminary, in that place, endowed by Edward the VIth. Its diction being chaste, and its remarks appropriate to the duty of all public officers, generally, I trust you will give it a place in your valuable miscellany.

I am your constant reader,

Bridgewater, W. COLEMAN.
Jan. 8, 1809.

Amidst the repeated congratulations which you have already [received], and which you will this day receive, Sir, inclination prompts me to offer cheerfully that tribute which custom has prudently enjoined. And though Attic diction on this occasion, by statute, claims the pre-eminence, yet trusting to your candour, and conscious of my own inabilities, I presume to address you in a language by far the most intelligible to myself, and for that reason, I trust, not wholly unacceptable to your worship.

When power is vested in men of consummate abilities and inflexible integrity, then, and then only, may we expect a wholesome operation of the laws, and the happy effects of the great ends of government: for to distribute justice, patronise learning, encourage virtue, discountenance vice, protect civil liberty, and maintain good order, are such salutary applications of power, as deservedly claim the warmest thanks of every individual. These are blessings, which all ranks of men should receive with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction; since these alone contribute not only to their welfare, but to their very existence.

Unaccustomed to harangue on subjects treating of the civil or natural rights of men, and unadorned in all the graces of persuasive eloquence, my situation renders it extremely difficult for me to determine in what manner to pursue the pleasing theme of congratulation. It might, perhaps, not be inapplicable to the day, to enter into a long detail of the foundation and nature of that royal charity, which, to me and others, holds forth the gracious tender of knowledge founded upon virtue. But, as you, Sir,* from your authority, cannot but be well acquainted with its institution, so I doubt not but as you have given splendour to the edifice by a well-timed liberality, you will also guard its revenues with a watchful eye. I might also attempt to display the excellency of our boasted constitution, by contrasting it with the various systems both of ancient and modern times; but as this would savour more of the politician than of the novice in science, I shall only remark, with a celebrated writer of our own country, that

Whatever's best administered is best.

The benign influence of power diffuses itself most forcibly, when all ranks of men reciprocally lend that support which produces in a state foreign respect, and domestic harmony: this calls for the utmost exertion of the greatest talents. Thus to promote happiness is the first and noblest of atchievements; *hic labor hoc opus est.* You, Sir, have succeeded in a subordinate degree to this arduous and pleasing task: you are invested by general suffrage with the power of doing good; and we doubt not, but that you will from your known integrity, happily apply the means. To mark more directly the line of duty, would border on presumption. The same good principles which actuate and adorn the best of kings, will best become his representative. Thus will you conciliate the affections of all true friends to liberty and peace; and transmit to your successor an excellent model for continuing public order and tranquillity.

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* The mayor and corporation of Marlborough, are the trustees of the school.

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HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION AT CINTRA: WITH THE RESOLUTIONS AND OPINION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Our readers will have noticed the reserve maintained by the Panorama on the subject of the Convention of Cintra, on which the public prints in general have been vehement, to a singular degree. On turning back to page 184, &c. of the present volume, a cautious reference to the necessity of further information, with a suggestion of the defensible nature of certain interior Portuguese fortresses, will be found stated very strongly; having been derived from the most respectable authority. In short, if that statement be compared with General Sir Arthur Wellesley's reasons, addressed to the Court of Enquiry, for concluding the armistice with the French General Kellerman, it will prove not only that the latter are perfectly coincident with the former, but that they even have the air of being an enlarged consideration of the same ideas.

The following paper comprises a concise sketch of the operations of the British army in Portugal, previous to the armistice, with the reasons for the armistice, and the result of the investigation by the Court of Enquiry. It will be inferred that the termination of the affair, is such as we had expected. We had blamed the French commander, decidedly; and we adhere to that blame. He *might*, and in our opinion, he *ought* to have made a more skilful, because a more *prolonged* and even *tedious* defence. But we do not mean to retract that censure on the *mal-adroit* mismanagement of this agreement, which we then thought, and still think, reflects little credit on British sagacity. Our reasons coincide with those given by His Majesty and the dissenting officers.

Gen. Sir A. Wellesley sailed from Cork, July 12, arrived at Coronna on the 20th, conversed with the Junta of Gallicia, and found that they did not desire the assistance of the British troops, at that time: but they earnestly pressed the necessity of expelling the French from Portugal. Sir Arthur sailed for Oporto; arrived on the 24th, and was promised by the governors there, the assistance of 5,000 Portuguese troops: also, a supply of mules and cattle for his army. He sailed southward and had an interview with Admiral Cotton, at the mouth of the Tagus, on the 25th. No attack on the Tagus, nor on Cascaes Bay, nor in any of the smaller bays in the neighbourhood, was thought to be practicable: nor at Peniche. Determined, therefore, to land in Mondego Bay, where the enemy could not effectually oppose the debarkation. Landed there Aug. 1. Arranged with the commanders of the Portuguese troops. Moved towards Lisbon Aug. 9 and 10. Arrived at Leyria on the 11th. Determined to lose no time. A French corps had crossed the Tagus into Alentejo, and had restored the French authority in that province, by defeating an insurrection, and a corps of 1,000 Spaniards. This French corps crossed the Tagus again to meet Sir Arthur, intending to join another French corps at Leyria; but the British prevented this junction by arriving first at that town. Here, the Portuguese troops determined to halt, *unless supplied with provisions by the British troops*: but, the British had very bare supplies for themselves, as they depended on the shipping, the communication with which was uncertain. The Portuguese commander here, proposed a plan for the army to follow, which would have been dangerous: here, therefore, the Portuguese may be said to have parted: but about 1,400 light troops, and 250 cavalry joined the British forces. On the 17th the British anticipated the French in a sharp action. Was reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Anstruther with two brigades: also of Gen. Acland. Sir Harry Burrard arrived on the 20th and took the command.

The following are the principal points on which Sir Arthur's reasons on the subject of the Convention; we give them in his own words, extracted from his letter to the Court of Enquiry, *passim*.

"My strength consisted of nearly 13,000 British troops. The largest account we received, which was deemed an exaggerated one, of the strength of the enemy, made them 20,500.

The largest number, at which I have ever heard the French force estimated in the battle of the 21st August, was 16,000 men; and I, who saw them, did not think they had more than 14,000, every man of which, excepting the cavalry, who remained untouched, was actually engaged, and particularly General Kellermann's reserve.....

If I had adopted the line by the high road from Lisbon to the north, by Santarem, I must have kept up my communication with the Mondego;—which would have weakened my force for operations in the field; and, after all, the enemy with his cavalry, must have broken in upon it. By adopting the line by the sea coast, and depending, for my supplies, upon the shipping, my communication was so short, that it defended itself, I was enabled to keep my force collected in one body, and I had my arsenals and magazines

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close to me whenever I required to communicate with them.

I did recommend and concur in the measure of allowing the French to evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; and here I must observe that it was particularly understood in the negociation of the armistice, that in the words, "property of all descriptions," was to be included only military baggage and equipment; that this understanding was carried into execution by a separate article of the Convention, and that the commissioners for executing the Convention acted upon this principle.

The enemy had collected their forces after the defeat of the 21st, and were about to resume the position of Cabeça de Montachique, from whence their retreat was open to other positions in front of Lisbon, and from thence across the Tagus into Alentejo.—They had all the facilities in their power to make these movements, and when they would have reached Lisbon, the possession of that river by the forts and by the Russian fleet, and the great number of boats of which they would have had the use, would have enabled them to cross, in one body, covered by the citadel and the high grounds, and they would scarcely have lost their rear guard. In Alentejo they had provided ample supplies.

On their arrival in that province, the French would have had to march, unmolested, by the finest road in Portugal, to Elvas, which is a fortress, *at least of the second order among the fortresses of Europe*; where they would have placed a part of their corps in garrison, and they would have sent the remainder across the Upper Tagus to Almeida. This place was already provisioned in some degree; and that part of their force which the French would have detached to Almeida, would have experienced no difficulty in relieving the distant blockade kept up by the Portuguese peasantry, and in throwing in such quantities of provisions as they would have required.

Our operations would have been those of a superior army pressing upon an inferior on its retreat; but nothing which we could have done, would have cut off their retreat; the enemy must have been in Lisbon before us; the Tagus would have been the enemy's to the last moment of their passage; and after they would have crossed, the necessity of possessing ourselves of the forts on the river, and the Russian fleet, in the first instance, and the want of boats, which the enemy would have carried off, would have given them ample time to make all their arrangements in Alentejo before our troops could reach them.

But in carrying on these operations, we should have been involved in many difficulties, and distresses, which might have again placed, in a state of risk, all the objects of the campaign.

The communication with the shipping on the coast of Portugal, is at all times precarious, and becomes more so towards the end of August, and is at length quite impracticable. In fact, many boats were swamped in the last week in August; vessels lost their anchors, and more than once the fleet was obliged to go to sea in danger. On the 22d of August there were eleven days bread in camp, for the original force which marched from Lavaos on the 9th and 10th of August; the troops which had landed on the 20th, had brought four days bread for themselves, and the supply for the whole might have been for eight or nine days, and no means could be procured of moving a larger quantity; *no bread whatever could be procured in the country*; and in point of fact, I believe, that, excepting a few thousand rations of bread left behind by the French at Alcobaça, Caldas, and Torres Vedras, and which were given to the Portuguese troops, *the country supplied not a single ration, from the time the troops landed*, till I came away, on the 20th September.

It was obvious then, that when Sir John Moore's corps should land at Marceira, and should nearly double the consumption of the army, without increasing the means of procuring and conveying its supply, there was a risk of its being in want.

After we should have obliged the enemy to cross the Tagus, and we should have possessed ourselves of the forts on that river, and of the Russian fleet, and we should have crossed that river with the British army, we must have placed ourselves in a situation to invest Elvas for a blockade, or a regular siege. In either case, the army would have been exposed to the effects of a bad climate in the worst season of the year; and in the latter case, they would have had to move the means for the siege from Abrantes, beyond which place the Tagus would not have carried them to the scene of action, a distance of not less than sixty miles.

After having performed this operation, the army would have been obliged to renew it, in order to obtain possession of Almeida.

I am convinced that we should not have had possession of Elvas till late in December; and I think it more than probable, that we should have been glad to allow the French to evacuate Portugal in that month, instead of August, if we had persevered, after having sustained a loss of a great part of our army by sickness, and of three months of most valuable time with reference to further operations.

I conceived that the objects of his Majesty, and of the Spanish nation were, that the British army should co-operate with the Spa-

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nish armies. I believed that the only mode in which the operations of the Spanish corps could be brought to bear upon the same object, was by the influence which the co-operation of a British army would give to the government; and I believe that it was important to the Spanish nation, to have the co-operation of 30,000 British soldiers in Spain, to receive the assistance of 4000 Spanish soldiers, who were prisoners to the French, and of about 2000 who were employed in Portugal.

I considered these objects to be so important, as to counterbalance the disadvantage of throwing 20,000 additional French troops, at no very remote period, upon the Pyrenees; that the Spanish nation would gain even upon a comparison of numbers, not less than 16,000 good troops.....

It is true, as stated by Sir Hew Dalrymple, that there was a long, and the longest discussion upon the point relating to the Russians, but it related to a claim made by General Kellermann, that the Russian fleet should be allowed to depart from Lisbon, and that the British fleet should not be allowed to pursue them for a limited time. The commander of the forces, however, insisted that they have no more in the port of Lisbon than the rights of a neutral nation, and this point was yielded by General Kellermann.....

The next point of importance was that relating to the length of time during which the suspension of hostilities should last; and Sir Hew Dalrymple admits, that I proposed to limit the duration of the suspension of hostilities to 48 hours only, whereas he preferred the proposal of General Kellermann, that the suspension should be unlimited in the first instance, and followed by a limited suspension of 48 hours, when either party should wish to put an end to it.

This point was most important in a view to the state of our resources, to the state of the season, and to the tone in which the Convention should be negociated; and, above all, it was important in a view to the threats of the French, in respect to the Russians. If there was any foundation for those threats, which I acknowledged I imagined there was, and that they would have received assistance from the Russians, if the admiral refused his consent to the article respecting the Russian fleet, which I was sure he would do, it was most important, that if the negociations should then be broken off, and notice given of the conclusion of the suspension of hostilities, a period of forty-eight hours should not be allowed to the French to equip and prepare the Russians before we should begin our operations.....

When the terms had been generally settled, General Kellermann was dictating the fair copy of the instrument to the officers who were writing it, and before he wrote or dictated the title, he asked Sir Hew Dalrymple who was to sign it? and Sir Hew said "himself." General Kellermann then represented that he (Sir Hew) being commander in chief, ought not to sign an agreement with an inferior officer, and proposed that I should sign it.

Sir Hew Dalrymple then came into another room where I was, and told me, that General Kellermann had proposed that I should sign the instrument; and he asked me, whether I had any objections to doing so? My answer was, that I would sign any paper he wished me to sign.

When it was drawn up, I read it over, and at the table gave it to Sir Hew Dalrymple to read, with an observation, that it was an extraordinary paper. He answered, that it did not contain any thing that had not been settled; and I then signed it.

It is perfectly true, that I advised the principle of the arrangement, and I assisted the commander in chief in discussing the different points with General Kellermann; and that I gave him my opinion when he asked it, and when I thought it desirable to give it him. But I was not the negociator, and could not be, and was not so considered, the commander of the forces being present in the room, deciding upon all points, and taking part in all discussions.

But this instrument about which so much has been said, and respecting which I have troubled the court so much at length, is in point of fact a dead letter; it was never ratified by any of the parties in whose name it was conducted, and no one article in it was ever carried into execution, excepting that by which hostilities were suspended."——

Sir Arthur states also that he differed from Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple on several points included in the Convention. He says,

"My object was to get the Russians out of the hands of the French; and I did think that it was a matter of indifference what arrangements was made with them, or what became of the Russian fleet, provided it was not allowed to return to the Baltic—I was, and am still of opinion, that the best arrangement would have been to leave them in the port of Lisbon, on the ground of its neutrality; two events might have occurred, either of which would have placed them in our hands, and in the mean time, the officers and seamen would not have been sent back to Russia to co-operate in the war against the Swedes.

One of the events is the declaration of Russia against the Spaniards and Portuguese, the other the re-entry of the French into Portugal. But whatever may have been the nature of the terms to be granted to the Rus-

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sians, it appeared to me the most important, that the French should have nothing to do with the negociations affecting their fleet.

It always occurred to me, that one of the practical effects of the Convention with the French for the evacuation of Portugal, must have been to give to the Russians the benefit of the neutrality of the port of Lisbon.

The Convention must have provided for the occupation of the forts of the Tagus by the British troops; and at this time the Portuguese flag would be hoisted. It would be impossible for the British admiral to go in and attack the Russians, while the arrangement under the Convention should be in the course of execution; and while they would have continued in this state, the Russians would have time to claim, and the Portuguese to grant, the neutrality of the port; the question then must have been referred to the British government, and would have been discussed between them and the Portuguese.

Sir H. Dalrymple directed the giving to the French a circuit of two leagues round Lisbon, with a league of distance between their posts and ours; and to us the possession of all the forts on the right bank of the Tagus, including Belem.

But there is one article in the Convention, particularly disapproved of in this country, of which I approved. It relates to the Spanish prisoners, who were certainly, at the time of the Convention, completely and entirely in the power of the French.

The court will observe, that the principle upon which I thought that any Convention ought to be made with the French, was, that they had the military possession of the country; and that their retreat was open to Elvas and Almeida; they had in their power to do as they pleased with their Spanish prisoners; and I conceived that they had a fair claim to be allowed for them in the negociation. The exchange of the Frenchmen taken in Spain, *not in military operations*, for these Spaniards, appeared to me to be not an unreasonable arrangement; and it was one to which I had reason to believe the junta of Gallicia, at least, would not object."——

It is sufficiently well understood, that Sir Harry Burrard thought Sir Arthur Wellesley had undertaken a task beyond his powers, in attempting to expel the French from Lisbon, with his present army. Caution is as necessary to a commander as courage: and no imputation on the courage of Sir Harry is justifiable because he deemed the advantages then in possession of the French to be greater than he could cope with. We are also to take into consideration, the possibility, that at some position favourable to the defenders, (and the country around Lisbon has many such)—the British army had sustained a heavy loss, and to reflect on what censure would have attached to our generals, in that case. Sir Hew Dalrymple appears to have seen the affair in the same light. Accordingly, with intention to insure the deliverance of the Portuguese territory from the enemy, speedily, he overruled several propositions of Sir Arthur Wellesley's, which he suspected might prove *choquant* to the French commander.

The opinion of the officers who composed the court of Inquiry, will close our epitome of the proceedings in Portugal. We trust that we are correct in expressing the most decided approbation of that prudence which has waited till after a complete investigation of circumstances once thought so degrading to the British arms, by a court competent to the purpose; and which has acquiesced in the opinion given on the whole by that court, notwithstanding there are sundry particulars in the transaction, that certainly, will be deemed exceptionable by reflecting minds.

The Report which has been submitted to his Majesty is of very great length. It consists of 50 folio pages. The whole substance of the evidence being therein stated, the Court subjoined the following Opinion.

"On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this Report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject; Because, however some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the Convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieutenant-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the order and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this Expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your Majesty's arms."

On this Opinion being delivered to the Commander in Chief, his Royal Highness found it was not so explicit, on the Armistice and Convention, as the words of his Majesty's Warrant appeared to enjoin; the Court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their Opinion.—

"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d of August, an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"——Also,

"Whether under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the Armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a Convention was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately

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put to each Member of the Court, it appears, that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and Lieut.-General Nichols, were *for the Armistice*; Earl Moira, *against the Armistice*.

And upon the second question, it appears that Sir D. Dundas, Lord Heathfield, Gen. Craig, and Sir G. Nugent, were *for the Convention*—Earl Moira, Earl Pembroke, and Lieut.-General Nichols, *against the Convention*.

The following are the reasons assigned by the latter officers for their dissent:—

Lieut. Gen. NICHOLS.—My reason for considering the Armistice as advisable on the 22d of August was, because the enemy had been able to retire after the battle of the 21st, and take up a strong defensive position. I think, considering the great increase of our force from the first suspension of hostility to the definitive signing of the Convention, added to the defeat the enemy had suffered, Sir H. Dalrymple was fully entitled to have insisted upon more favourable terms.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of PEMBROKE.—I approve of the Armistice, after a due consideration of the relative situations of the two armies on the evening of the 22d of August; but I cannot fully approve of the whole of the Convention, after a due consideration of the relative situation of the two armies at that time: because it does not appear to me that, in the progress of the negociation, sufficient stress was laid upon the great advantages which had resulted, or were likely to result, from the former successful operations of the British army in the field—from the considerable reinforcements which had joined it, subsequent to the commencement of the negociation—from the cause in which the British army was engaged being the cause of Portugal, which gave good reason to reckon upon the goodwill, if not upon the active assistance, of the majority of the inhabitants; and also, from the unusual readiness, which, as it appears to me, was manifested by General Junot to enter into negociation, and by the French negociator to accede to terms as they were proposed, and to such construction as Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple put upon them in some instances, where they might have borne a difference of interpretation. I therefore think it probable, for the above reasons, that if less favourable terms to the French army had been insisted upon, they would have been acceded to.

General Earl MOIRA—An Armistice simply might not have been objectionable, because Sir Hew Dalrymple, expecting hourly the arrival of Sir John Moore's division, might see more advantage for himself in a short suspension of hostilities, than what the French could draw from it; but as the Armistice involved, and in fact established, the whole principle of the Convention, I cannot separate it from the latter. After commenting on "the critical and embarrassed situation of Junot," as admitted by Sir Hew Dalrymple, both before and after the battle of Vimiera, which left Junot without any real resource, and which induced him to propose the evacuation of Portugal the very morning after the battle—Earl Moira proceeds as follows:—"To the British Generals it was known, when the Armistice was granted, that 10,000 men under Sir John Moore, as well as the 3d and 42d regiments of foot, with the 18th dragoons, might be immediately reckoned upon; and although much advantage had not been drawn from the Portuguese troops, their support and the general violence of the country against the French, cannot be laid out of this calculation. The disparity of force and of circumstances was, then, such as could leave no doubt that the issue must be favourable to us. I do not omit advertence to the difficulties urged as possible to occur in furnishing the British army with bread. But, putting aside the obvious solution, that such a temporary privation is not ruinous to an army where cattle can be procured in the country; this difficulty cannot be well pleaded, if admission is to be given to the speculation, that the heavy cannon necessary for battering forts St. Julien and Cascaes were to be got ashore in the bays of the Rock of Lisbon. The question then comes to this: whether the Convention did (as has been asserted) secure all the objects which were proposed in the expedition? If it did not, it was not what his Majesty was entitled to expect from the relative situation of the two armies. I humbly conceive it to have been erroneous to regard the emancipation of Portugal from the French, as the sole or the principal object of the expedition. Upon whatever territory we contend with the French, it must be a prominent object in the struggle to destroy their resources, and to narrow their means of injuring us, or those whose cause we are supporting. This seems to have been so little considered in the Convention, that the terms appear to have extricated Junot's army from a situation of infinite distress, in which it was wholly out of play, and to have brought it, in a state of entire equipment, into immediate currency, in a quarter too where it must interfere with our most urgent and interesting concerns. Had it been impracticable to reduce the French army to lay down its arms unconditionally, still an obligation not to serve for a specified time, might have been insisted upon, or Belleisle might have been prescribed as the place at which they should be landed, in order to prevent the probability

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of their reinforcing (at least for a long time) the armies employed for the subjugation of Spain. Perhaps a stronger consideration than the merit of those terms presents itself. Opinion relative to the British arms was of the highest importance, as it might influence the confidence of the Spaniards, or invite the nations groaning under the yoke of France, to appeal to this country, and co-operate with it for their deliverance. The advantages ought, therefore, to have been more than usually great, which should be deemed sufficient to balance the objection of granting to a very inferior army, hopeless in circumstances, and broken in spirit, such terms as might argue, that notwithstanding its disparity in numbers, it was still formidable to its victors. No advantages seemed to have been gained that would not have equally followed from forcing the enemy to a more marked submission. The gain of time as to sending succours into Spain cannot be admitted as a plea, because it appears that no arrangements for the reception of our troops in Spain had been undertaken previous to the Convention; and this is without reasoning on subsequent facts. The Convention in Egypt, which has been advanced as a parallel case, appears to me inapplicable. No object beyond the dislodgement of the French from Egypt was there in question. In the present instance the operation of the Convention upon the affairs of Spain was a consideration of primary interest; and in that view the inevitable effect of some of the articles offers itself to my mind as liable to material objection. I trust that these reasons will vindicate me from the charge of presumption, in maintaining an opinion contradictory to that professed by so many most respectable officers; for, even if the reasons be essentially erroneous, if they are conclusive to my mind (as I must conscientiously affirm them to be), it is a necessary consequence that I must disapprove the Convention."—December 27, 1808.

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The following are the terms in which His Majesty has expressed his disapprobation relative to the Convention of Cintra:

"The King has taken into consideration the Report of the Board of Inquiry, together with the documents and opinion thereunto annexed.

"While his Majesty adopts the unanimous opinion of the Board, that no further military proceeding is necessary to be had upon the transactions referred to in their investigation, His Majesty does not intend thereby to convey an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the terms and conditions of the Armistice and Convention.

"When those instruments were first laid before His Majesty, the King, reserving for investigation those parts of the Definitive Convention in which His Majesty's immediate interests were concerned, caused it to be signified to Sir Hew Dalrymple, by His Majesty's Secretary of State, that His Majesty, nevertheless, felt himself compelled at once to express his disapprobation of those articles, in which stipulations were made, directly affecting the interests or feelings of the Spanish and Portuguese nations.

"At the close of the Inquiry, the King, abstaining from any observations upon other parts of the Convention, repeats his disapprobation of those articles; His Majesty deeming it necessary that his sentiments should be clearly understood, as to the impropriety and danger of the unauthorised admission, into Military Conventions, of articles of such a description, which, especially when incautiously framed, may lead to the most injurious consequences.

"His Majesty cannot forbear further to observe, that Lieut.-General Sir Hew Dalrymple's delaying to transmit for his information the Armistice concluded on 22d August, until the 4th September, when he, at the same time, transmitted the ratified Convention, was calculated to produce great public inconvenience, and that such inconvenience did in fact result therefrom."

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1809.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. P. L.

Which was performed at St. James's Palace, On the Queen's Birth-Day. *See page* 1007.

Full-orb'd in equinoctial skies
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste the cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Tho' billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till Nature bids the deluge surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the tide.

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So o'er Europa's ravaged plain
We saw the torrent wild of war
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
Th' embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall:
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep;
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists th' injurious Tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled ensigns fly.

PROLOGUE TO THE COMEDY OF MAN AND WIFE; OR, MORE SECRETS THAN ONE. BY SAMUEL JAMES ARNOLD, ESQ.

Spoken by Mr. Matthews.

As Plays increase, to strike out something *new*,
What, in the name of wit, can Authors do?
For ages past they've cull'd from nature's store,
And drawn the self-same features, o'er and o'er.—
Many, 'tis true, have nature's paths forsaken,
Drawn apes for beaux, and wags for wits mistaken;
Strange fools and coxcombs they have plac'd in view,
Yet copied life, and made the picture true!

But Man and Wife!—I fear you'll all exclaim,
Can any novelty be found in them?
For if the Bard should sketch them gay and free,
Obliging, kind, as Man and Wife *should be*—
You all, methinks, would cavil at each feature,
And say—the thing was *new*—but out of nature;
And should he make them live like *Dog* and *Cat*,
Alack-the-day! there's nothing new in that!

Still, all these pictures of domestic strife
Vary, according to the rank in life—
Wond'rous the diff'rence 'twixt the wedded pair
Of Broad St. Giles's, and St. James's Square!
The high-bred pair once wed, are *one*, and therefore
Are *two* directly without *why* or *wherefore!*
He at the clubs the fatal elbow shakes,
Returns at sunrise, and at sunset wakes—
While *she*, at routs the *war* of elbows dares,
Half squeez'd to death—delightful—on the stairs;
But what cares she for squeezing, who displays
The iron fence of Mrs. Bailey's stays?
He desperate games—she braves the desperate throngs:
Here rattle dice—*there*—louder—rattle tongues—
Separate in tastes, pursuits, and in expence—
Alike in nothing—save indifference—
Till separate *interests*, separate claims advance,
And end, too oft, in separate maintenance!

Quarrels in lower life, 'twixt John and Joan
By very different characters are known!
His is the weaker side in wordy strife,
For *talking*'s still the charter of the *wife!*
But John has argument to *strike* her *dumb*—
'Tis in a stick—the thickness of his thumb!
Such as his *right*, did once a grave judge name,
And when did *John* forget his *rights* to claim!
But soft—our bard to-night has drawn from life,
An intermediate kind of Man and Wife!
And in that title 'twill perhaps appear,
That something more is meant,—than meets the ear!

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EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mrs. Jordan.

What is an Author like—on that dread night
When his first five-act Play is brought to light?—
Why, like a culprit!—trembling in his shoes—
There—at the bar he stands, and frets and stews—
Anxious he lists—to hear how vastly well
His *Counsel's* (Mrs. JORDAN'S) speeches *tell!*
Tho' loudest plaudits he can scarcely hear,
The slightest sibilation *stuns* his ear!
An Author's *ear!*—'Tis wondrous at a hiss
How very delicate that organ is!
A hiss!—what does he then look like?—Gadsooks,
You can't conceive how like a *fool* he looks!
Critics—his judges—faith he don't like them—
He dreads their caustic cough—and damning *hem!*
The *jury*—you—and here in judgment sit,
Nature (*Upper Gallery*)—Sense (*Pit*)—Learning (*Boxes*)—Humour (*Lower Gallery*)—Taste (*Boxes*)—and Wit (*Pit*).
Freedom, Mirth, Honour, Justice, Truth, are here,
And Candour's honest foreman every where!
He's quite content, good folks—while such shall throng ye,
He doesn't mean to *challenge* one among ye!

Then what's an Author like?—there's no denial—
He's like—to have a fair—an English trial!
Approv'd—he may be like the soil that pays
The fostering hand that tries the germ to raise:—
Condemn'd—he's like—he's like—gad, who can say
What the man's like, if you should damn his play?
In short—if you to-night condemn his pen,
He's like—Oh no—he's *never* like to write again!

And now—as brevity's the soul of wit we know,
You all—most likely—would like me to go!

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OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

Importation of Cotton into England.—African Institution.—We understand that the premium proposed by the Institution, of a piece of plate, value 50 guineas, for the greatest quantity of cotton imported into this country, the growth of the western coast of Africa, has been adjudged to Messrs. John and Alexander Anderson, of Philpot lane. The quantity imported was upwards of ten thousand weight, and it sold for 2s. 8d. per lb. These gentlemen have determined greatly to enlarge their cotton plantations on the river Sierra Leone, and their example is likely to be extensively followed. By means of the African Institution, a large supply of the Georgia Sea-Island cotton seed (by far the most valuable kind) having been sent to the coast, we may hope that in no long time the importations from this quarter will fill up that chasm in the cotton market, which the American embargo has occasioned. Nor is this the only benefit we are likely to derive from an increased attention to Africa. A considerable quantity of African rice has been already imported into the West Indies, and a much larger importation may speedily be expected. In the present state of our West Indian colonies, this new and unexpected resource must prove of the very first importance, and ought to be anxiously cherished.

ALGIERS.

Revolution.—Algiers, Nov. 21. The troops which had marched to Constantina, on their return assembled in the morning on the 7th inst. in their barracks, and after a short consultation, sent a deputation to the palace of government, with orders to put to death the Dey Achmed Pacha. The Dey fled to the roof of his palace, from which, getting upon the end of a neighbouring building, he was followed by his assassins from the top of one house to that of another, until he was caught on a Jew's house, and shot, his head cut off, and his body, after being dreadfully mangled, was thrown into the street. In about a couple of hours this unexpected revolution was completed: and at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Consuls of foreign powers repaired to the palace, to pay their respects to the new Dey. On the 11th inst., the soldiers demanded, with loud cries, the dismission of the new ministers, and evinced a disposition to begin plundering the city. The divan having assembled in the palace, entered into an arrangement with the insurgents; in consequence of which, the new ministers were dismissed and exiled, and their places conferred on persons of greater respectability. On the 16th of November, there was another tumult. It was generally reported, that the soldiers were resolved to plunder the city, in consequence of their not having received the pecuniary gratuity usual on the accession of a new Dey. The divan, however, succeeded in averting this storm.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Spanish Patriots.—The Monticello, which arrived from Lima, brings an account that the inhabitants illuminated their houses for three successive nights, in honour of the gallant resistance which they understood the mother country made to the French. They, as well as the rest of the inhabitants of that colony, were unanimous in their determination not to submit to, or connect themselves in any way with, France, whatever might be the issue of the contest in Old Spain.

Sir Sidney Smith.—The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred on sir Sidney Smith a noble domain, one of the royal estates, estimated to be worth £7,000 a year. Sir Sidney dates his letters from his new palace of Braganza; which he describes as resembling in prospect and scite the beautiful seat of Mount Edgecumbe.

Error in laying down Cape Frio.—From a London newspaper. "The geographers in every part of Europe, in their charts, have laid down Cape Frio as being in the latitude 22. 34; but it is, in fact, in lat. 23. This error ought to be rectified, several vessels bound to Rio de Janeiro having been, in consequence of it, embayed; and every one knows that it is necessary to make Cape Frio before he can get to Rio de Janeiro."

FRANCE.

Buonapartean Dignities.—It appears by a catalogue, which has been made, that Buonaparte has, in a single year, established more feudal tenures than France and Spain have done from the commencement of their monarchies; and if no title is supplied from the territory of France, it is because he has reserved for himself and his august successors to be duke, sovereign, king, emperor, sublime sultan, &c. throughout that ill-fated empire.

List of persons elevated by Buonaparte, with the titles by which they are now designated, being a key to the reading of the bulletins.—

Relatives.

Joseph Buonaparte..	King of Spain—*(intended).*
Louis	King of Holland.
Jerome	King of Westphalia.
Eugene Beauharnois.	Viceroy of Italy.
Infant daughter of do.	Princess of Bologna.
Cardinal Fesche....	Archbp. of Lyons, and Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Joachim Murat	King of Naples.
.....	Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg—*in petto.*

Adherents.

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres, late Consul)—Duke of Parma.

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The Prince Arch-Treasurer (Le Brun, late Consul)—Duke of Placenza.
Caulaincourt, Great Chamberlain, Duke of Vicenza.
Duroc, Great Marshal of the Palace, Duke of Frione.

C. M. Talleyrand...	Prince of Benevento.
Bernadotte.....	Prince of Ponte Corvo.
Berthier.....	Prince of Neufchatel.
Marmont.....	Duke of Ragusa.
Junot.....	Duke of Abrantes.
Savary.....	Duke of Rovigo.
Soult.....	Duke of Dalmatia.
Mortier.....	Duke of Treviso.
Lefebvre.....	Duke of Dantzic.
Davoust.....	Duke of Auerstadt.
Moncey.....	Duke of Cornegliano.
Massena.....	Duke of Rivoli.
Augereau.....	Duke of Castiglione.
Lannes.....	Duke of Montebello.
Ney.....	Duke of Elchingen.
Bessieres.....	Duke of Istria.
Victor.....	Duke of Belluno.
Kellermann.....	Duke of Valmy.
Arighi.....	Duke of Padua.
Lacue.....	Count Sessac.
Clarke.....	Count Hunenberg.

INDIES, EAST.

Political State of British India.—The governor general of Bengal writes in June last, that he makes no doubt of being able to send home, from £700,000 to £1,000,000 of surplus revenue in 1809.—Colonel Mac Alister writes from Prince Edward's Island that there is in the dock-yard there, a frigate of 36 guns far advanced. Timber is cut down in the neighbourhood, and collected in the marine yard, sufficient to construct two 74 gun ships. Timber might be procured, wherewith to build three or four ships of 74 guns each, at only eight Spanish dollars per timber.

A letter from Bombay, speaking of the mission of general Malcolm to Persia, says: "Instead of 300 Frenchmen, as had been reported, it has been ascertained that there were only 30 at the court of Persia."

Letters from Oude mention some very vigorous measures having been taken by the Nabob Vizier, in conjunction with the British, to protect and strengthen his frontier from Allahabad to Windward. A further augmentation has been made to his highness's army, of three regiments of cavalry and several battalions of infantry.—Accounts from Bombay state, that that government has happily succeeded in establishing a friendly intercourse with the Seik tribes inhabiting the Punjab and the banks of the Attock. This measure is considered as being of the utmost importance at the present crisis, as it furnishes means of frustrating any designs of an enemy on the western side of India. The chieftains of the above tribes have expressed their determination not to retain in their service any troops that may be hostile to the English; also that the Mahratta, or other officers of any of the native powers, shall, in case of war breaking out between the English and such powers, be immediately dismissed from their service.—The alliance with all the petty states to the southward and westward of the Jumna, from Jynaghur to Bundlecund, is considered as sufficient security for the safety of those frontiers.—The accession of the Rajahpoot chiefs, with the Ranah of Gohud, to the interests of the British government, will present an insurmountable barrier to the influence of Scindeah in Hindoostan.—A very large body of Fakeers has lately arrived from the southern provinces, to visit the temple of Jaggernaut; and among them is said to be a chieftain of distinction, who, for some enormities he has committed, submits to all the privations and discipline of that herd of frantic devotees. He has also made an offering, at the sacred shrine, of jewels and treasure to a very considerable amount.—A party of Mahratta freebooters in March last crossed the Jumna, and possessed themselves of a very narrow and dangerous pass on the side of a hill. Their centinels being vigorously attacked by the British, fled at the first fire, without rolling down some enormous masses of stone placed at the extremity for that purpose, and which would inevitably have buried the assailants beneath the ruins.

Royal Tiger and Horse.—Bombay, July 1, 1808.—The following interesting account of the destruction of a royal tiger, is related by one of the officers of the 2d battalion of the 7th regiment, No. 1, stationed at Kaira.—"On the 15th June, some of the officers of the corps formed a party to visit the celebrated ruins of Mahmoodabad. On approaching them, they were alarmed by a sound like the roar of a royal tiger. They did not, however, immediately see the animal, and proceeded towards the ruins; but, on advancing a little further, he suddenly burst upon their view, in all his terrors, and sprang at them with indescribable ferocity. A precipitate retreat was the natural consequence; and one of the gentlemen, who was but indifferently mounted, perceiving that he could not depend upon his horse, with the promptitude of a vigorous and decisive mind, directed his course to a tree, which he immediately ascended with his fowling-piece in his hand. His victim thus singled, the tiger gave over the pursuit of the others, and bounded on the horse, who stood paralysed with fear at the foot of the tree. At this crisis, the gentleman in the tree took a cool and steady aim at the savage, and wounded him, though not mortally. The tiger feeling his wound, retreated to some distance; but almost immediately returned with increased fury. In the meantime the officer had reloaded, and taking aim at him again, while venting his rage on the miserable horse, wounded him mortally. On the first attack

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of the tiger, the retreat of the party was too precipitate and general to admit of individual attentions. Each person trusted to the speed of his horse, and our hero was undesignedly left behind. But when, on rallying in a neighbouring village, his comrades perceived that he was missing, they instantly armed themselves, and returned with a large concourse of the natives to the spot. They came in sight of the tree just as the tiger had received his mortal wound. He again retreated, and was traced into a jungle, where they found him writhing in agony. On their approach, he collected his remaining strength into one final effort, and prepared to spring, but the spear of a native prevented him, and put an end to his struggles. On measuring him, he was found to extend ten feet eight inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. The poor horse was so mangled, that he was immediately put to death."

Monument in Memory of Capt. Hardinge, late of the St. Fiorenze, who was killed in taking the Piedmontaise French Frigate.—The following is a letter from Sir J. Mackintosh to the editor of the Bombay Gazette. —Bombay, March 31, 1808.—Sir,—Yielding to the first impulse of those feelings with which the heroic death of Capt. Hardinge has filled my mind, I take the liberty of proposing to the British inhabitants of this presidency a subscription for a monument, in honour to his memory, in the church of Bombay. A generous and grateful nation will, doubtless, place his monument by the side of that of Nelson.—But the memorials of heroic virtue cannot be too multiplied.—Capt. Hardinge fell for Britain, but more especially he fell for British India. I should be ashamed of presuming to suggest reasons for such a measure—they will abundantly occur to the lovers of their country.—JAMES MACKINTOSH.

PRUSSIA.

Report King of Prussia's Letter to the Magistrates of Berlin.—Berlin, Dec. 24. "Worthy, beloved, and faithful subjects, my provinces being evacuated by the French, my attention is now directed to the accomplishment of my heartfelt wish to the capital of Berlin, with the queen my spouse, and my family—an object which I have by all possible means endeavoured to attain since the conclusion of peace. I have given orders that the constituted authorities shall leave this place for Berlin, as soon as the districts on the other side of the Vistula have begun to breathe a little from the effect of the heavy burthens they have sustained in furnishing carriages and supplies, both before and during the evacuation of the country. This short interval I shall employ, in a journey to St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the repeated friendly and urgent invitations, both verbally and by letter, of his majesty the emperor of Russia. I shall expedite my journey, and hope, within a few weeks, to revisit my provinces on the other side of the Vistula, to which I owe so many proofs of exemplary fidelity; and I shall in particular hasten my return to Berlin, to testify to my subjects of that city my gratitude for their firmness and good conduct, and to assure them of my attachment and satisfaction. I inform you hereof, and command you to notify the same to my loving and faithful citizens of that city; and I am your loving sovereign,

(Signed) FREDERIC WILLIAM."

RUSSIA.

Political State of Russia.—A gentleman, lately arrived from Russia, gives a most deplorable account of that country. The people groan under the most abject slavery. There is a most positive edict against any person mentioning the conduct of their government. If two persons are seen in serious conversation, they are suspected of talking politics, and seldom escape arrest. However, it is generally understood that the emperor Alexander gave his promise to Buonaparte, at Erfurth, to watch the motions of Austria, while he went into Spain, and if he perceived any thing hostile to France, to march a large army into her territories. The people are much dissatisfied, those in mercantile situations particularly. Their warehouses are full of property, in a state of decay, particularly tallow; and it is a common saying amongst the lower orders of the people, that it will find its way to England, in spite of government, as it turns into maggots, and they are thrown into the sea!

TURKEY.

State of Public Authority under Bairactar.—The late revolution in Turkey is said to be favourable, not only to this country, but to Europe. Bairactar, the chief actor in it, is a bold, shrewd, enterprising man, equal to the times in which he has appeared, and the situation to which he has attained. It is supposed, that he has been elevated by the religious council, as a fit instrument to resist the partition of the Turkish empire, and to defeat the ambitious designs of France and Russia. Bairactar declares it his wish to be at peace with all the world, and his greatest object to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Our ambassador, Mr. Adair, has been well received. About Oct. 10, Mr. Adair presented himself at the Dardanelles; to which place, a row-boat of sixteen oars came from Constantinople to receive him with due respect. At Constantinople, he was surrounded by all the old English Dragomen or interpreters, and satisfied with his situation. The principles of the new government, had induced many English merchants to return to Smyrna from Malta, and great quantities of goods had been sent thither. Bairactar had even

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carried his system of neutrality so far, as to order that English ships of war should not be molested in attacking French ships of war in the Archipelago. He has beheaded the governor of the Dardanelles, and many others whom he suspected of being in the French interest. Such is his boldness, and the terror he inspires, that he seizes a chief officer at the head of his troops, in whose presence the officer is instantly beheaded. He has summoned a grand council of all the Pachas of the empire (governors of the provinces) as well of Asia as of Europe, at Adrianople. Before this council he was to lay proofs respecting the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, and to propose the means for self-protection. Such as opposed him it was believed he would put to death on the spot. The place of meeting marks his suspicions of Russia. It was supposed some of the northern Pachas next the Russian territories would decline appearing; the consequence of which would be his instant operations against them.

Since the preceding article was composed, events at Constantinople have given a totally different appearance to the Ottoman Porte. On the 14th of November the Janissaries assembled at the break of day, and attacked the palace of Mustapha Bairactar, the Seraglio, and the barracks of the troops disciplined after the European manner, or *Seimeni*. The blood shed has been very great, the city has suffered both by fire and sword. The confusion of affairs has not allowed of an orderly history having been forwarded to us. The most correct, in our judgment is the following:

Constantinople, Nov. 25. The revolution which commenced on the 14th lasted until the 20th. On the 15th the house of the Aga of the Janissaries was set on fire, for his refusing to make common cause with them against Mustapha Bairactar. The Aga was at the same time assassinated by his own people. The Janisaries stormed the Seraglio on the 17th. The ex-sultan, Mustapha IV. was strangled, and his body thrown out to the insurgents. The number of Seimens and Janissaries who have fallen, and whose bodies are lying in heaps in the streets, is calculated at 8000. The former are thrown into the sea, but the latter are decently interred. The Seimens were disarmed on the 18th, and their officers were put to death.—On the 19th, the dead body of an unknown Mussulman of rank, was found in a vault in the palace of Sultan Mahomet. It was supposed to be that of Mustapha Bairactar, who, however, as is believed by well-informed persons, has safely effected his escape to Rudschuck.—As the Seraglio was battered with musketry and cannon, that palace has suffered considerable damage. The Hippodrome, and a number of large buildings, about one-third of the city, became a prey to the flames. All the householders in Stambol, Galata, and Pera are still obliged to patrole the streets by turns, in the night time, and to keep a lamp burning in front of every house, to prevent further mischief.—The grand Seignor, Mahomet, has appointed Mahomet Aga provisional Grand Vizier. The exiled Seid-Aly is again appointed Pacha, and Chaled-Effendi remains as minister for foreign affairs. The reis-effendi, and kiaja-bey, also retain their former rank. The Seraglio is to undergo a repair; and in the meantime, the government will hold its council in a private house. The most beautiful part of the Seraglio has been destroyed by the fire, as have also the archives.

Stambol, correctly *Isambol*, is the city properly called Constantinople. *Galata* is a suburb across the harbour; and *Pera* is beyond it; this latter is the residence of most of the European Ministers. These are all on the point of land north of the city. An idea of their situation may be formed, from our map given in Vol. II. p. 313.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

State of the Colony at Port Jackson.—The following is a brief summary of the contents of the *New South Wales Gazette*:—"The public intelligence is not generally interesting, otherwise than, as every friend to humanity will be glad to hear, that decency and order prevail in a settlement, where considerable infractions of law and justice might be expected. The trials for offences are of course numerous, but they appear to be conducted with equity and impartiality. Many of the convicts have effected their escape, by American vessels touching on the coast, and some salutary regulations have been adopted to prevent the practice. It has been found of the greatest consequence to the subsistence of that remote country, that restrictions should be imposed on killing the animals suited to the support of man, and the fortunate result has been, that they are now so abundant as to preclude any probability of future deficiency. A quantity of shoes, in small lots, were sold by auction, from 10s. to 14s. per pair; a herd of swine, at 4d. per pound, alive; maize, in the public market at 10s. per bushel; potatoes, about 19s. 6d. per bag; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per pound. Port Dalrymple is found to be of essential advantage for the purposes of our extensive settlements, as, from the survey already taken, some very fine tracks of land have been discovered. The natives appear to be little disposed to fraternise; on the contrary, they always disappear when approached.—No accident has, however, occurred from any act of aggression on their part. They appear, indeed, to be a peaceably disposed people."

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OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Her Majesty's Birth Day.—Jan. 19. Her Majesty completed her 64th year May 19, 1808, but the celebration of this event being kept on the 18th of January following, it was on this day observed with great splendour. At 1 o'clock a double royal salute was fired in St. James's Park; also 64 cannon at the Tower. The court was numerously attended. The Prince and Princess of Wales came in state; as did most of the royal family. Many of the ladies' dresses were of velvet, richly embroidered with gold: some were of Anglo-merino wool: gold and silver tissue and sattins were much worn.

Biddings for Lottery Tickets.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received the biddings for a new lottery of 20,000 tickets, to be drawn in four days, of 5000 each day, and to end 29th April, with liberty of locking up 2000 tickets, similar to the extra prizes of last lottery. The biddings were:—

Hensley and Pulley	£17	17	0
Bish	17	5	0
Richardson and Swift	17	5	0
Cope	17	5	0
Shewell	17	2	0

The payments are to be as under—

Deposit January 16.....	£1	10	0
February 17	5	0	0
March 24	5	0	0
Three days before drawing ..	6	7	0
	£17	17	0

Vaccination.—In pursuance of the resolution of parliament passed in the last session, a National Institution for promoting vaccination, is established under the management of a board, which consists of the following members:—Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. president of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr. Mayo, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Satterley, and Dr. Bancroft, censors of the College; George Chandler, Esq. master; and Robert Keate, Esq. and Sir Charles Elicke, governors of the Royal College of Surgeons.——The Board have appointed the following officers:—director, Dr. Jenner; assistant director, James Moore, Esq.; register, Dr. Hervey; principal vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq.; vaccinators at the stations, Charles Atkins, Esq., T. Hale, Esq., Richard Lane, Esq., Edward Leese, Esq., S. Sawrey, Esq., and J. Vincent, Esq.; secretary, Charles Murray, Esq.

West-India Dock Company.—At a general court of this company, held at their house, Jan. 6, the chairman read a report from a committee of directors on the general conduct of the company's concerns, to the end of the year 1808.

The report claims, as belonging to the establishment, credit for whatever benefits have resulted to the West India trade, from the warehousing system, the adoption of which, it is well known, had been long contemplated by a great statesman, and only suspended until suitable accommodations for security of the revenue were provided.

It is also remarked, that the charges on the import trade which the company receive, and to which they are limited by law, during the extent of the charter, are taken exactly at the existing standard of those charges at the time of passing the act, although these rates had been almost annually advancing, and with other expences of trade, would probably have still further advanced; consequently, that positive and considerable advantages were by this speculation alone secured to the public.

To demonstrate the increase of the West India trade, and that the company's means and resources have kept pace with that increase, several statements taken from the books are presented.—The first statement shews the comparative number of West India ships, and the dispatch given at the docks for the last six years, viz.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Finished Landing.
1803	363	Jan. 14, 1804.
1804	354	Dec. 29, 1804.
1805	421	Jan 22, 1806.
1806	477	Feb. 2, 1807.
1807	503	Dec. 24, 1807.
1808	598	593 finished on Dec. 3, 1808.

Exclusive of smaller vessels and craft.

From these returns it appears, that within the last year the company unloaded 65 ships more than in the preceding season, and 174 ships more than the average number of the five previous years. Also, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments which the well known stagnation of export trade caused in the last season, by producing an extraordinary accumulation of goods in the warehouses, and consequent scarcity of stowage-room, yet the Company actually unloaded, in the space of five months, from the beginning of July to the beginning of November, upwards of 460 ships, besides smaller vessels, &c. with cargoes comprizing upwards of

221,000 Casks
137,000 Bags
11,000 Bales
} of Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Cotton, &c. &c. not including Wood, and many packages of other articles,

159,800 Hhds. and Tierces Sugar,
26,990 Puncheons and Hhds. Rum,
31,600 Hhds. and Tierces
125,400 Bags
} Coffee.

An additional statement is given of the quantity of goods actually deposited within the warehouses at one time, exclusive of articles on the quays, viz.

158,600 Casks
207,800 Bags
11,600 Chests
1,500 Bales
} of various Commodities.

whereof

102,600 were Hhds. and Tierces Sugar,
14,600 —— Puncheons and Hhds Rum,
38,200 —— Hhds. and Tierces
190,400 —— Bags
} Coffee.

That the warehouse room for sugar at the then quays, previous to the existence of the docks, according to the best computation that could be made, was not capable of containing one-third of the quantity of that article actually lodged at one time in the company's warehouses. The report concludes thus:—

"The principles by which the court of directors have uniformly governed their conduct, have been those of sound discretion in the application of the funds of the company, a liberal construction and performance of its engagements with the public, and a scrupulous impartiality in the administration of business. How far these objects

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have been faithfully pursued, and successfully accomplished, may best be evinced, as to the first, by the prosperous state of your finances; as to the second, by the details furnished by, and the facts connected with this report; and, as to the last, it may fairly be demanded whether one single instance can be produced to the contrary."

Porter Brewery.—Statement of the quantity of strong beer, denominated porter, brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th July, 1808, to the 5th January, 1809:—

	Barrels.
Barclay	64,361
Brown and Parry	48,196
Hanbury	41,754
Whitbread	40,719
Meux	39,292
F. Calvert	33,628
Combe	25,439
Taylor	18,095
Goodwyn	15,678
J. Calvert	14,881
Elliott	14,877
Clowes	14,693

British Institution, Fine Arts.—At the close of the exhibition in July last, several of the governors of this institution, who are in possession of fine pictures by old masters, liberally sent to their gallery, for the study of our juvenile artists, a few specimens of the most approved excellence. Upwards of a hundred students were admitted; fifty of whom have been in a course of regular attendance during the last four months; near 150 studies have been made. In addition to this, the committee of directors, in May last, issued a notice, that they proposed to give four premiums of fifty guineas each for the three best pictures, and the best model, executed in the preceding year, and sent to their gallery on or before the 15th ult. Twenty-four candidates for this honorable competition sent their respective performances. The directors awarded the premiums to the following artists:—Mr. G. Dawe, for his picture of Imogen, from Cymbeline.—Mr. W. Sharpe, for his picture of the Music-Master.—Mr. J. Linnell, for his Landscape, with figures removing timber.—Mr. S. Gahagan, for his Model of Samson breaking the bonds.——The pictures, &c. remain the property of the artists, and are eligible to be received into the ensuing exhibition for sale.

Subscription for the Relief of the Spanish Patriots.—Bristol, January 18. Lately a meeting of several of the most respectable inhabitants of this city was held at the Guildhall, pursuant to the advertisement. The right worshipful the Mayor was called to the chair, who opened the business by observing, that the cause of the Spanish Patriots, in whose behalf the meeting was assembled, had excited the attention and sympathy of the metropolis of the empire. That he was confident there was not an individual present, who was not prepared to second the liberal exertions which had been made for their assistance and relief, and he therefore was certain, that the resolutions he had to propose would meet with unanimous support. He then proceeded to read the resolutions, which were seconded in a short and appropriate speech by Mr. Alderman Claxton. The result of the meeting has justified our anticipation of the liberality of our fellow-citizens, and shews to the world the lively interest they always take in the cause of freedom. About £2500 were subscribed in a few minutes, and the subscription, we understand, has since kept pace with the expectations of the most sanguine.

Improvements in Bristol.—While our fellow-citizens are laudably exerting themselves in behalf of more distant objects, they are not forgetful of the nearer and more immediate relations of local and internal improvements. More than *half a million of money* has been expended within a few years, for the improvement of the dock and harbour, and the paving and lighting the streets. An additional wing has been added to the Infirmary, and a permanent fund established for its support: £10,000 has been raised for the erection of a commercial coffee-room in a site and on a scale worthy of the second city in the kingdom; and £2000 and upwards has been subscribed, in a few days, to accomplish a plan and found an institution for the joint accommodation of the library and philosophical societies of this city. The completion of this last scheme is a consummation devoutly to be wished; for literature and science, as it has been aptly expressed, add sunshine to day-light: but it cannot be carried into effect, upon a liberal and extensive scale, for much less than £10,000.

Liverpool House of Industry.—There are at present in our House of Industry nearly 1100 persons, men, women, and children, who are maintained (as far as respects nutriment) at the moderate expence of 2s. 3½d. per week each: they are nevertheless fed upon the best provisions, and in general look remarkably healthy. The children are well clothed, and have a very decent and healthy appearance.—The poor rates in Liverpool are lower than in almost any other large town; and the great bulk of the money collected from them is expended in an allowance to the out poor.

New Exchange Coffee-room, Liverpool.—On Monday, Jan 2, was opened this superb and elegant room, which, with its appendages, occupies nearly the entire length of the east wing of the New Exchange Buildings.—The extreme length of this magnificent room, extending from north to south, is 94 feet 3 inches, the breadth 42 feet 7 inches, and its greatest height 51 feet 9 inches.—The ceiling of the room is supported on each side by 8 stone columns of the Ionic order, each column composed of one entire and very beautiful shaft, and, including its capital, measuring 20 feet 9 inches from the floor to the bottom of the architrave. The centre part of the roof between the columns is covered, and the arch is neatly ornamented in pannels—a magnificent colonade is thus formed in the centre of the room, which has a striking effect when viewed from the fire-places either at the north or south end; and the intermediate spaces on each side are appropriated to chairs and tables, and are amply provided with all the newspapers and periodical publications of the day. The walls of this noble room are ornamented with 20 pilasters, corresponding to the colonnade. There are six large arched windows on the west side, five on the east, and two at the south, between which is a handsome recess for an elegant stove. There are three large fire-places;

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and the chimney-pieces are constructed of British black marble (Kendal), having a rich and handsome effect.—Such are the dimensions and construction of a room which reflects the highest honour on the public spirit of the town of Liverpool, and not less so on the taste and ability of Mr. John Foster, architect to the corporation, from whose plans and drawings the whole has been executed.—— Though the room has been opened only three days, the pressure of subscribers is so great, that during the hours of business, it is completely filled: and while the present inclement season continues, the whole square of Exchange Buildings will be almost entirely deserted—to obviate this, however, in milder weather, we have no doubt the proprietors will see the necessity of closing the doors somewhat earlier than at present, as in a commercial town of so much magnitude, the grand object of the buildings would be defeated, were the merchants divided, during the period of high change.

Supply of Coal.—Hereford, Dec. 28. The enormous price now demanded for coal in the Forest of Dean, and the difficulty at present experienced of procuring an adequate quantity, on any terms, bid fair to be counteracted, by opening new sources of supply for this city and neighbourhood. Wales is beginning to send us at more reasonable rates, a material far more lasting and, in every respect, under proper management, much more effectual. Abergavenny and Leominster are expected to contribute largely from their ample stores, and a large premium is in contemplation for the discovery of coal within a certain distance of this city, with a particular reference to the hills near Stoke Park and Checkley, where strong suspicions are entertained that former experiments were not conducted as they should have been.

Benevolence.—Worcester, Dec. 31. Upwards of five hundred distressed families humbly return their most grateful thanks to the benevolent inhabitants of this city, who, by a subscription, have contributed to mitigate their sufferings, by a donation of near sixty tons of coal, which has been distributed amongst them, without any other distinction than that of evident poverty.

Slate Works, North Wales.—The slate works opened and wrought by the late Lord Penryn, in North Wales (described Vol. V. p. 725), produce at present upwards of £25,000 per annum.

Kestrel tamed.—There is a beautiful little hawk, generally called a sparrow-hawk, but which, in fact, is of a very different species, being a kestrel or windhover *(falco tinnunculus)*, now living, belonging to Mr. John King, of Buckingham, which frequently takes its flight, and is absent for several days, a week or two, or longer, when it returns to the house, and goes about as tamely as before. It was taken from its nest when very young, in June 1807, and bred up tame. Mice are its favourite food. Within the last two months it has changed its old plumage for a new and much brighter one, being chiefly of a brick-coloured red, embellished with elegant black triangular spots.

Liberality of a British Tar.—The following instance of efficient patriotism deserves to be recorded in the *style*, as well as in the spirit of the writer.—Copy of a letter received at the banking house of Messrs. Hartford and Co. Bristol—inclosing a £1 note.

" For the Gentlemen who receive the Subscription for the noble Spanish Patriots.

" Push on my hearty jovial Bristol wags,
" Don't let the Subscription stand: I see it lagg's.
" In such a glorious cause ye cannot do enough,
" Then cheerful send your rhino in, like poor
" TOM TUFF,
" Late of his Majesty's ship Victory, now a
" wounded Pensioner, who sends a One Pound
" Note—I wish I could afford more."

Beautiful Fieldfare.—A singular and beautiful variety of the fieldfare species made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Arnold during the late snow. On Christmas-eve it was wounded in the wing by a single shot from a great distance, and thus taken alive, but only survived two days. The principal colour of the plumage is milk white, speckled here and there with black and brown spots, particularly on the breast, the colours of which resemble those of the common fieldfare more than on any other part. The tail is black and white, with a very slight tinge of the usual blue cast. The bill is entirely yellow, like that of the blackbird. In size, form, and the chattering note it so exactly resembles the fieldfare, that it is evidently an accidental and very curious variety. It has been stuffed for preservation, and is in the possession of B. Thompson, Esq. of Redhill Lodge near this place.

Defrauding Turnpike.—A few days ago, a person was fined in the penalty of five pounds, by the magistrates of the county of Worcester, for taking off one of the horses drawing his cart along the turnpike road leading to this city, before its arrival at the turnpike, and by such act defrauding the gate-keeper of his toll.

Hydrophobical Medical Inquiry.—We understand that government have directed the College of Physicians to inquire into the cause of the recent frequent occurrences of cases of hydrophobia, and to consider the means of preventing the increase of that alarming evil.

Basking Shark.—A very large fish was taken, with much difficulty, near Penryn, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at day-break, measuring 31 feet long and 19 feet round; its weight is supposed to exceed five tons. It is believed to be what is commonly called the Basking Shark.

IRELAND.

Imports, Exports.—Dublin, Jan. 7. The entries of sugar, for some time past, have been considerable; rum and whiskey also make a prominent figure in our daily list. The duty on sugar last Wednesday amounted to £21,325, of which the house of O'Connor and Moore entered 757 hhds. 206 tierces, and 19 barrels from Antigua, bringing to the revenue near £17,000 of the above sum. The same day were imported 74 puncheons of corn spirits, duty £2271. As connected with our manufactures, we felt pleasure in perceiving the arrival of some beaver wool, organzine silk, &c.—The exportations are beef, butter, arms, and a few pipes of Lisbon wine and lemon juice, the articles of provision for London, and the latter for Liverpool.

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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

The Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.——49 *Geo. III.*

CHAP. I.—*King's Speech—Debates on the Address in Answer to the Speech from the Throne—Overtures from Erfurth execrated—Conduct of the War in Spain attacked and defended—Conduct towards Sweden, America, &c.*

Copy of his Majesty's speech, delivered by commission, at the opening of the session, January 19, 1809.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have in it command from his majesty, to state to you, that his majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

We are to acquaint you, that his majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of the proposals for opening a negociation, which were transmitted to his majesty from Erfurth; and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the governments of Russia and of France; together with the declaration issued by his majesty's command on the termination of that correspondence

His majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his majesty, when it was required that his majesty should consent to commence the negociation, by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

We are commanded to inform you, that his majesty continues to receive from the Spanish government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

His majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance, which treaty, so soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his majesty will cause to be laid before you.

His majesty commands us to state to you, that while his majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

We are to express to you his majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his majesty to continue the aid afforded by his majesty to the king of Sweden. That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negociation to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provision of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His majesty feels assured, that it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by parliament in the last session for establishing a local militia has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

We have received his majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his majesty's crown, and with the interests of his allies, of Europe, and of the world.

* * * * * *

In the House of Lords, on the same day, The earl of Bridgwater rose to move the

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address. He began by regretting that this task had not devolved on a more able speaker; yet he was sure their lordships would unanimously commend the rupture of the negociation proposed from Erfurth—with our refusal to withdraw our assistance from Spain—they would also honour the British valour displayed at Vimiera; whatever difference of opinion the convention at Cintra might occasion. He touched on the necessity of augmenting our military force—of supporting Sweden and Spain, and mentioned the flourishing state of our finances.

Lord Sheffield seconded the noble earl—applauded the vigour of ministry—hoped the best for Spain, notwithstanding unfortunate appearences:—adverted to the embargo in America, and the probability of our own colonies furnishing the articles we formerly obtained from thence.

On the lord chancellor's reading the address, the earl of St. Vincent rose to express his dissent from whatever commended ministers. He thought them notoriously incapable—thought the convention at Cintra the greatest disgrace that had befallen the British arms since the revolution. Declared the present ministry ought to be turned out, by an address from that house to his majesty. His lordship apologised for infirmities attendant on his age, and pleaded them as a cause of taking his immediate leave of the house; "most probably never to address them again."

Earl Grosvenor disliked the present mode of divulging the speech, for the first time, from the throne; whereas formerly the speech was previously read at the Cockpit, and more time was allowed for considering its contents. He was for supporting Spain vigorously.

Viscount Sidmouth was for supporting Spain: but thought a treaty with the central junta was of a doubtful policy.

Lord Grenville could not concur in supporting the address. He abominated the tyrant who was now labouring to usurp the throne of Spain:—but, he would not send British armies into Spain—thought flying squadrons and occasional debarkations would have greater effect—thought the system of irregular warfare proposed by the Spaniards in their "Precautions" was the best adapted to their situation—thought the British troops should have been landed in Biscay, and should have secured the passes of the Pyrenees. He accused ministers of delay in sending troops; and of unwisely commencing operations at Lisbon. He noticed the armistice and convention at Cintra, of which, though some parts did not meet his majesty's approbation, yet the house knew nothing of what parts his majesty disliked; but was called on to give a vote in the dark; although the city of London had been harshly reprimanded for giving an opinion on that matter, before they had obtained adequate information. In his opinion the overtures from Erfurth could never have led to peace.

The earl of Liverpool considered the address as pledging the house only to that general support of the Spanish cause which was consonant to the sentiments of all ranks of people in this country. Affirmed that the British forces had proceeded to the Tagus in consequence of the best advice—that this expedition had produced the happiest effects—that gen. Spencer's cooperation, with a small body of men, had prevented Junot from assisting Dupont, and thereby had contributed to promote Dupont's surrender. Though parts of the convention of Cintra were censurable, yet it might be justified as a whole.—Ministry desired to live in peace with America; but certainly that government was partial to France.

Lord Moira differed from his friends as to the conduct of the war in Spain—thought there was a time when the passes of the Pyrenees might have been seized, to great advantage—declared, that the *military* conduct of the convention of Cintra deserved no blame—but ministers were responsible for the *political* conduct of that expedition.

The earl of Buckinghamshire agreed in opinion with lord Sidmouth.

Lord Erskine censured the conduct of ministers, especially with respect to America.

The lord chancellor defended ministers: as also did lord Mulgrave.

Lord Auckland was dissatisfied on the subject of America—expected fuller information hereafter.

Earl of Liverpool gave notice of motion of thanks to the British troops engaged at Vimiera.

Motion for address carried *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons: same day,

Mr. Robinson rose to move the address. In his opinion the only way to obtain a safe and honourable peace was by prosecuting the war with vigour.—No expectation of peace could be grounded on the proposals from Erfurth.—Spain was in honourable resistance to a foreign tyrant, and must not be abandoned. The interests of all Europe, and of this country in particular, were involved in her resistance. To desert her, would be disgraceful.

Mr. Rumbold Lushington, in a neat speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. G. Ponsonby considered the present circumstances of the nation as awful—he dreaded the issue, while affairs were directed by persons of so little skill, so weak, as the present ministers. The treaty with the king of Sweden was useless, although he was to receive £100,000 per month, to enable him to defend himself. They had also sent forces to assist him; but, after remaining in Swe-

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den the British commander had *escaped* in disguise from his allies, without firing a single British musket. With respect to Spain, the ministers seemed to have no fixed plan of operations;—they depended entirely on the chapter of accidents. Sir A. Wellesley was sent to Portugal without instructions—a sort of roving commission. He had taken advice of the junta of Gallicia: they might wish to act rightly—but they had been most egregiously mistaken. The disapproved parts of the convention of Cintra were not identified; but it appeared that the convention was rendered necessary by the want of every requisite for an army—particularly cavalry; and though time was every thing in this business, and though the convention was signed Aug. 30, yet it was near ten weeks before our troops reached Spain. The city of London had complained of the convention, and had been reprimanded for it.—He wished that ministers had availed themselves of the measures taken by queen Elizabeth, who when she assisted the united states of Holland, demanded cautionary towns. He lamented the situation of Sir John Moore's army—of the king of Sweden—of our concerns with North America.—He thought the increase of the revenue was not owing to the present ministers—should not divide the house on the address; but should introduce the convention of Cintra, the conduct of the war in Spain, and the state of affairs with America, at an early opportunity.

Lord Castlereagh was relieved by the declaration of Mr. P. from the necessity of saying much that he might have said.—Whatever want of vigour might be imputable to the present ministers, the country would believe that those who preceded them, (men of *talents* though they were!) would not have displayed greater vigour:—they would have stood still. Our expedition to the Baltic was extremely fortunate; for the marquis of Romana had informed him, that if it had not appeared the day it did, he, with his division of 9000 Spanish troops, was to have passed over into Zealand with the French general Bernadotte, to occupy and retain it. We had also kept Russia in check; and contributed to preserve the Swedish navy. Only delicacy towards an ally induced him to conceal any part of the transactions in Sweden. He could not think of withholding assistance *in men* from Spain; or of sending arms and ammunition only. The only town the Spaniards possessed worth our asking, was Cadiz: but surely to have demanded *that* would have been to have thrown the apple of discord. To think of occupying the passes in the Pyrennees was absurd; our forces would have been surrounded by the French, and never could have come back again. He was desirous of giving the house all possible information on the affairs of Portugal. Sir A. Wellesley did not sail without specific orders. His object was the Tagus; but an officer of merit should not be forbidden from using his discretion, or obtaining information. Floating armies might be excellent things: he thought Gen. Spencer had been of great service at Ayamonte, by stopping a part of Junot's force from extricating Dupont. It was not intended to send cavalry: and what accompanied the army were cavalry accidentally coming from the Mediterranean. At Alexandria we had 150 cavalry (the French had 2,400) at Maida none. The temper of this country, at the time that armament sailed, regretted the smallest delay. The convention of Cintra might be an occasion of rejoicing, as Portugal was delivered from the French, while some parts of it were objectionable. There could be no intention of offending the city of London, by language used towards that body: but, as the question was becoming a party question, it was necessary to repress that party spirit.

Mr. Whitbread feared that ministers had acted on false information from Spain:—that the Spaniards were less hearty in their own cause than had been reported—that they were not unanimous. He thought the proposals from Erfurth were delusive, though he regretted that many fair opportunities for obtaining peace had passed away unimproved. Hoped the committee of finance would be revived. Condemned the orders in council: the dispute with America, &c.

Mr. Secretary Canning admitted the great responsibility of ministers: stated, that the insurrection in Spain had broken out in different provinces, at the same time. To these several provinces assistance was sent in arms and amunition: but the British troops could not land till authorized by the central junta, that being the paramount authority, which did not meet till late in September. The Tagus was a proper point for action. Cautionary towns were out of the question. A landing at Bilboa, and attack on Pampeluna, would have been ruinous. The treaty with Spain gave an assurance and dignity to proceedings with that country. America was partial to France; as was proved from the proposal for taking off the embargo, by which the British flag would have remained *excluded from the American ports*; while the French flag was *admitted*. The orders in council were not known in America when the embargo took place; therefore could not produce it. Nothing certain or official from Turkey.

Mr. Tierney spoke; but said little that was new.

Mr. Rose jun. explained how circumstan-

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ces stood when he sailed from England, and arrived in America.

Lord Henry Petty asked whether the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry would be laid before the house. Lord Castlereagh answered in the affirmative. Address carried *nem. con.*

Jan. 20. The papers relative to the proposal of peace from Erfurth, were laid on the tables of both houses. In the commons lord H. Petty moved for the report of the Board of Inquiry, also his majesty's disapprobation of certain parts of the convention of Cintra. Ordered. Mr Wardle gave notice of an inquiry into the sale of commissions, &c.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Jan. 25, 1809.

Language sinks under every attempt to express that dignified veneration, that awful sentiment of profound respect, with which we contemplate another British hero, dying in the arms of victory! Be it known to all the earth, that the sons of Britain have not degenerated from the valour of their renowned forefathers! Accustomed to the enjoyments of social and endearing intercourse, to the satisfaction and the refinements of polished society, to whatever of delightful earth can afford, they know the value of life—but, they relinquish all, when their country calls them to defend it, by deeds of arms.

That nation only deserves refined enjoyments, which possesses sufficient energy to defend them: that nation only, which stems the torrent of oppression, and when others shrink from the contest, boldly lifts her terrific crest, and firmly places her determined foot, in fearless resistance to the tyrants of the human race!

Go, Buonaparte, sneak back to Madrid; whence, protected by Frenchmen to the number of ten for one Briton whom they expected to meet, you advanced to within boasting distance of the British army.—Have *you*, then, fought the British army?—No! Have *you* heard the report of a single British musquet?—No! Have *you* seen the manly countenances and the steady steps of the British ranks?—No! But finding their General equally prudent as valiant, *you* have sent *your* myrmidons to encounter the danger, while the Tyrant in whose cause it is their hard fate to fall, stood aloof from the conflict; and he reaps the benefit without having witnessed the hazard.

Go, Buonaparte, and secure the election of your brother Joseph to be king of Madrid. Wisely you gave the people no other choice than either him or yourself. But, remember at the same time, and bitterly, too, remember, that the hatred you have so justly incurred throughout the Peninsula, as throughout the world, renders it unsafe to entrust the manacled Spaniards, with the privilege of a free election. A free election!—Had the hangman of Madrid been the third candidate for the throne, not one of the other candidates would have obtained a single vote! —Stung by remorse, by the anguish of mind resulting from a keen sense of hatred in all around; alive to the pangs of that worm which never dies, and which even here gnaws the most callous bosom; go, Buonaparte, and amid the forced splendour of Madrid, as amid shades of midnight darkness, conceal from the sight of man, the abhorred spectacle of guilt triumphant! Learn, that the victims of your ambition curse you every day you live; and, when you die—they will rejoice with an exultation founded on the persuasion, that to crimes which they were not allowed to punish on earth, an adequate recompense is reserved in the regions of the dead.

Nelson died at Trafalgar:—Died! Nelson then began to live. Moore died at Corunna:—Died! Moore could not die: he fell in the service of his country. His wound was in front: his honour was unimpaired: His glory is immortal: his name shall reecho among the sons of Britain; and every heart beat high, when his courage and his conduct are the theme of conversation.

Nor are his honours confined to the eulogia of mortals: when he enters the Hall of Spirits,

> The warlike dead of every age,
> Who fill the fair recording page,
> Shall leave their sainted rest:
> And, half reclining on his spear,
> Each wondering chief by turns appear,
> To hail th' heroic guest.
>
> Old Edward's sons, unknown to yield,
> Shall crowd from Cressy's laurell'd field,
> And gaze with fix'd delight:
> Again for Britain's wrongs they feel,
> Again they snatch the gleamy steel,
> And wish th' avenging fight.

Nor shall the heroes that fell with Moore be forgotten: to Anstruther, Napier and Mc. Kenzie; to officers of lower rank, and to every valiant Briton, shall be allotted seats of exalted dignity, while the solemnities shall be heightened by the grateful conviction that Britons may be slain, but they cannot be dishonoured: they may be overpowered, but they cannot be disgraced: they shall be admired, esteemed, applauded, by all the world; and to complete their triumphs—Buonaparte shall call them COWARDS! Yes, Buonaparte, SUCH COWARDS the British islands produce in thousands: cowards, whom YOU (with all your titles) dare not behold; cowards, who would rejoice

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to meet you Man to Man; but, who think ten to one is an odds honourable only to adepts in Corsican heroism.

We are mistaken, if this event at Corunna have not a lasting influence on the inflated boastings of the would-be great man of the Continent. The remembrance of this conflict with a small division of the British forces, (5,000 to 50,000) will be of eminent use to his officers, and they, with their emperor and king, will stand aghast at the thought of heading fettered conscripts to meet SUCH COMBATANTS on the British shore!

What may be the feelings of the British Parliament, on this occasion, we know not; we pronounce *infamous*, whoever can hesitate a moment in eulogising the valiant dead; and if no other solemnity be appointed, and no other monument be erected, we shall do our duty; and transmit to posterity the honoured memory of a great military commander who has fallen at his post: a commander whose contemporaries will recollect his talents with regret: whose magnanimity will be an object of applause and imitation to late posterity.

The assemblage of the British parliament is a subject of great interest. The members are not met to sanction (were it possible) a Buonapartean usurpation; to hear language importing—"if you will not have brother Joseph for your king, I will put the crown of Britain on my own head!"—That head which wears the iron crown! That head which has plotted the blackest treasons against unoffending mankind! That head, which in malignity and craft, in perfidy, and cruelty, is only to be matched by the heart * which can bear to execute its determinations! Seek another kingdom, Napoleon, for brother Joseph, where you may. The British crown is your envy, but approach it you cannot; it stands secure, on the love and attachment of the people whom it rules, and not till you have shaken the white rocks of Albion from their foundations, can you displace one jewel from the British crown. But,

Though Heaven be shut,
And Heav'n's high arbitrator sit secure
Some place may lie expos'd,
——and there perhaps,
Some advantageous act may be achieved
By sudden onset; either with Hell fire
To waste the whole creation, or possess
All as our own, and drive, as we have driven,
The puny habitants; or if not drive,
Seduce them to our party—that their sons
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original, and fatal bliss.

Such sentiments befit Beelzebub and Buonaparte!—— In truth, we do not despair of accommodating brother Joseph with a kingdom, when Madrid shall be—as it will be in summer time—"too hot" to hold him. Our readers have seen what accounts have reached us (there are no later in town) of the last revolution at Constantinople; and we most respectfully recommend that capital, as being the prettiest place, for bloody revolutions, that is within our recollection. It is further recommended, too, by the consideration, that the sovereign is a friendly prince, in amity, and alliance, the representative of a long line of ancestry, the descendant of many established sultans. Whether he will quit his country, at command, is not certain; but a little dextrous iniquity may be advantageously employed to deprive him of his dignity, and as the achievement is GREATLY GUILTY, that still further enhances the delight of the undertaking. We know, too, that this advice is coincident with the intentions of Napoleon; and who so proper to accomplish it? For is he not ab-

* The following authentic anecdote, which we received from one of the parties concerned in it, we insert, merely to prove that Napoleon Buonaparte has not lost any part of his original character. As the parties are living, and the one denoted by stars is near his person, it is not safe to mention names.

Almost immediately after the amnesty had passed, which was granted to the *Terrorists* after the death of Robespierre, in which our hero was included—then a terrorist of the lowest class, as of the deepest guilt, notwithstanding his late vapouring address to Morla, which he has registered in his own bulletin—he applied to a friend of ours, soliciting his recommendation to the war minister for employment, remitting him for that purpose *La Mémoire du Citoyen Buonaparte*. Previous to making the application desired, our friend enquired of ****** ******* whether he *knew* such a person? "Oh, yes," said he, "he is marked as one of the greatest rogues in "the republic: have nothing to do with him, "or you will lose your character, if known "to be of his acquaintance."—*Il est connu pour un des plus vilains sujets dans la République: c'est un terroriste tout pur; et, malgré qu'il est amnistié, il ne faut pas avoir affaire avec lui.* The veliant hero on receiving his *Mémoire* back from our friend's servant, presented the most hideous picture of dejection and despair. Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 106 107. The rise of his fortune after this was his accepting a command, of the artillery under Barras, in the sanguinary expedition of Vendémiaire 13, when he fired grape shot down the streets of Paris, without mercy or remorse. Barras knew, from his previous character, that he would execute this commission *heartily*. Barras is in *Exile*, by order of his Corsican *protégé* the *Emperor!!!*

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ready the greatest Turk in Christendom—ALI MOHAMMED-NAPOLEON-BONAPARTE? Has he not professed a boundless zeal in support of the Mahommedan faith?—(Faith!—we mean unbelief:)—and could he not force the Pope to grant him a dispensation, as easily as he forced him to put the crown of France on his head: and so convey to him a property, in which he who gave it had no share. ——To be sure he could: Buonaparte has lately intimated something like this, on his part, in an hint given to Austria; which power understands extremely well, that the road from Paris to Constantinople lies through Vienna. This is all the notice we shall take of Austria. The revolution at Constantinople has been a serious affair: we presume, as much so as any that capital ever saw.

But how does this accommodate brother Joseph?—why truly, the next most famous city for revolutions, (witness a late one) is Algiers: and we humbly do propose that if Joseph should lose his election for king of Madrid, that he be *put up* for the Deyship of Algiers. That city is charmingly situated; has both land-breezes and sea-breezes; and the population would be happy, very happy, being composed of pirates, renegadoes, and assassins of all countries and descriptions, to see at its head a member of the family of Buonaparte: as no member of the family of Buonaparte could long be a stranger in a place so commodious for renewing of old acquaintances.

Having thus settled as pretty a pair of Turks, as ever swore fealty to the green standard of Mahomet, we turn our attention for a moment to the north; where we hope and trust the work of death is suspended. Sweden has an understanding of some kind with Russia and Denmark. Prussia is relieved by the absence of French marauders, now called to desolate the provinces of Spain. Holland is frozen: its canals, its patriotism, its sensibility, its honour:—but when was avarice susceptible of public spirit?

A prominent object on the political horizon of Britain is America, at this time. The situation of that country will be understood, from an article we have already introduced. We have no later intelligence to communicate. To what heights civil dissentions may rise, among those provinces, we know not. What we foresee is little favourable to permanent tranquillity. The reader has also seen the reasonings of America in reference to the supplies it affords to the British empire. The public efforts of America will meet disappointment: the private efforts of some of her not too conscientious citizens, may meet with success.

South America is lost to Europe, as a dependency. No effort in the power of Buonaparte will recover that continent to Spain: no other country will affect to assume dominion over it. The treasures it contains will come direct to Britain: and the free intercourse of its inhabitants with the nations of Europe will contribute to raise them much higher than ever they have been in the scale of political consideration. We hope, that this change will be for the benefit of the human race: a mere change of sovereignty, without augmentation of felicity, is little desirable by the real philanthropist. The progress of knowledge, of arts, of *real* religion, also; is extremely desirable; and we trust that the present confusions which trouble the world will be overruled to such happy effects: though the mean for that purpose may justify the adage "trial before triumph."

The French and Spanish inhabitants of the island of St. Domingo, have come to blows. The French general Ferrand, it is said, led out a body of troops in whom he supposed he could place confidence, against his Spanish assailants: but, when the Spaniards under French command found that they were called out to fight against their countrymen, they refused: and Ferrand in despair shot himself. The Spaniards are now besieging the city of St. Domingo.

We are sorry to have occasion to add, that ever since the determination of the British legislature on the subject of the Slave Trade, there has been a latent heart-burning among the inhabitants of the British West India islands. We hinted at the existence of this, many months ago. It has very recently displayed itself in the conduct of the House of Assembly in Jamaica. At the close of the month of May last, an insurrection broke out in one of the negro regiments. Two of its officers were killed by the mutineers: and after inquiry made by the *military* power, the bodies were buried, without any process by coroner's inquest, or the *civil* power. The House of Assembly, in November, ordered an inquiry into this business, and summoned before them General Carmichael, commander-in-chief of the forces: but this officer refused to obey the summons, conceiving himself not answerable to that authority, but to his superiors in Britain. He also forbad his officers from giving testimony on that subject. The house manifesting intentions to arrest the General, the Duke of Manchester, governor of the island, has been under the necessity of proroguing the assembly till he can receive directions from Britain.

The duties paid on the importation of negroes from 1796 to March 1808 amounted to £514,095. The deficiency occasioned by the loss of this tax, must be made good from other revenues of the island. A duty for this purpose has been laid on the *imports* from America: but what are they, during the embargo?

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Jan. 26, 1809.

We have a little deviated from the usual arrangement of our pages in order to insert a complete view of the retreat of the British army from Spain; as well from the London Gazette, as our correspondence transmitted from Corunna; which letter contains anecdotes that probably will not reach the public by any other means.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, January 24, 1809.

Downing Street, Jan. 24, 1809.

The Honourable Captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Ville de Paris, at Sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

My Lord.—By the much lamented death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieutenant-General Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The Honourable Captain Gordon, my Aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information which may be required.—I have the honour to be, &c.

D. Baird, Lieut.-Gen.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Castlereagh.

Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 19, 1809.

Sir,—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps), and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of

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that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action; whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movements.

By the unremitted exertions of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and, Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exceptions of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, who were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before daylight.

The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Maj-Gen. Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Maj-Gen. Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory, with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harrassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero afforded the best hope that the South of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the North of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harrassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity

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of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded even what your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation.—The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith; and the brigade of Guards, under Major-General Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill, and Colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments. From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded, among whom I am only at present able to state the names of Lieut.-Colonel Napier, 52d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 95th regiment, killed. Lieut.-Col. Winch, 4th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 20th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fane, 59th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valued friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour, by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieutenant General Sir D. Baird, &c.

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Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary of Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1809.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 24, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th inst.

Jan. 17, 1809.

SIR;—Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war,* and transports, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th instant. The Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of 3500 men, that had taken that route, under the Generals Alten and Craufurd.

In the vicinity of Corunna, the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores, went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

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infantry; and, meantime, the enemy prepared for attack. At three, P. M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British, on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several Officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is, now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked, consisting perhaps, at this moment, of 2,600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to Sandy Beach, near the Light-House; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

January 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of commissioner Bowen, the Captains, and other Officers of the Navy, the Agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was everywhere, and whose exertions were unremitted.—I have the honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this dispatch.

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE SIR JOHN MOORE.

Every profession has participated in the honour of contributing to the defensive strength of the British empire, during those interesting events which late years have presented. Nelson was the son of a clergyman; Moore was the son of a physician; and the grandson of a clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland. He was born at Glasgow. His father Dr. John Moore was educated at the university of Glasgow; but being called to exercise the duties of his profession in the military hospitals, and preserving at all times a considerable connection among military men, the attention of his sons was very naturally directed toward the public service of their country.

Dr. Moore was of extremely facetious manners, which, together with his skill, recommended him as a fit person to take charge of the two young noblemen, heirs of the house of Hamilton, who were constitutionally inclined to pulmonary consumption.

In company with Douglas Hamilton, the survivor of the two brothers, Dr. Moore made the tour of Europe, which occupied four or five years. The result of his observations was communicated to the public, in his "View of Society and Manners in France &c. 1799. In Italy: 1781. His eldest son, John, accompanied his father in this tour; and as the tactics of the Prussian army under old Frederic were then supposed to be the *ne plus ultra* of military skill, they engaged the particular attention of our travellers; especially of young Moore, who could not but acquire ideas from them, to be afterwards employed in promoting his personal reputation. He entered the army early in life: and being favoured by the patronage of the Hamilton family, (and of the duke of Argyle) his rise was rapid. He was successively lieut.-col. and colonel of the 52d regiment. Lieut.-col. Moore was employed in the Mediterranean, and was at the evacuation of Toulon in December 1793. In the capture of Corsica, which succeeded, early in the following year, he was one of two officers selected by lord Hood, to examine the state of that island, before an attempt was made on it. (The other officer was major Koehler, of the artillery, who died while on a mission, in the service of Turkey.) The famous defence of a small circular tower at Martello, occurred on this attack; and trifling as that tower was, as a fortification, from its construction and situation, it required a regular battery to reduce it. Lieut.-col. Moore was at this time extremely active, in attacking Fornelli, a small town, which from local advantages was a place of some strength. The cannon, &c. destined to this attack were dragged

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the space of several miles, over rugged mountains, with exemplary perseverance; and after a labour of four days continuance, were formed into a battery, on an eminence no less than 700 feet above the level of the sea. The defences of the town were commanded from hence; but the works were assaulted by lieut.-col. Moore, and carried after considerable resistance.

The skill and enterprise that distinguished lieut.-col. Moore on this occasion pointed him out for further services. He was the officer to whom was committed the attack on the Mozello, a strong star fort, which was carried by storm, at day-break, after waiting in concealment among the bushes, as near to the fort as prudence permitted. The nature of the ground, and the resistance made by the enemy, occasioned a good deal of *scrambling* in this service: and here the lieut.-col. was wounded in the head, by the explosion of a shell. Nevertheless, he entered the place with the grenadiers: and the applause of the army, with the congratulations of his general, Stuart, induced him quickly to forget his wound. General Stuart also recommended the lieut.-col. now appointed adjutant general, to succeed him in the military government of the island: but his abilities were to find opportunities for distinction elsewhere.

In 1795, Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie was ordered with forces to the West Indies, and among his officers was Gen. Moore, now Brigadier General. He distinguished himself eminently at the reduction of St. Lucie. His promptitude in the attack on Morne [*i. e. Mountain*] Chabot, one of the strongest posts on the island, was conspicuous: for, having been detached with about 600 men, to advance by a circuitous path, he was misled by his guide; fell in with an advanced piquet of the enemy, and his design was discovered. Another detachment, under General Hope, was advancing by a nearer way; but General Moore, now depending on his own strength, by a decisive movement carried the post. He afterwards defeated a desperate sally of the enemy at the Vigie, and the island surrendered, May 25, 1796.

In 1798, Brigadier Gen. Moore was appointed Major Gen. He was at this period a representative in parliament for a district of North Britain.

The same officers were ordered on the expedition to Holland, 1799. Sir Ralph Abercrombie appointed two brigades under Major Generals Moore and Burrard, to attack the Helder; but the enemy retired. In this country Major General Moore received a slight wound. The English were successful; but their Russian coadjutors failed, and their failure ruined the enterprize.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie was afterwards sent to the southern part of Europe. He summoned Cadiz; but the Spanish governor refused to hearken to him. Egypt, being at that time in possession of the French, the British army bent its course thither, intent on dislodging them. While the the fleet lay in Marmorice bay, Maj. Gen. Moore was sent to Jaffa, to learn by ocular inspection the state of the Turkish army, under the command of his highness the Grand Vizier.—— Such an army!——

The British General, left to his own resources, arrived in Aboukir bay, March 7, 1801, and Maj. Gen. Moore, who commanded the reserve, in defiance of a hail storm of shot and shells, landed, formed his companies, and would have *rushed* up the sand-hills; but in truth, all that could be done was to *clamber* up them; and many of the same individuals who *had effected it*, when making this exertion, some days afterwards, *in cold blood*, found themselves unable to accomplish it. This movement however startled the French: and seeing British soldiers rising over the ridges, in all directions, they abandoned their cannon, &c. and retreated.

At the battle of Aboukir, Maj. Gen. Moore was wounded, while leading on the reserve: yet he was not long laid aside; but assisted at the siege of Cairo, and escorted the French troops to their embarkation. At the siege of Alexandria, an attack was commited to his charge.

On returning to England, the Major Gen. was retained in active service; and had the command of the Kentish district.

Having been employed in several negociations and services of observation, requiring a keen eye, a firm heart, and mature judgment, in union with promptitude and decision, Sir John was selected for the purpose of assisting with troops, the King of Sweden, early in 1808. That monarch, it is shrewdly suspected, attempted to overbear the British officer, and to induce him to exceed his orders. This Sir John peremptorily declined; and by his firmness incurred the displeasure of his Swedish majesty. Whenever the particulars of this affair shall be disclosed, we doubt not but that the principle on which Sir John acted will do him honour. After a delay of two months, his departure from Sweden was *sudden*, and even rapid. In this he was assisted by the British ambassador. He anticipated unpleasant circumstances, and *escaped* them by diligence.

In the meanwhile, the atrocities committed by Buonaparte in seizing the crown of Spain, had become too flagrant to be borne; and resistance sprung up, in that country, almost in all parts of it at the same instant. Like a thunder-storm which suddenly bursts over an extensive champaign, was the burst of Spanish patriotism: and the British ministry having determinedon complying with the

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request of the Spaniards by sending them assistance, Sir John Moore was one of the first officers selected for that purpose.

Very short was the interval between his arrival from Sweden, and his sailing for Spain. A few days spent in refitting the vessels, and in recruiting the stores and equipments of the army, sufficed to prepare this gallant band of heroes for their intended service. Sir John arrived after the battle of Vimiera: and when the officers whose testimonies were necessary to elucidate the convention consequent on that affair, were departed for England, Sir John remained commander-in-chief of the British forces on the west of the Peninsula. Conscious of the hazard of the undertaking, yet unwilling to leave any thing unattempted, that had the smallest chance of success, this gallant general determined on marching into the interior, to assist the Spaniards. The scarcity of supplies was so great, that his army was obliged to march in small bodies; and when it had penetrated into the mountains that border Spain, it found itself reduced to little more than the supports it had brought.

The country afforded no magazines; nor the means of establishing any. The governing authority in Spain had never possessed the power of effectively remedying this deficiency: and the time necessary in which Spaniards might be supposed to attempt it, could not be obtained. The object of Sir John's first anxiety, was, to assemble the divided corps of his army. To have left a detachment exposed to the enemy, would have appeared in his eyes no less dishonourable than treason. This junction he happily accomplished: and though he knew, that he must retire, ultimately, from scarcity of supplies, yet he determined to bring the French to action before that became notorious. His intention was, to attack Marshal Soult, who was posted in his neighbourhood, with about 30,000 men; but the French general not daring to trust the event of a battle man to man with the British, clamoured so loudly for assistance, that Buonaparte, then at Madrid, complied with his demands, and forwarded all his troops that could be spared from every quarter. Intelligence of this determination did not reach Gen. Moore so soon as it ought to have done. He was, therefore, under the necessity of ordering a sudden retreat, for which he was not prepared: nor did the rapidity, with which he moved allow him time to prepare. The country did not possess the means of supporting his army: and had it possessed the means, they could not have been combined, owing to the shortness of the notice.

We fear he was not well seconded by those who would have reaped the benefit of his success; and that the scale of preparations and exertion, required by an internal warfare, is not yet understood among them.

What happened, during this retreat, and at the close of it, has been extremely well described by those who were concerned in it, and to the public documents on that subject, we must now refer our readers.

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Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death, by Colonel Anderson.

I met the General on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, "Do not leave me!"—He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was—"Are the French beaten?"—which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured, by all, that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—"I HOPE THE PEOPLE OF "ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED. I HOPE "MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.—"You will see my friends as soon as you "possibly can—tell them every thing—say to "my Mother—[*here his voice failed him*]—"HOPE—HOPE—I have much to say, but "cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, "and are all my Aids-de-Camp, well?—I "have made my will, and have remembered "my servants.—Colborne has my will, and "all my papers."

Major Colborne (his principal Aid-de-Camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"*Remember*, you go to ———, and tell him "it is my *request*, and that *I expect* he will "befriend Major Colborne;—he has been "long with me, and I know him most "worthy of it."—He then again asked Major Colborne, "if the French were beaten?" And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction, "in his last moments, to *know he had beat-"en the French.*"

"Is General Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he said, "Remem-"ber me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be "long dying;—I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention.—Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "if all his Aids-de Camp were "well?"—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He said to me, while the Surgeons were examining his wound—"YOU KNOW I HAVE "ALWAYS WISHED TO DIE THIS WAY!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

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Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both Houses of Parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing His Majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add, that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impossible—for we know whose inhumanity refused to the tears of the Duchess of Brunswick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors, — then we recommend, that on the highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, which overlooks Spain, be erected a solid square tomb; founded on a broad and immoveable basis rising a step or two, with a coverele of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on one end; on the other his last words: "I HOPE MY COUNTRY IS SATISFIED WITH MY SERVICES, AND WILL DO ME JUSTICE."

We have authority for affirming, in contradiction to the various reports of 9,000 men lost to the British army in aiding the Spanish Patriots, that, during the whole campaign—from the first moment the British army entered Spain till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not equal *half that number*.

* * * * * *

The following is an extract from a letter of one of our correspondents at Corunna.

"I cannot describe the miserable appearance of the sick, lame, and even those in health of the army. Most of them were without shoes, stockings, and shirts, and some were without jackets. The officers were little better. Great numbers of them had marched many miles without shoes or stockings, and without a change of any sort for above a month. The greater part got shoes at Corunna. What was worse, *they were nearly starved.* At one period of their retreat *they marched two nights and one day without a bit to eat.* There never was a retreat equal to it. They were so closely pursued by the French, that they were obliged to start all the rum and other spirits they had in store into the streets of Benevento, and burn all the heavy baggage and clothing, and to throw down a precipice 150,000 Spanish dollars in casks. Indeed I cannot now relate a tenth part of the misfortunes that have attended this army. The convention in Portugal has been greatly the cause of these disasters. That army which we were so civil as to transport to France instead of to England was immediately sent into Spain with orders to drive us into the sea, and we were actually driven out of Spain by that army, reinforced with thousands more.—We had a battle last Monday. The French made the attack, thinking, I suppose, that we had embarked great part of our forces; but, notwithstanding the deplorable state of our men, *they drove the French back, with great slaughter, even beyond their own lines.* Our loss was heavy; Sir John Moore was killed and Sir David Baird lost an arm. In the night the whole of our men retired into the town; and by midnight following all were embarked. *The 70th French regiment sent their compliments to the 50th English, and should be glad to meet them again.* They were met and cut to pieces by one of ours (not the 50th); but they were well served for their impudence; not only upon this occasion, but likewise for their boasting, and treating us with contempt when they left Lisbon, where I heard many of them say, as they embarked, after the Cintra Convention, that "they would soon be back again to chastise us," using besides many disrespectful and unmanly expressions, *à la Corse*, against our good old king."

PROSPEROUS STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The Public Revenue, notwithstanding we are shut out from almost the whole of the Continent of Europe, and entirely from the United States, has increased to a degree never expected, even by those persons who were most sanguine in their hope of the extent of our national resources.

The Surplus of Ways and Means this year (beyond the estimate) for *three quarters*, ending the 5th January, was	£2,747,551	16	10
Surplus on the Lotteries, which was estimated at £300,000 for 60,000 tickets (40,000 tickets having exceeded that estimate), will be about	165,000	0	0
	£2,912,551	16	10

So that the surplus for the whole year may be taken at least for four millions; besides which one million and a half, raised last year for the East-India Company, will not be wanted this year; making in the whole a reduction of five millions and a half from the sum of nineteen millions raised in various ways last year.

To provide for the remaining sum, supposing the supplies for the present year to be as great as those of the last two; plans are at present under the consideration of Government. One of these is a loan on determinable annuities; the other, and which we understand is the most likely to be adopted, is to give to holders of Exchequer Bills to the amount of the sum wanted, the option of funding on the conclusion of a peace, in navy and four per cents. at a certain rate; and then to raise the money wanted by a fresh issue of Exchequer Bills monthly at par, without such option.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1808, TO THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The Marchioness of Bath.
The lady of Major Geils, of Geilstown, Dumbartonshire.
The lady of the Hon. H. Gardner.
The lady of J. H. Deffel, Esq.
The lady of Sir C. Edmonstone, Bart.
The Countess of Oxford.
The lady of Lieut. Col. W. Durnford.

Of Daughters.

At Hinton Lodge, Hants, the lady of Col. Conway.
The lady of Randle Wilbraham, Esq.
The lady of J. Dupré, Esq. of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.
The lady of J. Armstrong, Esq. of Hazel Grove, Somerset.
At Coleharbour, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor.
At Southampton, the lady of Major Nesbitt.
The Hon. Mrs. C. Boyle.
At Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, the lady of R. Moore, Esq.
In Woburn Place, the lady of T. Whitchurch, Esq.
In Brunswick-square, the lady of G. Box, Esq.
In Montague-street, the lady of A. Champernowne, Esq.
The lady of W. Astell, Esq. M. P.

MARRIAGES.

At Wanstead House, Essex, his Serene Highness the Prince De Condé, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager De Monaco.
At Great Baddow, Essex, the Rev. A. C. Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton, youngest daughter of the late Alderman W. Crichton, of Cheap Ward.
At Beaminster, Dorsetshire, the Rev. Wm. Rose Holden, A. M. of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.
T. H. Tilson, Esq. of Witlington Park, Oxfordshire, to the widow of the Rev. E. Lanyford.
Major Maclean, to the daughter of the late Mr. Hunter, of Kilmarnock.
Wm. Priestley, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss Paley, daughter of the late Archdeacon Paley.
The Hon. D. P. Bouverie, to Miss L. May.
The Rev. W. Harrison, to Miss Hunt.
Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Hingrave Hall, Suffolk, to Lady Mary Ann Brown, second daughter of the Earl of Kenmare.
At Maghera, in Ireland, J. M'Ilmaill, aged 97, to the widow M'Inespey, aged 89. The bridegroom has been four times married, and the bride six times.
In Ireland, Major Grey, to Miss Vignoles.
Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. second son of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Lautour, Esq. of Devonshire-place.
Lieut. Col. Dashwood, to the second daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.
The Rev. B. Cracknell, of Weymouth, to Miss Phillips.
The Rev. P. L. Parfit, of Wells, to Miss E. Griffith, of Bristol.
The Rev. J. Ireland, of Thurstaston, Cheshire, to the widow of the Rev. C. Favell.
The Rev. M. Mapletoft, of Easington, to Miss Este.
Capt. P. Malcolm, N. N. to the eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

DEATHS.

The Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Henry Woodgate, Esq. of Spring Grove, Kent.
At Southampton, the Dowager Lady Shelley.
Sir Michael Smith, Bart. late Master of the Rolls in Ireland.
At Leicester, in her 97th year, Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, &c. and of the Hon. Mrs. Byron.
At Bull's Cross, Enfield, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Strothoff.
Aged 65, the Rev. Dr. Ackland, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.
At Cretingfield, Suffolk, Dr. Rodbard, aged 85.
At Margate, C. Dalbiac, Esq. aged 84.
At Muttew, Major-General Dickens.
At Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Uvedale.
At Mitcham, Thos. Clee, Esq. aged 104.
At Belem, near Lisbon, Edward Moore, Esq. of the 18th Light Dragoons, and Br. Major to the Hon. Gen. Charles Stewart.
At Frimley, Surrey, Miss Mary Chester Metcalfe, aged 71.
At Clifton, Thos. Beddoes, M. D.
At Bath, aged 66, Admiral Lord Gardner.
At Gorhamburry, near St. Alban's, aged 62, Lord Viscount Grimston.
In Seymour-street, Bath, aged 86, the Rev. John Duncan, Rector of South Warmborough, Hants.
The Marquis of Sligo.
At Cattesfield, Rear-Admiral O'Bryen.
W. Bond, Esq. second son of Sir J. Bond, Bart.
Capt. J. Bourchier, Lieut. Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.
At Wetherden, the Rev. Rich. Shepherd, D. D. Rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk, and Archdeacon of Bedford.
In France, the Hon. Dame Isabella Style, relict of Sir Charles Style, Bart.
Miss E. C. Chambers, daughter of Sir S. Chambers.
The Hon. C. Cornwallis, relict of the Hon. and Rev. F. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury.
At Madras, the Rev. Richard Hall Kerr, D.D. Senior Chaplain to that Presidency.
Lieut. Col. Archbold, of the Marines.
At Bath, Gen. Smith, uncle to Sir Sidney Smith.
The Rev. J. Round, Rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester.
At Lawrenny Hall, Pembrokeshire, H. Barlow, Esq.
At Studley Castle, Warwickshire, P. Lyttleton, Esq. in his 80th year.
The Countess of Dundonald.
The lady of H. Joliffe, Esq. M. P.
Mr. Ireland, author of "Illustrations of Hogarth," &c.
At Gijon, G. Assiotti, Esq. Deputy Commissary General for North Britain.

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At Diben Hall, Sir F. Vincent.

Suddenly, at his house at Stubbington Hants, Jonathan Faulknor, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 50 years. Rear-Admiral Faulknor was the eldest son of an admiral, whose ancestors have borne honourable situations in the navy, and at the admiralty, during the last two centuries. Capt. Wm. Faulknor had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the year 1715. The late rear-admiral was advanced to the rank of post-captain in the year 1802, and was promoted to his flag in 1804. Rear-Admiral F. married the eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Spry, by whom he has left three children: the eldest son, Jonathan, has just commenced his career in the British navy, and is now serving as midshipman with Admiral Purvis in the Mediterranean.

In April last, in Bengal, in his 25th year, Henry Townley Roberdeau, Esq. the eldest son of Mr. Roberdeau, of Bath (formerly of London), nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier, and grandson of the Rev. James Townley, of the Merchant Tailor's school. This young gentleman went to India at the very early age of 15, to an appointment on the Hon. Company's Civil Establishment, under the auspices of his late uncle, then an India Director. His first years were passed in Calcutta at the College, and as Assistant to Mr (now Sir Harry Verelst) Darell, in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department. A farther acquaintance with the different branches of the Bengal government, directed his study and future life to the judicial line of administration; and induced him to procure an introductory appointment at the Zillah of Momensing, an easterly station of the Company, pleasantly situated on the river Burrampooter, 300 miles from Calcutta. His ripening talents and official merit, advanced him at the very early age of 18 (in 1802), to be named Register of the Zillah Court of that place; an office leading to the two superior jurisdictions of the province (which is larger than our county of York); to which elevations a stated number of years' residence is indispensable, according to the gradatory regulation in the whole Civil Establishment of the Company. He was, at his death, from the lapse of time, in immediate expectation of such valuable promotion, which would have effected his return to England with a handsome fortune, at an earlier age than is often practicable. He was snatched from this life and its brilliant prospects, by a fatal fever, after nine years of uninterrupted health! He was enthusiastically attached to the belles lettres from his earliest growth, and his literary genius had already obtained considerable notice in India. A more faithful and impartial public officer, a warmer friend, a more pious son, or more affectionate brother, does not exist! To the latter duty he had been particularly called, and had as attentively fulfilled it, by his fostering care of his two younger brothers, at their arrival on this golden shore of luxury, temptation, and excess! The elder of these (also on the Bengal Civil Establishment) being his official assistant, had the painful task of witnessing the departure from earth of one, who was valuable to the world by the example both of his life and his abilities. He has, we understand, left many manuscripts on the localities of British India, and the Company's civil and military service; they are said to be extremely interesting, and completely original. It is supposed he had intended them for revisal and publication. Some of his poetical efforts had long since been circulated with applause in India; and a few of them have appeared in print in England. A considerable number are in the hands of his friends.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Dear Sir,——The prevailing diseases of this month have been the same with those of the preceding one, with an additional number of such as have arisen from the severity and variety of weather * which has prevailed; and more particularly affections of the chest, and an aggravation of such as were of long continuance, and denominated *chronic children*, as being more susceptive of atmospheric variations, have consequently suffered in a greater degree: to these may be added, cases of convulsions and of hydrocephalus, or water in the head.

New Kent Road, I am, Sir,
Jan. 20, 1809. C. PEARS.

* The general state of the weather has been very severe and very variable. Snow, rain, hail, and severe cold, have prevailed, not only alternately, but frequently together; and on the 19th inst. this was so remarkably the case, that it was difficult to describe what the weather really was: a singular compound of hail, rain, snow, and wind, with severe cold. Ice descended in such large portions, as severely to strike the legs, and even cut the leather of the shoe; umbrellas were incrusted with ice, and could not be closed; icicles were seen hanging from every object exposed, the harness of horses, &c.; women's bonnets were seen fringed with icicles; the footpaths were such a consolidated body of ice, that it was dangerous to walk, and almost impossible to do so without falling, as the majority of pedestrians experienced. The thermometer, this night, was as low as 26, and that of a gentleman at Lambeth fell to 24. The barometer has risen, in a few hours, from 29 to 29: 8: 0. On the following days the footways were so incrusted with ice, that several persons were seen skaiting on them. During this month, the snow fell so thick in one night, and wherever it fell was so affixed, as to measure three inches in height on the most slender and extreme twigs, or fibrilli, projecting from the finer branches of trees. Rural scenery was thus rendered peculiarly interesting, grand, and lasting.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

NOVEMBER 26—*Brevet*—Capt. Wm. Cruise, of the 52d foot, major.

DECEMBER 6—*1st Reg. of Foot*—Lt. Col. W. H. Pringle, Coldstream foot guards, lieut. col.—Capt. C. E. Blake, 5th garr. batt. major.

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Dec. 10—*Brevet*—Capt. W. Brooke, 48th f. maj.

Staff—Lieut. Col. W. Johnson, 28th foot, an inspecting field officer of militia in Canada, vice Hon. A. Abercromby, who exchanges.

— 24—*Brevet*—Capt. Wm. Smith, 9th garr. batt. major.

Staff—Lieut. Col. T. B. St. George, 63d foot, inspecting field officer of militia in Canada, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

— 31—*Royal Reg. of Artillery*—Maj. gen. and col. E. Stephens, col.-commandant, vice Manley, dec.; lieut. col. F. M. Sproule, col., vice Stephens; maj. W. P. Colebrooke, lieut. col., vice Sproule; brevet maj. F. Rey, major, vice Colebrooke.

Jan. 7—*8th Reg. Light Drag.*—Lieut. col. H. G. Wade, from 25th light drag. col., vice Gillespie, who exchanges.

28d Reg. Foot—Capt. W. Lambton, major, by purchase, vice Quin, who retires.

43th Ditto—Lieut. col. C. B. Egerton, from 89th foot, lt. col. vice Garden, who exchanges.

— 14—*43d Reg. Foot*—Lieut. gen. Sir J. F. Cradock, K.B. from 71st foot, col. vice gen. Smith, deceased.

71st Ditto—Lieut. gen. F. Dundas, from 94th f. col. vice Sir J. Cradock.

94th Ditto—Lieut. gen. J. Lord Forbes, from 3d garr. batt. col., vice lieut. gen. Dundas.

3d Garr. Batt.—Maj. gen. R. Hill, from 90th f. col., vice Lord Forbes.

— 17—*91st Reg. Foot*—Capt. J. Blainey, major, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted.

Sicilian Reg.—Maj. R. Mowbray, from 96th foot, major, vice Lee, who exchanges.

Hibernian School—H. Colville, Esq. to have rank of lieut. col. during the period of holding the appointment of commandant.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the under-mentioned degrees: *Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. Th. Scott, M.A. Magdalen—*Bachelor Civil Law*, Rev. Rich. Hen. Baker, Wadham—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. John Mavor, Lincoln coll.; Rev. Cha. Jervis, Trinity; Mr. John Moore, Exeter—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. Jos. Butler, Pembroke; Mr. Geo. Hough, Pembroke; Mr. Hugh Hughes, Jesus; Isaac Bonsall, Esq. Jesus; Mr. John Ford, Brasenose; Mr. Geo. Davis, University; Mr. John Burnet, University; Mr. Tho. Fleet, University—*Bachelor in Music*, Mr. Julian Busby, Magdalen.

Mr. Metcalfe, B. A. of Merton coll., is elected scholar of Queen's, on Mr. Mitchel's foundation.

Nov. 23. Mr. Isaac Bonsall, B. A. and Mr. John Williams, both of Jesus col., elected scholars of that society.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verses, "Corinthus."—For an English essay, "The Love of our Country."

The Vice-Chancellor has received a donation of £20, which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse on the following subject: "John the Baptist."—The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation, and not completed seven years.

Nov. 28. In convocation, the following gentlemen, who had been nominated to succeed to the office of Select Preacher on the 10th of October next, were approved by the House, viz. Rev. Dr. Landon, Provost of Worcester col.; Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of University; Rev. Mr. Copleston, Fel. of Oriel; Rev. Mr. Moor, of Magdalen; Rev. Mr. Conybeare, of Christ church.

In the same convocation, John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. gent. com. of Oriel, and eldest son of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. of Dunster Castle, Somerset, was admitted M. A.

—— 29. Messrs. Collins and Cornish elected Exhibitioners of Balliol col.

Dec. 1. In congregation, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees, viz. *Bachelor in Divinity*, Rev. Jas. Ingram, of Trinity.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. Iltid Thomas, of Oriel; Rev. G. Pyke, of Queen's; Rev. B. Bootlby, of Christ church; Hon. J. Lygon, of Christ church; Rev. Jos. Higgins, of Worcester.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. Ch. Walters, of Magdalen; Mr. Anth. Austin, of Oriel; Mr. Rich. Whately, do; Mr. P. Watman, of Queen's; Mr. Ch. Hodgson, Mr. Rob. Peel, Mr. Hen. Hall Joy, Mr. W. D. Conybeare, Mr. J. Rolleston, of Christchurch; Mr. J. Percival, Wadham; Mr. T. Smith, do; Mr. Robt. Jones, St. Edmund Hall; Mr. M. Rolleston, University.

—— 3. Rev. Rob. Chambres Jones, M. A. Probationary Fel. of Jesus col., admitted actual Fel. of that society.

—— 8. In convocation, the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. and Student of Christ church, elected to the office of Saxon Professor, vacant by lapse of time.

—— 24. Saturday, the last day of Michaelmas Term, the following gentlemen were admitted—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. J. Piddocke, Christ church; Rev. J. Rich. Tetlow, Queen's coll.; Rev. Wm. Wilson, ditto; Rev. S. Evans, Oriel coll.; Mr. J. Loveday, Brasenose coll.; Hon. G. Eden, Christ church.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Thos. Scott, Esq. Queen's coll.; Mr. Ed. Croker, Exeter coll.; Mr. H. Dillon, Worcester col.

The whole number of degrees in the Term was, D. D. 1; B. D. 3; B. C. L. 5; M. A. 36; Honorary M. A. 1; B. A. 36; B. M. 1.

—— 31. The Rev. John Natt, of St. John's col. in this University, is presented to the vicarage of St. Giles's, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Free, resigned.

The Rev. John Salter, A. M. has been instituted to the vicarage of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, on the presentation of the Warden and Fells. of Merton col. in this University, on the nomination of the Bishop of Sarum.

Jan. 7. The Hon. and Rev. A. Grey, M. A. to the twelfth Prebend of Durham, void by the translation of Thomas Bishop of Rochester to the See of Ely.

—— 11. In consequence of the alterations lately made in the statutes, Bachelors of Arts who shall not have proceeded to that degree on or before Saturday, Feb. 11th, cannot be admitted to determine during the following Lent.

Cambridge.

Nov. 20. The Bishop of Bristol held his first

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ordination in Trinity col. chapel, when the following gentlemen were ordained Deacons:—Mr. Chas. Rich. Prichett, B. A. of Trinity; Mr. B. Pullan, B. A. Fel. of Clare hall; Mr. Robert Anlezark, B. A. of Christ col.

"The Christian Sabbath" is the subject for the next Norrisian Prize Essay.

The Right Hon. J. C. Stuart, Earl of Dumfries, is admitted at Christ col.

Nov. 22. Rev. E. J. Burrow, M. A. of Magdalen, elected a Fel. of that society.

The Declamation silver cup at Bene't col., is this year adjudged to Mr. S. Hawes.

—— 25. Rev. Jos. Parson elected a Sen. Fel. of Clare hall.

Dec. 1. J. Hornby, Esq. of Peterhouse, admitted B. in Civ. L.

—— 2. T. Turton, Esq. M. A. elected a Foundation Fel. of Catharine hall.

—— 15. The Senate, in full congregation, conferred upon Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, the title of Professor of Mineralogy.—This is the first instance of such a professorship in our university.

—— 16. The following gentlemen are admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—*Doctor in Physic*, Th. Ch. Morgan, Esq. Peterhouse.—*Bachelors in Civil Law*, Rev. Robt. Spranger, and Rev. Abel Wainewright, Trinity-hall.—*Masters of Arts*, Rev. J. Rowe, Pembroke, Rev. J. Cooke, Catharine-hall, and Rev. J. Pomeroy, Trinity col.—*Bachelor of Arts*, Mr. Ch. Hill, Jesus col.

—— 31. The Bishop of Lincoln held an Ordinary at Buckden, on Sunday se'nnight, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Priests*, S. T. Bloomfield, B. A. Sidney coll. Cambridge; J. Relph, B. A. St. Peter's col. ditto; W. Slatter, M. A. Christ church, Oxf.; E. H. Warriner, M. A. Lincoln col. ditto; John Griffin, B. A. Baliol col. ditto.—*Deacons*, Wm. B. Wroth, B. A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; D. Jenks, B. A. St. John's col. ditto; G. Crabbe, B. A. Trinity col. ditto; H. Clarke, B. A. Queen's coll. ditto; John Sell, B. A. Magdalen coll. ditto; J. Newport, B. A. Worcester col. Oxf.

The Hulsean prize is this year adjudged to Mr. John C. Hobhouse, B. A. of Trinity coll. for his dissertation on "*The Origin and Intention of Sacrifices.*"

Jan. 14. "*The Conquest of Canaan*" is the subject for the Seatonian prize poem for the present year.

The Rev. Wm. Thorpe, late of Caius coll. has been instituted by the Bishop of Ely to the vicarage of Stetchworth, in this county, on the presentation of R. Eaton, jun. Esq.

The Rev. T. Strangeways, perpetual curate of Wilton, is instituted to the vicarage of Charlton Adam, void by death of Rev. S. Gatehouse.

The Rev. J. B. Stuart, M. A. late of Welford, has been instituted, on his own petition, to the rectory of Grappenhall, county of Chester, vacant by death of Rev. P. Halstead.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to present Rev. Jos. Gill, B. D. Fel. and Dean of St. John's col. to the vicarage of Swaffham Bulbeck, Camb., vacant by death of Rev. Mr. Symonds.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to present the Rev. J. M. Colson, M. A. to the rectory of Little Gransden, Camb., vacant by death of Rev. Mr. Gower.

Rev. R. Smith, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, and formerly Fel. of Trinity col., is empowered by dispensation, to hold the rectory of Jevington, together with the vicarage of Westham, Sussex, both on the presentation of Lord Geo. Cavendish.

Rev. Dr. King, preacher at Gray's inn, is promoted to the bishopric of Rochester.

Rev. B. E. Sparke, D. D. late of Pembroke hall, Dean of Bristol, is presented, by the King, to the valuable rectory of Leverington, in the isle of Ely, vacated by death of Rev. Dr. Nasmith.

Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, is instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Chesterton, Camb., on the presentation of the Crown.

The Earl of Chatham, Governor of the island of Jersey, has presented the Rev. M. Dupré, B.D. Fel. of Exeter col., Oxf., to the living of St. John's, in that island, worth 120l. per annum. The Rectors and Fel. of Exeter col. have been unanimous in their opinion, that the living in question is tenable with Mr. Dupré's Fellowship, but Mr. Durell, (a native of Jersey), has appealed from that decision to the Bishop of Exeter, visitor of the said college.

Rev. P. Columbine, D. D. is instituted to the rectory of Little Plumstead, with the rectory of Whitton, with Brundall annexed, in Norfolk, vacant by death of Rev. Wm. Leigh, late Dean of Hereford, on the presentation of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Frances Harriet Leigh, of Hereford-street, May Fair.

Rev. H. Dixon has been licensed, by the Archbishop of York to the valuable perpetual curacy of the parish church of East Ordsley, near Wakefield, on the nomination of the Earl of Cardigan.

Rev. W. W. Layng, M. A. vicar of St. Lawrence in the city of York, has been lately instituted to the united vicarages of Great and Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, on the presentation of Earl Fitzwilliam.

At an Ordination, held by the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham, J. Deacon, B. A. of Bravenose, was ordained a Deacon.

Rev. T. Castley, M. A. Fel. of Jesus col., Camb., has been presented, by the Master and Fels. of that society, to the valuable rectory of Cavendish, Suffolk, vacated by death of Rev. Rich. Waddington.

Rev. M. E. Welby, M. A. chaplain to Baroness Howe, is empowered, by dispensation, to hold the vicarage of Long Bennington, with the rectory of Newton, in the county and diocese of Lincoln; the former on the presentation of the King, and the latter of his father, Sir Wm. Earle Welby.

Rev. Mr. Britton, master of the grammar school at Durham, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the living of Bossall, Yorkshire. Rev. Mr. Baverstock succeeds Mr. Britton as minister of the chapelry of Crossgate, Durham; and the Rev. Mr. Clark, Minor Canon of the cathedral, succeeds Mr. Baverstock in the living of Billingham.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to nominate and license Rev. John Townsend to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Glastonbury.

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Rev. John Brewin, curate of Ailston, Leicestershire, and chaplain to Lord Hotham, has been instituted to the rectory of Gilmorton, in that county, on the presentation of Rev. Dean Judd Burdett, of Thornton.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton is elected Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in Norwich and Norfolk, on the resignation of Rev. R. Parr.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between December 24, 1808, and January 17, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Jones, W. Great Portland Street, coachmaker.
Parsons, R, Lyncombe, Somersetshire, grocer.
Sinclair, R. Mincing Lane, wine merchant.
South, R. Morris, Lincoln, money scrivener.
Thompson, R. Breneepeth-parks, Durham, chapman.
Whitehead, J. Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Dec. 24.

Chambers, W. Lincoln, currier. *Att.* Elgie, Lincoln.
Crawford, J. Hoxton, money scrivener. *Att.* Basset, Bennet Street, Blackfriars Road.
French, M. George Street, Portman Square, wine merchant. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.
Green, J. Hackney, builder. *Att.* Chapman, St. Mildred's Court.
Hayes, W. Kilburn, Middlesex, brickmaker. *Att.* Humphries, Clement's Inn.
Howard, J. J. Lower Eaton Street, surgeon. *Att.* Rich, Ratcliffe Cross.
Jones, G. Liverpool, bookseller. *Att.* Munou, Liverpool.
Laing, G. London, merchant. *Att.* Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate Street.
Mansell, J. Burkinshaw, G. and Fielding, J. Sheffield, saw manufacturers. *Att.* Rimington and Wake, Sheffield.
Wells, W. Linney Place, Queen Street, Bloomsbury, working jeweller. *Att.* Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell Street.
Wilkes, W. Birmingham, maister. *Att.* Lowe, Birmingham.

Dec. 27.

Blackburn, W. Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Edwards, W. Bristol, cordwainer. *Att.* James, Gray's-Inn Lane.
Gash, J. Parker's Row, Bermondsey, victualler. *Att.* Smith, Great St. Helen's.
Haydon, L. late of Edgware Road, formerly of Wandsworth, merchant. *Att.* Hall, Coleman Street.
Mills, J. and Rich, J. Lewes, merchants. *Att.* Pember, Great Charlotte Street, Surrey.
Sellars, B. Little Hulton, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Dec. 31.

Dewhurst, P. late of Preston, slater and flagger. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Dutton, W. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Harrison, J. P. St. Bees, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Harvey, R. Woolwich, baker. *Att.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Hayes, J. Oxford, grocer and tea-dealer. *Att.* Young, West Smithfield.
Heaven, W. Nailsworth, clothier. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Hunt, J. Liverpool, haberdasher and hosier. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Marshall, T. Scarborough, vintner. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.

Jan. 3.

Dawson, J. Tottington, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.* Wigleswarth, Gray's Inn Square.
Smith, J. Nottingham, mercer. *Att.* Baxters and Martin, Farnival's Inn.

Jan. 7.

Blannan, N. late of Westbury upon Trim, Gloucestershire, timber merchant. *Att.* Field and Sheargold, Clifford's Inn.
Poore, J. of Mill Lane, Tooley Street, Southwark, lighterman. *Att.* Lee, Turee Crown Court, Southwark.
Sampson, S. and Chipcase, C. of Bread Street, silk-mercers. *Att.* Carpenter and Bully, Basinghall Street.
Stone, T. now or late of Winton, Herefordshire, corn-factor. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Woolf, J. late of Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Jan. 10.

Anderson, J. Stockport, Cheshire, draper. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Barlow, W. late of Stockport, Cheshire, timber merchant. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
Douglass, T. Loughborough, Leicestershire, merchant. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Frost, T. late of Leadenhall Street, stationer. *Att.* Evitt and Co. Haydon Square.
Lockwood, G. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. *Att.* Taylor, Manchester.
Rogers, S. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, stationer. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Willson, R. H. Wakefield, Yorkshire, factor. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings.

Jan. 14.

Birchall, J. Liverpool, butcher. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Budden, H. Little Chapel Street, Westminster, carpenter. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons.
Fraser, T. Well Street, St. Mary-le-Bone, coach-spring manufacturer. *Att.* Pinero, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.
German, W. Bristol, tiler, plaisterer, and builder. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Glasier, E. Lea Bridge, Middlesex, publican. *Att.* Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn Square.
Jefferys, H. Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate Street.
Kinder, S. late of Manchester, now of Heafield, Derbyshire, clothier. *Att.* Jackson and Judd, Stamford, Lincolnshire.
Raistrick, S. Idle, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Sampson, W. Liverpool, flour dealer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Jan. 17.

Barton, J. S. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Marriott, J. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Pearson, T. South Shields, shipwright. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.
Pickwood, G. Cloak Lane, wine merchant. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street.
Smith, J. and Smith C. Bath, plane manufacturers. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Tanner, T. Barnstaple, money scrivener. *Att.* Bremridge, Inner Temple.
Tomlinson, W. Toxteth Park, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.

Ainsworth, T. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer.
Askew, J. New Bridge Street, straw-hat manufacturer.
Blachford, D. Lombard Street, laceman.
———, R. Lombard Street, laceman.
Chowne, Exeter, linen-draper.
Clark, J. Houndsditch, brass-founder.
Daman, T. Teddington, maister.
Danson, G. and Walmsley, J. Liverpool, merchants.
Delauny, A. R. L. Blakeley, dyer.
Elliott, Winchester Street, merchant.
Forster, G. Easter Dichesfield, Northumberland, miller.
Fossey, J. Dunstable, straw hat manufacturer.
Garton, H. Nottingham, hosier.
Gridham, W. Liverpool, merchant (firm of Lancelot and William Graham and Co.)
Hawksey, W. Liverpool, merchant.
Henry, H. Liverpool, tailor.
Holden, J. jun. Salford, Lancashire, dyer.
Houghton, of Liverpool, merchant (firm of Barton and Houghton.)
Jones, R. C. Duke Street, Aldgate, painter.
Kennion, J. jun. Nicholas Lane, broker.
Lomas, J. the younger, Leicester, woolstapler.
Lyon, T. Liverpool, merchant.
Millington, J. and J. Houndsditch, glazier.
Mills, J. T. of the Maze, Southwark, coal-merchant.
Mordey, R. Bishop Wearmouth, ship owner.
Parnall, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant.
Parry, C. Liverpool, currier.
Peel, W. sen. Reddish Mills, Lancashire, calico-printer.
Robinson, R. Manchester, cotton dealer.
Roper, W. P. London, merchant
Saunders, A. late of Tottenham Street, horse dealer.
Smith, W. Wolverhampton, butcher.
Trafford, J. Froddingham, beast jobber.

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STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, January 20, 1809.

A letter from New York, dated 13th ult. has the following paragraph. "Our destiny is fixed—the embargo is to be continued—and the ruin of the country completed! On this subject, no doubt can be entertained; the fact is too clearly demonstrated by Mr. Gallatin's letter in this day's Gazette, on which letter Mr. Giles has framed a bill embracing all the secretary's principles; which bill, we have no doubt, has already passed into a law. What is to become of us?"—What, indeed, is to become of American traders?—How are they likely to gain a subsistence for themselves and families, since their rulers have completely stagnated the current of the country's commerce?—Let the United States beware of compelling Britain to seek in another part of the world a supply of those commodities, which she has hitherto purchased of them. South America is now open to us; and what may we not expect to derive from a country, the soil of which produces all the luxuries of life, the mines of which contain more than is necessary to satiate the appetite of the most greedy avarice?—The virtuous king of Sweden has been compelled to shut his ports against us; we are, however, confident that not only the Swedes, but the other northern nations will 'ere long most sensibly feel the effects of a cessation of that intercourse, upon which their very existence, in a great measure, depends.

A communication from Archangel, dated October the 1st 1808, gives the following particulars respecting the trade of that port. "The trade of this place compared with that of other Russian ports, has been very considerable this year; in consequence of which the prices of several articles were pushed up to an unexpected height; such as—of flax from 85 to 90 roubles;* tallow 80 to 85 ro. hemp 75 to 80 ro. bristles 40 ro. mats 170 ro. linseed 14 to 15 ro. rye 10 to 10½ ro. and wheat to 9 ro.—Owing to the want of tonnage, so few ships being arrived to carry off the goods brought to market, the stock remaining on hand is very considerable, and consists of 30,000 poods of yellow candle tallow, sent hither from Petersburgh; 500,000 poods of bar iron; 30,000 poods of train oil; 13,000 chetverts of wheat; 500,000 mats; 3000 poods of candles; 80,000 barrels of tar; 3000 poods of pease; 15,000 poods of rye-flour; 10,000 barrels of pitch; 10,000 chetverts of linseed; 5000 poods of hemp, and 2000 poods of flax.—The new crop of rye is said to be excellent; that of wheat and linseed is also very good, but rather scanty. The reports concerning the flax are different; but of hemp we have no information whatever.—Some contracts for next year have been already made for potashes at 34 ro. and for hemp at 43 ro. and we are also assured that soap tallow has been bought on delivery at 45 ro. and rye at 7 ro.—We calculate upon wheat fetching about 7 ro. during the winter, bar iron 155 copeks, mats 125 ro. tar 2¾ ro. pitch 65 cop. linseed 9 ro. and flax 50 ro.—The exportation hence of wood remains subject to the same restrictions as before.—During the last year 125 vessels have sailed from Archangel."

* The rouble is equivalent to 4s. 6d. sterl.

It appears that a number of our enemies' vessels are cruizing in the Indian seas, and have made many valuable captures, to the detriment of our East-India company's trade. This has been made, we understand, the subject of a memorial to the admiralty.

In consequence of the present situation of Spain, the wool of that country bears at this time the enormous price of about 12s. per lb, instead of its former price of 5s. or 6s. The effect of this state of the wool market is, an immediate and very considerable rise in superfine cloths and kerseymeres: the advance on the former is not less than 3s. per yard, and kerseymeres in proportion; some talk of its being double this rise.—The monopolizers of tallow, though they may receive a temporary advantage by raising its price, will ultimately be considerable losers, as oil has been substituted for candles in the kitchens, even of the great, and the consumption of tallow has decreased within the last month exceedingly. Oil has also been generally adopted throughout the country in stables, &c. as well as in dwelling houses.—The East-India company will put up at the ensuing March sale, besides those goods already declared: tea bohea 300,000; congou and campoi 3,350,000; pekoe and souchong 200,000; singlo and twankay 750,000; hyson-skin 100,000, and hyson 300,000 lbs; total 5,000,000 lbs: on Monday, March 6, 1809; prompt the 16th June following.—They have also declared for sale on the 30th of March, 228,000 lb. of cinnamon, 92,000 lb. of nutmegs, and 15 chests of opium: on the 11th of April, 1400 tons of saltpetre and 622 bags of pepper. They have postponed their sale of indigo from the 13th of March to the 8th of May.

Orders have lately gone down to Norwich, which, besides affording constant employment to the manufacturing poor for nearly twelve months, will diffuse upwards of £40,000 in earnings, exclusive of the money circulating for combing and spinning.

We have received a communication with a statement of the quantities of cotton imported into Britain, during the last two years; from authentic documents: this with some others will be comprised in the inquiry alluded to in the first article of the present number.

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Dec. 24	6s. 0d.	5s. 8d.	8s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
31	5 8	5 8	8 0	6 6	0 0
Jan. 7	5 0	5 2	7 0	6 4	0 0
14	4 8	4 10	7 0	6 0	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Dec.	24	5	0	5	4	6	4	6	0	0	0
	31	4	2	4	8	5	8	6	0	0	0
Jan.	7	4	0	4	4	6	4	6	0	0	0
	14	4	4	4	3	6	4	6	0	0	0

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Dec. 24	£6 10 0	£2 2 0	£6 8	£1 16 0
31	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 6	1 14 0
Jan. 7	6 6 0	1 16 0	6 8	1 14 0
14	6 6 0	1 16 0	6 8	1 13 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent	£3 0 to £5 0		Kent	£3 10 to £5 5	
Sussex	3 0	3 10	Sussex	3 3	4 0
Essex	3 0	4 0	Farn.	3 8	4 4

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	24d.
Dressing Hides	20
Crop Hides for cutting	22½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 112s.; mottled, 122s.; curd, 126s.
Candles, per dozen, 15s. 0d.; moulds, 16s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Dec. 24	6,154 quarters.	Average 90s.	3d.
31	5,536	95	1½
Jan. 7	3,930	96	3½
14	3,284	94	8½

FLOUR.

Dec. 24	16,249 sacks.	Average 85s.	6½d.
31	10,491	84	5½
Jan. 7	8,201	84	4½
14	10,398	80	0

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Dec. 24	4s. 11d.	2s. 5½d.	1s. 2½d.
31	4 11	2 5½	1 2½
Jan. 7	4 11	2 5½	1 2½
14	4 8	2 4	1 2

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam,	2 us. 33-6	Cadiz, eff.	42
Ditto at sight	32-11	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam,	10-7	Palermo, per oz.	40
Hamburgh,	31-3	Leghorn	57
Altona,	31-4	Genoa	50
Paris, 1 day's date	22-4	Venice, eff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	22-8	Naples	42
Bordeaux	22-8	Lisbon	66
Madrid, in paper		Oporto	66
Ditto, eff.	44	Dublin per cent.	9½
Cadiz, in paper		Cork do	10½

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Dec. 24	51s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.	54s. 0d. to 59s. 0d.
31	51 6	54 6	56 0	59 0
Jan. 7	0 0	0 0	57 6	60 0
14	0 0	0 0	60 0	61 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Dec.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock. 11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	20	30	30	29,79	4 Cloudy
22	31	31	31	,04	0 Snow
23	28	29	28	,40	2 Cloudy
24	32	32	28	,56	0 Cloudy
25	27	31	30	,50	0 Cloudy
26	22	31	31	,50	2 Cloudy
27	30	35	36	,52	0 Rain
28	37	38	37	,50	0 Rain
29	38	42	39	,49	4 Cloudy
30	40	45	39	,50	4 Cloudy
31	39	37	37	,58	0 Small Rain
Jan.					
1	38	38	38	,57	0 Rain
2	38	40	33	,42	5 Cloudy
3	31	32	30	,35	0 Snow
4	30	33	32	,05	0 Small Rain
5	33	33	33	,66	5 Cloudy
6	39	46	44	,50	4 Cloudy
7	44	44	42	,15	0 Rain
8	44	44	41	28,50	0 Rain
9	41	43	42	29,20	0 Rain
10	43	46	37	,14	8 Cloudy
11	38	45	41	,40	8 Fair
12	38	40	35	,50	12 Cloudy
13	34	38	37	,68	0 Rain
14	31	33	30	,80	16 Fair
15	28	29	29	,75	0 Snow
16	28	30	27	30,05	25 Cloudy
17	28	28	25	,01	27 Fair
18	21	26	22	29,85	25 Cloudy
19	22	28	32	,58	0 Cloudy*
20	31	32	32	,44	0 Cloudy

* In the afternoon there was a remarkable storm of rain and sleet, which covered every thing with ice.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Jan. 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Grand Junction, £128 to £130, extra div. of £2 nett for the last half year.—Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, £230 to £234, dividing £15 per share per annum.—Monmouthshire, £107 10s. dividing £5 per share per annum, nett.—Wilts and Berks, £28 per share.—Kennet and Avon, £4 premium on £90 shares.—Ashby de la Zouch, £21.—West-India Dock Stock, at £164 per cent ex. div. of £5 per cent. nett for the last half year.—East-India Dock, £125 10s. per cent.—London Dock, £117 per cent. ex. div. of 2½ per cent. nett for half a year.—Commercial Road, £114 10s. per cent. ex. div. of £2 10s. nett for the half year.—Globe Insurance, £111 to 11[illegible], ex. div. of £3 per share nett for half a year.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China .....7*gs. per cent.*
Ditto out and home .....12*gs.*
Senegambia.....10 *gs.*
Madeira.....6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands ....8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica .....8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back.....20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships).....6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent .....8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.. ———
Brazil and South America .....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow, &c..... } 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 3 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.....2½*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.... 2 *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ———
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c. ..... ———
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. .. 1½ *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*

Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4*gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 3*gs.*
Gibraltar..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 5 *gs.* ret. 30*s.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Ditto.....(American ships).... 6*gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... .4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto.....(American ships)..... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c..... ———
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ———
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 4*gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 25*gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 10*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd... 10*gs.* ret 5*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12*gs.*

Prices Current, January 20, 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to	4	0	0	Logwood chips —— ton	16	0	0	to 16 10 0
Ditto pearl.....	3	16	0		4	12	0	Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	6	6	0	7 5 0
Barilla	2	6	0		3	0	0	Mahogany———— ft.	0	1	3	0 2 4
Brandy, Cognac .... gal.	1	3	0		1	3	6	Oak plank, Dantz.—last	uncertain			
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	6		1	0	0	Ditto American——				
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	7	2		0	7	6	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0	35 0 0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto spermaceti—ton	100	0	0	105 0 0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	5	6		1	9	6	Ditto whale ————	29	5	0	30 0 0
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	4	0	4 10 0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	15	0		6	8	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0	0 15 0
Ditto ordinary	3	13	0		4	10	0	Quicksilver ————lb.	0	4	2	0 4 3
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	10		0	3	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	4	0	0	7 0 0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	2	3		0	2	5	Rice, Carolina (new)	2	16	0	3 1 0
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	2	0		0	2	1	Ditto East-India ——	none			
Ditto East-India	0	1	5		0	1	9	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	5	9	0 6 6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	8	0		4	14	0	Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	9	0 5 0
Deals, Dantzick .. piece	uncertain							Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	15	0	3 16 0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.								Shellack————	3	10	0	7 10 0
Ditto Stockholm								Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	19	0	3 15 0
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0		32	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	5	0	2 3 0
————Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Ditto China——	1	7	6	1 13 0
Flax, Riga..... ton	137	0	0		140	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi	0	14	0	1 17 0
Ditto Petersburgh	136	0	0		137	0	0	Ditto Organzine	0	0	0	0 0 0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	17	6		7	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	5	8	0	0 0 0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Ditto Russia, white	6	7	0	0 0 0
Ditto English	0	15	3		0	0	0	Ditto———, yellow	5	14	0	0 0 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0		11	11	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	10	0	0 0 0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	0	0		9	0	0	Tin in blocks ——cwt.	6	3	0	0 0 0
Ditto Tragacanth	21	0	0		24	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	9	0 1 6
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	2	6	Ditto Virginia———	0	1	10	0 2 2
Hemp, Riga..... ton	125	0	0		127	0	0	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0	13 10 0
Ditto Petersburgh	125	0	0		128	0	0	Whale-fins (Greenland) ton	38	0	0	39 0 0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9	Wine, Red port —pipe	96	0	0	100 0 0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6	Ditto Lisbon ———	87	0	0	90 0 0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0	120 0 0
Ditto Swedish	30	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0	78 0 0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ———	85	0	0	95 0 0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0	100 0 0
Lead in pigs————fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0	80 0 0
Ditto red ———— ton	44	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0	90 0 0
Ditto white————	56	0	0		0	0	0	Yarn Mohair————lb.	0	4	6	0 9 0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JANUARY 1, 1809.

The Navy return, corrected to January 1, 1809, comprises 149 sail of the line (of which 86 are at sea), 21 fifties, 184 frigates, 186 sloops, and 294 smaller vessels. These are 53 sail of the line, 10 fifties, and 59 frigates in ordinary, and repairing for service.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1808, to 20th JANUARY, 1809.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	3½ d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
1808	Dec. 22	235	65⅛		81⅛		18⅜		64⅛	71⅛		4 5 p				3 6 p	£ s. d. 30 10 0	66⅜		
	23		65⅛		81⅛		18⅜	1⅛				4 5 5p				2 5 p	30 10 0	66⅜		
	29		65⅛		81⅛		18⅜	1⅛				3 1p				6 2 8	p55 0 0	66⅜		
	30	234½	65½		81⅛							2 3p				2 5 p	p55 0 0	66⅜		
	31		65½		81⅛		18⅜		64⅛			3 4p				3 5 p	ditto	66⅜		
1809	Jan. 2	235	65⅛		81⅛							3 4p				3 5 p	ditto	66⅜		
	3		65⅛		81⅛		18⅜					3 4p				3 5 6	ditto	66⅜		
	4		66		81⅛		18⅜	1⅛				4 5p				3 6 p	ditto	67		
	5	235¼	66		81⅛						180½	5 7p				5 7 p	ditto	67⅛		
	7		66⅛		81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1d		7½		7 8p				5 8 p	ditto	67		
	9		66⅛	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		7 8p				6 8 p	ditto	66⅞		
	10	238	66	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		8 9p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
	11	238	66	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½	182½	9 10p				8 10 p	ditto	66⅞		
	12	237½	66	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½	181½	8 9p				7 10 p	ditto	66⅞		
	13	238½	65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		8 10p				7 10 p	ditto	66⅞		
	14		65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½	182½	8 10p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
	16		65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		9 10p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
	17		65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½	182½	9 10p				7 9 p	ditto	66⅞		
	19	240	65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		9 10p	71⅛			7 10 p	ditto	66⅞		
	20		65⅞	65⅛	81⅛	97⅛	18⅜	1⅛		7½		9 10p				7 11 p	£1 19 0	65⅛		

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

FOR MARCH, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

No. II.

NAVIGATION, TRADE, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS, OF SCOTLAND.

Considerations on the Trade and Commerce of Great Britain, the Effect of the Warehousing System, &c. also, Tables of the Navigation, Shipping, &c. of Great Britain, for Six Years, ending January, 1808.

[Continued from page 638.]

The article which we submitted, not long ago, to our readers, on the state of the trade, or rather the commerce, of this country, has met with an extremely favourable reception. It has, also, been reprinted in various forms by several of the provincial newspapers; as well in Ireland, as in Great Britain. Some of them have honestly acknowledged the source from whence they derived their information: others, have been silent, and have not so much as mentioned the LITERARY PANORAMA, notwithstanding the most important article of their journal was borrowed from it. Such incivility formerly excited our indignation; but we *now* derive some satisfaction from the consideration that the public is instructed, though the source of that instruction be out of sight.

That paper principally stated the increased import and export of England: the commerce of Scotland, however, is every way deserving our attention; and we hope to be able to communicate information equally satisfactory on the commerce of Ireland; as the materials for that purpose have been some time in a state of forwardness.

It must be noticed, that Scotland imports much more in proportion to England, than she exports, of foreign commodities; which is by no means surprising, when we consider the immense quantities of merchandize of all kinds, sent from the ports of London, Bristol, and Liverpool to our islands and settlements abroad. London is, also, the centre of the India trade; and whatever is brought from that country with a view to exportation, adds to the mass of goods sent abroad from England; for which neither Scotland nor Ireland has any equivalent. We incline, therefore, rather to infer from the documents on this subject, the increase of foreign articles consumed in Scotland; and thereby to judge on the inclinations prevailing among the people.

We must own, notwithstanding, that on the article COFFEE our skill is baffled to account for an exportation exceeding the importation, during the years 1800, 1801, and 1802.

The quantity imported in 1800 was 9,203 cwt; the export was 13,099 cwt; and if it be thought, as it might be, that the difference was what had remained on hand of the former year, yet we know not how to admit that such difference could influence the relative quantities of the following years. In 1801, the import was 10,145 cwt.: the export was 12,615 cwt. In 1802 the import was 13.058 cwt: the export was 13,812 cwt. We know, from our own experience, that coffee was an article of the breakfast table in Scotland during this period, yet these returns shew no sign of that fact. We must not, however, quit this article without remarking the great increase of the commerce in it; for in 1790 the quantity imported was only 294 cwt; of which were exported 125 cwt. whereas, the latter quantities, we see, amount to *thousands* of cwts. Undoubtedly, many of the Scottish ports are well situated for a *run* to the continent; and the way thither is well known to the Scottish mariners.

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HEMP. was imported in 1790, to the amount of 41,463 cwt. In 1792 it was 44,877 cwt. In 1799 it was 76,697 cwt. In 1802 it was 71,550 cwt. the exportation being only 868 cwt. In what was this additional quantity employed? Most likely, in weaving *wings* for vessels to waft the increased commerce of the country over the ocean.

IRON has stood at about 5,000 tons during the whole period from 1790 to 1802.

GERMAN LINENS, *plain*, have been exported in much the same quantities as imported; which sufficiently proves that the North Britons are content with their own manufacture. The quantity imported in 1790 was 691 cwt; the export was 455 cwt. In 1791 the import was 911 cwt; the export 819. In 1801 the import was 964 cwt. the export 1,181 cwt. In 1802 the import was 1,825 cwt, the export 1,239 cwt. This demonstrates increase of commerce; since the article is not kept at home.

Like the southern parts of the island Scotland does not produce increase of food in proportion to its increase of inhabitants, if we may judge by its importation of RICE, which in 1790 was 2,760 cwt; in 1792 it was 554 cwt. but in 1800 was 10,732 cwt; and in 1801 was 20,428 cwt. This extraordinary quantity appears to be an unfavourable symptom: unless we can suppose, that this description of food, had become more favourite among the people.

We confess, that we have seen with regret the quantities of Whiskey drank as ordinary beverage in Scotland; being well convinced that it *must* be detrimental to health. With equal concern we observe, that the importation of BRANDY is raised from 21,000 gallons in 1792 to 34,678 gallons in 1801; and from 25,681 gallons in 1792, to 87,129 gallons in 1802: [no export.] And this, while the import of GENEVA also, has mounted from 26,544 gallons in 1791, and 50,000 gallons in 1792, to 495,168 gallons in 1801, and 180691 gallons in 1802 — [little export,] RUM also, which in 1790 was 266,827 gallons; and in 1791, was 354,220 gallons, in 1801 was 674,553 gallons, and in 1802 was 1,005,657 gallons. There was however some export of this: in 1801 it was 117,714 gallons; and in 1802 it was 403,229. The difference, no doubt, was home consumption. This does not augur well for morals, whatever it may for trade: will it have no effect on the mental and physical constitution of the people?

SUGAR has partaken of the same facilities for continental intercourse, as we remarked in respect to coffee. The import in 1790 was 135,371 cwt. In 1801 it was 324,221 cwt, in 1802 it was 308,693 cwt: the export in 1790 was 54,744 cwt. in 1802 it was 131,730 cwt. This was sugar in its raw state.

We shall mention but one article more, COTTON WOOL: the import of which, in 1790, was 2,867,462lbs: in 1791 it was 3,115,946 lbs: in 1792 it was 3,425,465 lbs: in 1799 it was 4,852,622lbs: in 1800 it was 6,027,049lbs: in 1801 it was 8,210,354lbs. and in 1802 it was 10,580,981lbs. This gradual, steady, and progressive increase deserves notice, for the highest exportation is but 91,476lbs. —in 1802: the remainder therefore, must have been worked up into manufactured goods in the country: and if so, can it be supposed that the workmen have been standing idle, or that the artificers willing to work, and diligent when at work, have been from necessity unemployed?

It may be said, and truly, that the more we import from foreign parts, the more dependent we are upon them: if they do not supply us, we are without resource: if they withhold their bounty, we *must* intreat their pity. But we have had repeated occasion to insist that commerce is mutual: if A. will not take of B, B. will not take of A; and thus each party is in the same situation as before the relations of amity and intercourse were established between them. We most certainly do not desire that the sugar islands should be sunk to the bottom of the sea; but, if it were asked, how did the English contrive to set out a breakfast before sugar was imported, we might gravely state their recourse to the jug of brown ale, with a toast in it; and the experiments they tried on the virtues of beef:—Yet, were these English bull dogs, the dread of the wine-drinking French and Spaniards. Let that stand in proof of their valour; and as to their wit, though we dare not controvert the affirmation of the courageous Sir Andrew Aguecheek, that his wit had been injured by his eating of beef, yet we believe that late generations have

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no great reason to boast of the superiority of their wit over those of their forefathers. The witlings of our times would not have passed current for wise men in former ages; and who does not wish for the talents possessed by some of their leaders —*pro bono publico?*

But, not intending to maintain our independence of foreign parts, as an universal proposition, we nevertheless conceive, that we shall do no harm to the real interests of our country, by stating circumstances that may diminish the anxiety felt by some, on account of our dependence on countries under the power of our political enemies. We have said, that when they winde up their accounts, our enemies will be losers. There is a sense in which (humanity apart) this country may become a great gainer by the consequences of the present commotions, although their object is professedly to effect her ruin.

The bounty of heaven has bestowed on Britain, a fertile soil, and this is now improved by an Agriculture, never carried on with more spirit; we mean, which never gathered a greater quantity of produce from the same extent of soil. To the same bounty we are indebted for an inexhaustible supply of coal, which enables us to keep our machinery going, in spite of the wishes of our enemies to effect its stoppage. These are natural advantages: our internal intercourse, whether by roads, or by canals, is another happiness perfectly independent of the likes and dislikes of any foreign power whatever. Perhaps the greatest advantage of all, or that which crowns the whole, is, the encircling ocean, by the intervention of which we are enabled to make whatever improvements we please in our public concerns; without any foreign ambassador's presuming to hint on the part of his master, that we are advancing in comfort and accommodation, too rapidly for *his* political interest. And if we inquire, whether those articles, for which we have hitherto resorted to foreign ports, may not be obtained from some one or other of the colonies we have planted?—we may perhaps find, that Britannia, *with her family*, is independent of all the nations of the earth. This is indeed, a truth, which foreign nations do not wish us to believe, and our natural disposition is so good-natured, that we will not believe it, till they have forced us into the conviction of it, by blows.

It was our design to have taken a more general view of the probable means of supply on which Britain might depend for distant productions, than we find convenient at present; but perceiving the course of opinion as expressed by authority, we cannot prevail on ourselves wholly to forego the present opportunity of submitting a few words on several articles of prime importance.

If we examine accurately the extensive list of our imports, with reference to the inquiry, which of them Britain *really* cannot do without, we shall find the formidable scroll shrink into a mere scrap: the mountain dwindles into a molehill. The chief indispensables from foreign nations, are—flax, hemp, iron, timber, tar, and tallow. We may add, hides, cotton, dye-woods;—also, tea, wine, and brandy.

Flax is the parent of the great staple article of the North of Ireland,—linen; and the seed necessary for the propagation of this plant, has hitherto been supplied from abroad: originally from Holland; but lately from America. The reason of this we understand is, because the flax intended to be used in manufacture, is pulled *before it has completely ripened its seed*; at which time it is supposed to be more tender, and capable of being wrought into a finer cloth. Two remarks arise from this: the first is, that if the Irish let a greater part of their crop mature its seed *this year*, they need require no supply of seed for the year ensuing, or afterwards. And secondly, that the wearing of linen a little coarser than usual, is the worst that need happen. Even against this, palliatives may be resorted to. Flax seed may be obtained from Sicily, from Greece, and from Canada. The quantity imported from the Baltic last year was about 150,000 hogsheads: but a great part of this, though sufficiently good for crushing into oil, is not *perfect*; and therefore cannot be trusted to for sowing. What Sicily and Greece furnish (Egypt might be included, were it friendly) may be procured at any time of the year; what Canada is intent on sending, may arrive in the middle of May, or the beginning of June: so that it is *uncertain* whether it will be in time for the sowing season. We learn, from the result of a

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public meeting, held at Armagh, Dec. 27, 1808, that there was no absolute want of flax seed, at that moment, though *apprehensions* were entertained. Nevertheless, the majority of the meeting was clearly against any public remonstrance on the subject: and after discussion, agreed to wait the event.

Hemp is likely to be supplied in abundance in a short time from Ireland, as well as from Canada, where thousands of acres are now allotted to its cultivation. We have elsewhere [compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 905.] given an account of the nature and properties of the sunn, or East-Indian hemp: and it is thought that our dependance on Russia for this article has nearly, if not completely, reached its termination. The very high price, which hemp bears at this moment, operates as a powerful inducement to our national agriculturists. There is no question on the *capability* of our country to supply any quantities of the very best kind of hemp.

The following is part of a public report.

"The culture of hemp is rapidly extending in Canada, and there is much reason to hope, that in a few years we shall, through this medium, be rendered independent of the foreign markets.—Several hundred tons were grown during the last year in the neighbourhood of Montreal, Camden, Howard on the Thames, and other parts of Upper Canada; and we hear with great pleasure, that upwards of twenty looms and rope walks were established during that period. The ordinary produce of clean and dressed hemp of the first quality is from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre."

The operation of converting British Iron into steel, has been so greatly improved, under the encouragement derived from patents, some of which are of late date, that we have little, very little call for foreign iron. A few of the best articles indeed, in the making of which habit has confirmed the workmen in the use of foreign bar iron, still continue to demand that kind by which they obtained their reputation. We cannot blame this attention; but, we learn from the testimony of practical men, that the ordinary ironmongery never exhibited such good iron as of late; and that for general purposes a decided preference is given to British. Another step in the career of improvement may produce British bar iron superior to the Russian. One word more on this subject: We remember the Armed Neutrality, and the heart-burnings it caused. *That* was the first occasion on which our enlightened iron-masters endeavoured to improve their commodity *effectually*: the trade in Russian iron has been diminishing ever since: it is likely that during the present non-intercourse with that country, our improvements may be perfected, and then—when Russia may be disposed again to supply us, the commodity may be in demand, anywhere but in Britain.

Timber is unquestionably an Article of great importance: and one which our own island does not produce in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. In fact, the demand arises from so many different quarters, each increasing, that we scarcely can discern any termination of it. A vast mass of foreign timber is employed in building; and while the outskirts of the metropolis are spreading in all directions, the houses being built mostly with foreign timber, the demand is not likely to diminish. We understand, that in the New Town Edinburgh, and its adjacencies, including miles of streets, *not a timber employed is of home growth.* For this article, then, we must turn our attention abroad. Canada has supplied nearly 50,000 loads of timber in the last year: we may presume it is equal in quality to what we were accustomed to receive from America. Immense quantities may be obtained from Brazil. Perhaps to seek it still further distant, might not be warrantable, the expence of freight considered.

Happily, immense plantations have been made in Britain within a few years, lately passed; so that we may look forward to a more plentiful supply of this article, of our own production.

The following statement shews that we have not been inattentive in our distant possessions to the introduction of woods of the finer kinds.

"The cultivation of Mahogany in India has been attended with great success. Two plants (the first known in India) were sent out by the Court of Directors to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; from these two, upwards of a thousand plants have been reared, and they succeed so well, as to promise in a few years to be a valuable acquisition to the country.—The two original trees were last year nearly four feet in circumference, and several of the others two or three feet."

Tar is made from the *roots* of trees, as the timber bears too high a price, and is

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capable of application to superior purposes. Hitherto, it has not been regarded among us, because it could be obtained cheaper from foreign countries. But there is no reason in nature why tar should not be procured from the roots of trees in Britain.

There are in North Britain many thousands of acres, that have yielded firs, the stumps and roots of which might furnish tar. Tar has long been rising in price; and it will continue to rise, because it had already become scarce, even in Norway, so great has been the consumption of the woods. Moreover the trees around the inhabited parts being cut down, the boors have further to travel to their labours; of course, the carriage of the tar, when made, augments the price. It is remarkable, that tar has even been imported into Bergen itself, from Archangel; as may be seen by the list of imports into the former city: a speculation that would have astonished former ages!—We ought to add, that the same countries to which we look for timber, Canada and Brazil, may be supposed also to furnish other productions of the woods, pitch, tar, and turpentine, when the market for them in Britain shall have become steady. These considerations are independent of any resource to be found in the coal tar, which possesses some valuable properties.

Our consumption of TALLOW has long exceeded our supply: the most immediate substitute at the present moment is oil; and vast quantities of oil have been burnt during the present winter, in parts of our island, where formerly they knew not how to light a lamp. This may not be any great injury in the end. At present the high price of tallow is felt in domestic arrangements, and more severely in manufactories, and other establishments, where great quantities are consumed. It is understood that our own tallow requires foreign to be mixed with it, to lower its hardness, to a proper consistence. Brazil, and South America will certainly supply tallow, in process of time. Hides, which are furnished from the same places as tallow, have long been brought in great quantities to the London markets; and there can be no doubt, but after the traders abroad get into the habit of it, they may easily send us supplies of this article adequate to our consumption.

COTTON and RICE have lately been imported from Sierra Leone; and this part of Africa, if properly encouraged, will greatly exceed the Gold Coast in the value of its productions.

We conclude, by observing that, on the whole, we have been so progressively excluded from the Continent, and so *gradually* deprived of the benefits derived from foreign productions, that, we have had time to turn our attention to substitutes from other parts of the world; or to accustom ourselves to dispense entirely with the use of them. Had ALL our imports been withheld from us in an instant, and our commerce suspended at a stroke, as that of America has been, by an embargo, we do not presume to think that the consequences might not have been serious. But we hope, that after having weathered the storm so far, and being staunch and tight, as yet, we shall continue to perform our voyage, and shall in due time bring the good ship, the Commerce of Britain, safely, if not triumphantly into the desired haven.

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ABSTRACT OF COTTON.

Imported into LONDON,

From	1808.		1807.
East-Indies.... Bags	14,362		11,262
West-Indies.....	14,977		20,330
America	5,627		3,317
Brazils and Portugal	15,703		2,978
Turkey	2,962		1,522
		Africa.....	370
Total.. Bags	53,631	Total.. Bags	39,769
	53,631		
	39,679		
Increase.. 1808.. Bags	13,952		

N. B. In the above statement, the cotton specified in the annexed table, as imported from St. Michael's, Guernsey, and Madeira, is included in the quantity imported from the Brazils, &c. being originally the produce of that country; that from Malta is included in the import from Turkey for the same reason.

Imported into LIVERPOOL,

	1808.	1807.
East-Indies.....		
West-Indies .. Bags	33,600	41,738
America	25,426	143,756
Brazils and Portugal..	6,662	11,852
Turkey.....	527	
Total.. Bags	66,215	Total.. Bags 197,346
	197,346	
	66,215	
Decrease.. 1808.. Bags	131,131	

N. B. The import from Ireland is here included in that from the West-Indies, for the above-mentioned reason.

☞ *For these Tables we are obliged to a Correspondent.*

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Import of Cotton Wool into London and Liverpool.

LONDON. For the Year 1808.	East Indies.	America.	New Orleans.	Brazils & Portugal.	Surinam.	Demerara.	Berbice.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	Barbadoes.	Jamaica.	Smaller W. India Islands.	Turkey.	Hayti.	Malta.	St. Michael's	Guernsey	Madeira.	Africa.	Gibraltar.	Monthly, 1808.	Monthly, 1807.
January	3538	958	..	130	789	94	..	..	..	124	..	20	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	5911	1949
February	3744	410	250	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4596	1262
March	....	2066	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2066	660
April	3072	473	422	1643	197	109	..	..	..	..	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5794	3984
May	....	465	..	803	451	..	40	..	..	..	51	..	200	154	26	100	334	..	..	..	2614	2402
June	....	312	..	199	1365	908	788	1202	155	166	..	183	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	5481	7079
July	....	240	..	....	856	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	367	195	..	..	..	..	..	1658	2850
August	1090	31	..	4886	607	1037	364	1060	125	60	95	31	728	..	308	..	..	..	..	..	10,422	5727
September	....	..	..	1352	366	113	198	53	29	50	36	150	..	381	20	20	..	30	..	..	2798	4459
October	741	..	..	2914	314	..	58	..	..	..	40	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4156	5516
November	....	..	..	941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	381	..	..	150	..	..	1499	1619
December	2177	..	..	2129	222	..	..	..	..	..	161	166	..	435	1104	..	..	82	..	..	6476	2172
Total 1808	14,362	4955	672	14,997	5167	2352	1448	2315	309	400	492	606	928	1798	2034	120	334	262	..	270	Total 53,631	39,679
Total 1807	11,262	3317	..	2978	4414	5136	2938	2397	353	684	883	3208	1079	267	94	..	..	..	..	349	Increased 1808	13,952

LIVERPOOL. For the Year 1808.	America.	New Orleans.	Brazils & Portugal.	Demerara.	Jamaica.	Barbadoes.	Grenada.	Bahamas.	Surinam.	Trinidad.	St. Thomas's	Tortola.	Dominica.	Hayti.	Smaller W. India Islands.	Turkey.	Ireland.	Monthly, 1808.	Monthly, 1807.
January	12,370	561	688	658	1227	773	..	..	..	141	1349	..	..	..	206	....	..	17,973	14,963
February	4152	624	....	300	25	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	5317	9581
March	1081	2348	....	1483	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	24	62	....	..	5136	8472
April	1455	1021	1254	2098	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	6	....	..	6660	27,539
May	545	253	6	667	580	744	70	152	..	..	..	..	..	40	....	....	335	3399	12,282
June	43	314	....	6537	..	1412	..	..	191	..	..	..	11	189	....	....	294	8991	35,651
July	492	....	....	....	162	..	..	308	240	10	..	..	..	170	....	....	149	1531	29,514
August	....	....	1752	2464	610	961	..	153	290	23	833	385	139	64	374	114	50	8212	25,704
September	....	....	485	223	3	599	..	123	310	105	..	95	..	..	207	....	912	3064	11,062
October	98	....	62	868	412	467	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	55	2	....	425	2542	5562
November	....	....	2034	....	..	..	..	137	..	199	..	..	..	..	47	237	18	2582	4137
December	69	....	381	....	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	38	176	..	815	12,889
Total 1808	19,813	5613	6662	15,998	3069	5229	70	1091	1031	662	2182	480	238	746	1341	587	2183	66,915	197,346
Total 1807	16,171	27,485	11,862	21,992	4178	4825	884	1654	1331	608	3220	1102	1391	24	1726	....	359	Decrease	131,131

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Anthropologia: or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man; with incidental Remarks. By T. Jarrold, M.D. Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester. 4to. pp. 261. Price £1 1 0 London: Cadell and Davies, 1808.

——τȣ γαρ και γενος εσμεν,

"*For we* HIS *offspring are;*" was the sublime language of Aratus, the Cicilian poet; and of Cleanthes, in his "hymn to Jupiter," "deriving man from the divinity, himself. The expression has been consecrated by St. Paul, who adopted it when pleading before the tribunal of the Areopagites, and boldly avowed, that the deity "had made of one blood all nations of men, wherever dispersed on all the face of the earth." It is true, that the same Sovereign Power has distributed the various branches of the immense family of man, according to his pleasure:—the times and tides fore-allotted to each, in its order;—the boundaries of the different habitations, which each was destined to occupy. Does it follow, because these branches have widely diverged from each other, that any of them is forgotten by that Parent from whom all derived their being? or that he has left himself without a witness,—a witness capable of appealing with the most direct influence to their hearts and understandings, through their very senses, and appetites? Most certainly not: for

Εν αυτῳ γαρ ζωμεν, και κινȣμεθα, και εσμεν.
In HIM *we live, are moved, and exist.*

Wherever exists a man, capable of exercising rational powers (without which he is no man) there is an evidence—not of a capricious forsaking of his creatures, by the Deity; but, of the steady and uninterrupted support, which Divine goodness bestows on the sons of Adam. Nevertheless, it seems, that some of the ingenious members of this great family, in the most favoured parts of it, cannot rest satisfied till they have degraded their own nature to the level of the brute; or have raised the nature of the brute to an equality with their own. So natural are the principles of discontent, cavil, disorder, destruction of the scale of existence, to the heart of man! We would not be understood as discouraging the speculations of the well-informed, nor as cramping the exertions of reflection and thought. On the contrary, we admire them, when well directed; and, when the purpose intended to be answered by them is honourable, we never, knowingly, deprive them of that commendation; though we acknowledge a something not absolutely unallied to the feelings of indignation or of contempt, when we are reduced to the necessity of asking the *cui bono?*—what is the advantage of such tracts on such subjects?—and the answer is—a mere blank. If the brutes were our superiors in virtue, the result of understanding and knowledge called into activity, we might be tempted to desire promotion to a more correct resemblance of them; if they were more happy than humanity *might* be, that envy of which they were the subjects, could scarcely be denied the character of tolerable if not of laudable.

But, the usual cause of discontent is, a narrow and confined acquaintance with things. Man has not the speed of some animals, as of the horse, though Achilles was swifter of foot than a wild roe;—he has not the strength of the bull, whatever credulity attributes to the exploits of Milo of Crotona; he has no claws for defence, retractile, as those of the lion; he has no venom like the serpent, which insures the instant death of his antagonist. But he has speed enough for every desirable and honest purpose: he has strength enough, if it be well engaged: and if he be destitute of the means of spreading slaughter and mortality around him, that very destitution is in perfect coincidence with his original character as the *benevolent* superior of the creation.

Man, moreover, possesses as great a proportion of each separate quality, as is consistent with the welfare of the whole in combination. To augment the proportion of either, would be detrimental to the general mass. ——

Nevertheless, his essential distinction is a something superadded to whatever excellence, the animals around him can display. If any wish to draw a line that shall effectually distinguish man from brute, let them examine his mental faculties without prejudice; and select their instances without partiality; a conduct, which, we are sorry to say, is rare. We deny not that brutes have memory, for instance, and that a certain degree of sentiment is combined with the attachment

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of some of them towards their *immediate* benefactors: but this very memory fails them in the relations of consanguinity, where we should expect to find it most powerful. It never goes beyond the immediate individual. No animal regards its father: nor its mother, for any considerable length of time: and its grandfather or grandmother, never. No animal looks backward, to its origin, at one remove; nor forward to the issue of its posterity. All its cares center in its immediate progeny: but it erects no dwelling, for distant descendants, nor plants oaks for the benefit of children's children. What is presented to it, it enjoys: but the intentional cultivator is man. An animal can take advantage of a fire, already kindled; but can neither kindle a fire, nor continue it, by the addition of fuel. It can form no estimate of what it does not behold, nor communicate information that shall benefit distant generations. It acknowledges no superior but brutal strength: wisdom, or benevolence, it never contemplates, and never resembles. It therefore knows no divinity, and performs no worship: yet this power is the mark of rationality; as the exertion of it is the glory of an intelligent being.

Since, then, we consider the rational and intellectual powers of man, as the true distinction of his nature, we are little affected by the question, whether his figure be matchless among animals? We believe it is: we feel its superior beauty: we acknowledge in it a grace, a *finishing*, which has no equal, and which need fear no rival. But, had the human frame been allied in form to that of the ox or the sheep, still possessing a mental and spiritual resident, we should have thought it entitled to a clear superiority of rank; which would have reduced the question of its configuration to little importance.

Dr. Jarrold is desirous of proving that the bodily frame of man differs from that of all animals, though some may closely resemble it; and that nature has established a decided distinction between that race of men, which the vanity of superior civilization affects to class as the lowest, and that race of anthropomorphous animals which the lucubrations of science insist on considering as the highest. He denies that the principle of *gradation* applies to man and brute; and insists, that the interval between the two subjects is too distant to be measured by any degrees comprised in that scale. He takes an extensive view of the system connected with his subject, and considers the gradation from a mineral to a vegetable, and from a supposed vegetable to an animal. He proves that the human race is of one species: and appeals to the parts of the human figure to substantiate his sentiment. He examines the bones of the members, trunk, and head separately; the countenance and its features, the hair, the colour of the skin, and whatever else can be deemed allied to the purpose of his inquiry.

We cannot praise the style of his volume for its fascination, or, indeed, for its correctness: and his arrangement is far from being the best that ingenuity might have devised. The general reader will recollect some facts to which the Dr. has not adverted; and some to which he alludes, though too slightly, at the close of his work, might, with greater propriety, have been introduced much earlier, and treated with greater attention.

We shall explain ourselves, by instancing the fact, that the descendants of the Portuguese settlers in Africa, are now as thoroughly black as the negroes themselves. It would have been perfectly agreeable to the Doctor's subject, and course of reasoning, if he had acquired some information on the length of time in which this change in their appearance was effected. We believe that the remark may be traced for more than a century, and consequently, that century is not to be included in the time necessary to produce this new coloration. The conduct pursued by those settlers, whether they married wholly among themselves, or, occasionally mixed with the natives, and, could they be obtained, observations on the progress and gradually encreasing intensity of their complexions, the alterations thereby produced in the health of the subjects, and the change of diseases which accompanied the change of colour, would have been very interesting and instructive. We should have been glad, too, if, as Dr. J. procured the mensuration of the heights, limbs, &c. of a number of negroes, some of these African-Portuguese could have been submitted to the same accuracy. We might then have determined, whether the conformation and proportion of the bones,

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have really been affected by climate: or whether the musculage and skin only. Other questions also might be asked; as whether these Portuguese carry their heads on the spinal pivot at the same angle of elevation as the negroes? and whether this has any effect on the formation of their skull, as derived from the weight of the brain? as the Dr. suggests, concerning the negroes. In short, this instance, with the reasonings which it might have supported, would have been in our opinion, of great importance: Dr. J. however, does little more than mention it, when about to terminate his disquisition.

But, though we do not find in this work, what we could wish for, and what perhaps is not to be obtained in this country, if at all, yet we shall readily acknowledge our obligations to the author, for some of his hints. His volume contains much that is commendable; and the constant reference maintained by the Dr. to the operations of Divine Providence as the great first cause, has its influence on our mind, though we trust it does not bias our opinion.

The following paragraph is a specimen of the writer's manner: a manner liable to strong objections, whatever we think of the sentiment. The "pedestal" does not surpass the other parts of a column in execution,—the Dr. meant to say "the capital;"—recollecting we suppose, Mr. Burke's "Corinthian capital of polished society." If the "assistance is mutual," of various materials employed in a building, how can they be "independent of each other"?—A moment's reflection would prove that "superior intelligences" may be "an improvement" on humanity—whether or not they are "linked to us."

In the view I take of the subject, no chain can be traced as the order of nature; her works are never incomplete; the present is not an improvement on the past, for she is not instructed by experience, nor does she depress and humble by marks of inferiority; her object is to benefit. A column is not built, of which man is the pedestal, surpassing the other parts only in execution, utility is the basis of her plan: the whole circle of nature is reciprocally beneficial: there is dependance without rank, usefulness without honour: one vast whole is constituted, of which the head cannot say to the foot, I have no need of thee. In erecting a house, various materials are employed; they are essential to the building, but independent of each other: where is the analogy, where the link, between wood and lime? in their nature they are distinct, but their assistance is mutual. Among intelligent beings we are informed there is rank, but here a new order commences, for dependance ceases: some are more perfect and more pure than man; they are our superiors, but they are not an improvement upon us; they are not linked to us; they were created for a given purpose, and would be what they are had man never existed.

Every fact in natural history that tends to elucidate a difficult question is valuable: we therefore insert an observation on the migration of birds. If it could be discovered what other birds travel to *double* this distance, and what others, again, exceed those, and so on, the progress of this scale might afford interesting conclusions.

That district of the county of Essex which lies between Colchester and Harwich is visited annually by large flocks of rooks; they stay about two or three months, lodging at night in the woods of the country, and then return, it is said, to the rookeries in Norfolk, a distance of at least eighty miles; be that as it may, it is certain that their residence is at a considerable distance, by the elevation at which they are seen when on their passage. These birds are not commonly birds of passage, they want food, and by instinct search for it: in fulfilling this first law of nature they are compelled to go to a considerable distance: but it is by instruction of the old that the young are directed.

On the immediate subject of his inquiries, Dr. J. observes

To aim at superiority is natural to man; it is an excellent quality misapplied, when future good is not the object.

The American Indians think themselves the first of human beings: the Chinese look down with contempt almost on other nations; they, and they alone, are great: Europeans presume that the Africans are an inferior race of men, but although they are agreed in thus thinking of the Africans, they have not determined which among themselves is the greatest. The Swiss, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Englishman, each sets up his claim *at* superiority, and treats with disdain the pretensions of the other. Even unlettered nations, beyond the confines of Europe, besides the Indians of America, fancy themselves great. The Tartar, the Arab, are vain of their imagined excellency; they are fierce in war, and they are ignorant of their neighbouring nations, and hence fancy in

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themselves an innate superiority. To mix the blood of a Tartar chief with a Persian, would pollute it.

The same principle runs through the world; there is a consciousness of greatness in every man. He ought to prize the feeling as one of the noblest his nature is capable of, and to lament its perversion; for when directed to wrong objects, it produces the worst of consequences. Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 675.

We approve of the comparison instituted between the anatomy of different nations of men, and wish it had been carried further. The result of a number of measurements of the length of the arms of negroes, compared with those of the same member in Europeans,

Establishes the general fact of the superior length of the fore-arm of the African; it also marks a difference between those Europeans measured by Mr. W. and those by Serjeant Brunton; for, on casting up the different columns, I find this to be the result:—A Scotchman, six feet in height, has, on an average, a fore-arm twelve inches long; an Englishman, supposing the measures of Mr. W. a standard for the nation, of six feet high, has a fore-arm eleven inches and a half; but the fore-arm of an African, of the same height, is twelve inches and a half in length. Thus the Scotchman is the midway between the Englishman and the negro.—From hence we learn, and to the sculptor the information must be interesting, that in a well-proportioned person, the fore-arm is to the height of the person, as 1 to 6; in other words, the fore-arm is one inch long to every six inches of stature.

But that part of the monkey which is most characteristic of the genus, is the length of the hand. Now it happens, that the hand of a Scotchman, according to the observations I have been able to make, is longer than that of an African. The longest hand of an African I ever measured, was that of Henry of Leith; a man six feet in height, whose hand, from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger, measured eight inches and a half. By turning to the measure taken by Serjeant Brunton, it will be seen, that it is not so long as some of those he had measured.—Thus, on the doctrine advanced by Mr. White, the Scotch are no further removed from the *genus simia* than the Africans. I do not know how I could better refute the theory of that gentleman, than by such evidence as this.

This subject is capable of further elucidation. Laplanders should be measured, as one extreme of the human race in shortness; and because they live as far north, as man can subsist;—[From the best delineations that we have seen of them, (and we have seen modern ones, apparently very correct) we incline to think, that they would be found long-armed.]—Patagonians, also, as a tall race, living as far south as their continent extends. The Hottentots may be thought no perfect specimen of African comeliness; yet something might be learned from them; and the Caffries, who are praised by Mr. Daniel as models of manly beauty, should also be examined, in order to do this enquiry justice. We need not say, that other members, as the legs, &c. should be included in such examination.

Speaking of the countenance and its parts, our author pays great attention to the eyes, and their sockets. But it never seems to have occurred to him, that the eye being the member most sensibly affected and influenced by light the degree of force with which the light of the sun impinges on it, by reflection from objects, the power of the rays admitted by the pupil, and the degree of elevation of the luminary itself, may affect the eye, and thereby the manner of carrying the head. The quantity of light in activity daily at the equator, is very great; the desire of shade by the eye is in proportion; the manner of looking, also, is different by night, by twilight, and by day.

The eye-sockets of negroes, of monkeys, of sheep, of birds, and of fishes, are very similar to each other; they are round; and thus the fact is established, that in this respect the negro and the ape resemble each other. But there is another fact, which cannot fail of being interesting: the children of Europeans, in short, of those very persons who plume themselves on their superiority over the Africans, resemble them also; any person, who has seen the skull of an infant, must have been struck with the roundness of the eye-sockets. Thus the resemblance is brought home, and the children of Europeans are placed in the same connexion with animals that negroes are. It is true, this resemblance continues no longer than the years of infantry; afterwards they become less round; but why so? It is because the nature of the child is altered, is it essentially less like a negro than it was? Certainly not.

The upper part of the eye-socket supports the brain; in infantry it is soft and pliant similar to the other bones of the system, and yields on pressure, and thus their form is accounted for. Where the pressure is small, the roundness which is common at birth to both Europeans and Africans, and I might add, to the whole animal creation, is re-

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little interrupted, and continues through life. It is unnecessary to enquire which shape is most desirable.

Besides the bones of the eye-socket, the motion of the eye itself is not similar in man and the inferior animals. To the eyes of brutes seven muscles are attached, to the eyes of man only five. I do not contend that these distinctions mark any superiority, but they are sufficient to determine the genus.

We must not accompany our author in his eulogium on the eye and its properties; but shall come at once to what should be the most distinct, clear, and satisfactory article in his book. We cannot compliment it as possessing those qualities in a super-eminent degree. The Dr. rather enquires than proves; rather suggests than demonstrates.

We know sufficiently well that the external skin of a negro, is not itself black; but derives its blackness from the hue of a substance seen through it. This substance demands examination. Dr. J. thus describes it.

Next above the *cutis vera*, or true skin, is the *corpus mucosum*, a substance nearly fluid, and perhaps would be entirely so, were it not preserved in its situation by numberless small fibres, which pass through it, to connect the under to the upper skin. To these fibres the *corpus mucosum* adheres. This substance (the *corpus mucosum*) is the seat of colour; which, in the African, is black; in the European it is more or less brown, inclining to white, and in our own island, and in Germany, in many instances, it is colourless, resembling semi-transparent jelly.

In some of its properties, the *corpus mucosum* resembles the serum of the blood; but in others, it is so unlike that substance, as to make it evident that they are distinct. The serum is incapable of becoming black, and it separates from the other parts of the blood when allowed to be at rest. But the *corpus mucosum* never spontaneously separates. The serum is obtained by any mode of decomposition, and is a constituent and necessary part of the blood; but the *corpus mucosum* is a secretion from it.

The *corpus mucosum* is not of an equal thickness in every part of the body, for every part is not equally black; that which is the least so, is the inner sides of the arms and the contiguous sides of the chest. The tongue is destitute of a *corpus mucosum*.

As a national colour, the jet black is proper only to Africa, or to the inhabitants who reside between the twentieth degrees of north and south latitude; further north or south, the complete negro colour disappears, and a dark olive occupies its place.

We presume that our author had not inspected Mr. Daniel's plates of South African objects, when he wrote this paragraph; as that gentleman found jet black natives of the country several degrees further South.—And Mungo Park within these limits, found "the Foulahs in general of a *tawny* complexion"—and some "of a *yellow* complexion." Travels, p. 59. While the Moors, who have now been some centuries in the land of negroes, "resemble in complexion the Mulattoes of the West Indies." p. 58

Dr. J. proceeds to institute comparisons between the colour of the hair, and that of the eyes; between freckles on the skin, the blackness that sometimes occurs on the breasts of women giving suck, and the true negro complexion. He concludes, that heat and moisture are the causes of swarthiness; and that blackness is the continued effect of these causes prolonged by a descent through many generations.

Freckles are natural to no one, for an infant is never freckled; exposure to the weather produces them in some persons, in the same way that it tans others. The parts most exposed, as the face and neck, are those which are the most liable to be freckled. The colour of the African may be called one entire freckle; were the freckles of an European concentrated, they would form a very considerable spot, of a very dark colour.

At birth, the child of a negro is not blacker than an European's, but the tendency to colour is so strong in them, that it appears much earlier than freckles in an European, but corresponds with them in being the darkest at the same period of life.

In old age much of the colour an African possessed in his youth disappears. Dr. Camper has preserved several specimens of the skins of Africans which have lost much of their colour. Freckles not only fade as the current of life begins to ebb, but entirely leave the skin, and never afterwards appear. Some change evidently passes on the vessels which secrete the colouring matter of the African skin, by which its colour is diminished; and as the colour of a freckle is fainter, it is obliterated.

The idea I wish to enforce is, that the nature of the colour of freckles, and of the entire colour of the African, is the same, and differs only from circumstances which admit of explanation. No aged person is freckled, nor is any so completely a negro as in youth. Freckles are produced in summer; in winter they almost disappear; but the cause of their existence is so deeply rooted, that age alone can expunge them. In many cases, it is easy to trace the exact portion of

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the face and neck that had been uncovered and exposed to the weather; and in some instances the person is acquainted with the precise season in which the freckles became numerous and of a deep colour, and *have* assigned it either to a summer when the bath was frequently used, or of great exposure to sunshine and moisture.

It is possible that a more happy arrangement of facts, might have had stronger effect in producing conviction on our minds, that the Dr. has suggested the true causes of this variety in the human complexion, than we at present feel. Were we giving an opinion on the subject, we should pay much greater attention to the power of light, as an agent, than the Dr. has done. We should have enquired what colours are strengthened, *deepened*, by exposure to light, as in the instances of leaves of plants; also in those of certain metallic oxydes; we should have enquired whether the watery particles of perspiration may not pass freely through the skin of a negro, yet leave behind them a something which admits of gradual change of colour also, what is that something? and whether the action of light on it is capable of illustration? It is certain, that the fairest skins are the most subject to freckles; but mere heat does not cause freckles: and absolute exclusion from the solar rays, ensures against them. It is certain that the most profuse perspiration (as in dancing), never tans the skin: but, light, for instance reflected from water (which may be supposed to have absorbed much of the heat that accompanied the direct ray), does tan: and any person, though his face be carefully sheltered from the solar beams, by a hat, may prove this in a few days' exposure to the dazzle of the waves in summer time. Light, in fact, appears to be the great colorific agent, throughout nature: why not, therefore, on the human skin?

Dr. J. seems to think the perfection of colour in our race is blackness. He goes so far as to consider this as the mark of the sovereign of the globe.

What is beauty, but the expression of something that is desirable? And if there be any such property in a black complexion, it cannot be destitute of beauty; so that even this ground of dislike is merely prejudice.

Beauty is not an independant principle; its excellency is not in itself, but in what is implied by it.

Can the African endure the region in which he was born, can he enjoy the climate of his native soil? Yes; it is salubrious and balmy to him, but it is not so to others; an European inhales from it pestilence and death. There is some natural cause for this difference; and that cause, I scruple not to say, is indicated by the complexion; a certain state of the juices of the body being ever connected with a certain state of the skin. The assertion is bold, and may disgust and offend, but I advance it without fear of refutation, that the perfection of the human colour is the negro blackness; it is the most complete, the most permanent, and the most useful, and therefore it is the most perfect. The negro can bear the hottest, or the coldest regions; he can sustain the vertical blaze of the meridian sun; he can traverse the arctic circle unannoyed; he resists every vicissitude; but it is not thus with any other people.

There is, doubtless, an advantage, a privilege, in being fitted for every vicissitude of the weather, for every change of climate. There is an advantage in being like the negro. Contrast his case with that of the pale, but proud European, who arrogates to himself a vast superiority over others: he endangers his life by leaving his birth-place; his complexion is unformed, yet he boasts of it; a few hours' sunshine, and its imaginary beauty is gone, it is tarnished. That which is unfixed and changeable, is unworthy of high estimation. The negro can bear heat or cold; but some Europeans can sustain neither.

We must acknowledge, that we should not have discovered this preeminence, had not the doctor pointed it out. That the skin of a negro admitted of ready transmission of the serous fluid, we knew; and that this, being probably more highly volatilized than in Europeans was capable of more rapid evaporation, we could conceive. Hence blacks are cooler than whites: and this refrigeration renders them attractive to European sensualists in some parts of India, where a negress is the favourite sultana during the heats. On this transpiration, we believe, depends the exemption of negroes from many diseases of hot climates that are fatal to Europeans.

Much more might be said on this subject: it is extensive, and entitled to investigation; but to render that investigation useful, it must be accurate; and accuracy can be attained only by actual observation, in a great variety of cases, and under very favourable and fortunate circumstances. We must, therefore, close our account of this volume, by

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wishing it had contained a greater collection of facts, derived from competent witnesses, foreign as well as native; in exchange for which we would willingly resign, an ample portion of hypothesis, suggestion, and inference, whatever honour they may reflect on the ingenuity of the author.

An Historical Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great-Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Disasters of the late and present Wars.—By Gould Francis Leckie, Esq.—London: Bell, 1808, 8vo., price 5s. Pp. 172, Notes 80.

There are many positions in politics as well as in morals, that look fair enough at first sight, but will not bear the test of close examination. Among these we must be allowed to place the proposals of the gentleman whose tract we have been reading; and who advises Great Britain to seize on certain commanding stations, no matter whether belonging to friend or foe, in order to counteract the machinations and acquisitions of Buonaparte, who has grasped at all within his reach;—but, who, we hope, has at length over grasped himself, and is likely to fall in consequence, perhaps to a depth of which the world has little suspicion. Our opinion of government is, that it was instituted for the welfare of the district over which it presides, and that it ought to be, and when wisely administered will be, desirous of the prosperity of that district in the first and principal place. To give undue importance to distant interests, is unwise: but to interfere in the concerns of others, and to assume the reformer in States that may be thought to need reformation, but are alien to our nation, is something worse than unwise; it is presumptuous. Such conduct, we deny not, may succeed in some instances, and for a time; but in the issue, it rarely answers the purposes of those who have indulged their passions (rather than their prudence) in such undertakings. In fact, it is one reason against the reforming machinations of Buonaparte himself, that we hate the interference of aliens; and what we oppose in him we ought not to practice ourselves.

Having thus stated our dissent from the leading maxims adopted by this writer, we acknowledge the more readily our inclination to do justice to his publication as containing many particulars not elsewhere to be met with. Mr. L resided for a time in various parts of the Mediterranean; and his reasonings refer chiefly to the advantages which Britain might derive from securing sundry of the islands which exist in that sea. We ourselves have recommended attention to Crete, or to Cyprus, as proper for the maintaining of our importance and power in the Levant; and we shall not think the worse of our ministry if the report proves true, that Minorca, and some other places are to be taken, with the consent of the inhabitants, under our protection. Malta we already hold; and Sicily is occupied by our troops, which may be deemed for the present equivalent to our entire possession of that fertile, and very valuable island.

Mr. Leckie gives us a melancholy description of the oppressed state of Sicily; and we must own, were we Quixotic enough to propose the relief of the miserable, as the object of national politics, that island affords sufficient occasion for the exercise of all our humanity. Our author informs us that,

The whole island is divided into three provinces, viz. the Val Demona, Val di Noti, and Val di Mazzara; this topographical division seems to have no connection with the government, as the whole kingdom, politically considered, is comprehended under the three bracci (arms), or orders. The military or feodal, the clergy, and the demesne, or royal, townships, which answer to our free burghs in the rest of Europe. The population of the whole kingdom is estimated at 1,500,000. Palermo contains 200,000 souls; Messina, 80,000; Catania, 70,000; Caltagirone, 50,000; Noto, 35,000; these are the principal towns in the island.

When the sources of right become the means of oppression, what more is wanting to make a people miserable?—Sicily has too much reason to complain of this cause of calamity; according to our author's statement.

The Tribunal of Patrimony consists of six members, viz. the President, the Conservadore Generale, who is the King's Advocate, and four judges.

As this board superintends the king's territorial revenues, so it commands the municipalities of the royal and baronial towns; and as the property of every individual is implicated either in the one or the other, so it has become a civil court, under the pretence of an authority in what regards the royal interests. In the same manner it has an autho-

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rity over all ecclesiastical lands, and the copyholds granted thereon by the crown; thus no act whatever with regard to landed property can be done without its cognizance. In the same manner as all duties on exports and imports (which answer to tonnage and poundage), and which are enforced with all possible rigour, and the exports and imports themselves, interest the royal revenues; so that this board has assumed a dictatorial right to command, not by fixed rules or general laws, but by issuing an order or permission on every individual occasion. None of the produce of the country, that is corn, oil, and some others, as cattle, &c. can be exported without its permission, though the exporter offers to pay the duties; the permission to export hemp is given annually, as an exclusive privilege, to one person in a maritime district; so that the merchant who would export it must not only pay the duties to the king, but a duty to this individual; thus the Tribunal, after obliging the merchant to pay tax, farms another for their own emolument to the best bidder. With regard to corn, cattle, and oil, the greatest difficulty occurs in the exportation; and a particular order is requisite from Palermo, to obtain a permission for the same; to procure this the trader must bribe through thick and thin. Sometimes the right of exportation is allowed for a short time, and then suddenly stopped; and thus causes the ruin of those who had provided a quantity to ship off.

The Tribunal of Patrimony sends a strict order, either to the corporations of the towns, or the corn deputies, where these exist (for every town in Sicily has its particular government, weights and measures, by which much profitable confusion arises), to provide as much wheat as will serve for the whole year; this, under pretence of being directed for the public good, produces the disorders and injustice which it is here our business to unfold. The corn trade is a monopoly in the hands of the corporations: in order to support them in this abuse, these are invested with an absolute authority to prevent the produce of their district from being carried to a neighbouring town, and to forbid that of another from being admitted into their territory. Thus arises a complete stagnation of the inland trade; if once the prices of corn should fall after the corporation has made its provision, the severest penalties are inflicted on any one who should endeavour to bring his corn to market, and he must submit to sell it, giving up his profit to the corporation, or let it spoil in his magazines; if he grinds it into flour, it is seized; and should he attempt to export it, he runs the risk of being cashiered and ruined.

A certain farmer of the town of Granmichele, in the Val di Noto, had, in a granary in the territory of Mineo, about fifty quarters of wheat, which then bore a high price, as it was a year of scarcity:—the giurati or corporation, without asking any questions, broke open the same, and took the wheat to their town. The farmer's complaint to the tribunal was answered by a full approbation of the conduct of the giurati, but with an order that he should be paid by them, allowing a credit of some months; during this interval, the office of these (who are chosen annually) expired; their successors refused to pay, and the farmer having prosecuted the corporation, before the same tribunal, which had given the above order, was cast; so that he was first plundered, and the public robbery thus sanctioned, by a decision of the court, made contrary to their own orders. This person is still alive, and is baronial governor of Granmichele for the Prince of Butera!

The privilege of supplying the city of Palermo with oil and cattle is granted to contractors; these exercise every kind of tyranny; as the tribunal supports them in every measure which they can devise to oblige the holder to sell to a disadvantage, and these gentlemen are in return handsomely complimented by the contractors. Until these last have bought the oil they want at the price which suits them, no exportation is allowed; and even then the tribunal makes so many difficulties in order to get bribes to permit the exportation, that the whole disappears in contraband: thus the smuggling trade saves the country from absolute ruin; and if it could be prevented, no one would think it worth his while to press out his olives; as the above illicit trade prevents the prices from being totally degraded. Two years since, though the failure of the autumnal rains prevented the growth of the pastures, and though the cattle were dying every where for want of food, every one seeking to get rid of that portion which he could not support, the supreme tribunal never relaxed the prohibition to export.

By another effect of the consummate ignorance and wickedness of this board, the duties on the importation of these commodities bear no proportion to that on exportation, and foreign produce re-exported, is not well treated; so that it seems deliberately intended to encourage foreign agriculture at the expence of their own.

It will be natural to ask who are the men who compose this board? They are lawyers, whose whole lives having been spent in scenes of the most iniquitous litigation; possess no kind of information on commerce, when they are promoted to this rank; so that all commercial regulations, which with us are fixed by act of parliament, are here left to their absolute will and caprice, to ignorance and venality.

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Foreign imports are taxed ad valorem, and a tariff has lately been made to that effect; but the raw produce of the soil, which is the only source of riches to Sicily, finds so many obstacles to exportation, from the difficulties which are ever thrown in the way of the merchant, that it seems as if the Tribunal of Patrimony took all the pains possible to keep the balance of trade always in favour of foreign nations.

As this tribunal has a controul over all the corporations in the kingdom, it has multiplied its regulations and orders so much, with respect to the privileges of each town, that though these are clear and explicit, and though the law prescribes the extent of their powers, the tribunal has by degrees caused every thing to be referred to itself. This has been done in order to multiply fees and writings; and it has so well succeeded, as to cause all the confusion which at present reigns—the suppression of papers and documents, which are wilfully set aside, so that delay, discouragement, and ruin, are and have been the inevitable consequences.

Another law is in force in Sicily, with respect to corn, the absurdity and barbarity of which is unknown in any other part of the world, which however it has not been possible to get rid of.—In every township, with the exception of a very few, the corporation takes an account at harvest, and obliges every farmer, renter, or landholder, to give in a declaration of the quantity of corn his lands have produced; the price of grain is fixed by an assize on the 15th of August; at this price the holder is obliged to deliver in, to the corporation, the third part of the produce of his estate on demand, notwithstanding the prices may have risen considerably. Sometimes the corporation, after having given permission to the landholder to sell his corn off, saying they had a sufficient quantity, two months after has called on him for his quota, and he has been obliged to buy the quantity required, late in the season, at a loss of 30 per cent!

Certainly we shall not attempt to vindicate such absurd cruelty; and we wish it to be remedied by the sovereign authority: but it does not follow that we recommend the British system of corn laws, as the best substitute in the world, for the adoption of the Sicilians.

We incline to consider the account given by Mr. L. of the present state of the Greeks, as the most interesting part of his work: we presume that it is correct, also: and therefore submit an extract to our readers.

The following account of the state of (Crete) was communicated to the writer of these tracts by a Cretan; and as it perfectly coincides with what he saw of the Greeks, and their disposition in the Peloponnesus; when he visited that country in 1790, he has the more confidence in laying it before the reader.

This man is a native of Sphakia which has never been subdued either by the Venetians, or Turks; the whole district being defended by passes, and the people so determined not to submit, that hitherto the Turk have in vain attempted to subdue them.—Sphakia has about twenty villages dependent on the little town which gives its name to the whole district: they have about four thousand men exercised in arms; each village is governed by its chiefs, who are united by the common danger which surrounds them, but who are also sensible of the inconveniences and defects to which their constitution is subject. There are men among them not ignorant of the ancient freedom of Greece, and their future independence of the Turks is the subject of ardent desire, and the theme of prophecies among them.

In the rest of the island where the Greeks are in the power of their masters, they are more cautious, less independent, but fully as inveterate against them; and the following anecdote will justify the assertion. In 1798, when the French went to Egypt, it was supposed that the island of Crete would shortly have fallen into their power; the Turks, who had hitherto trampled on the Greeks, but who now feared that the tables would be turned, were fain to court them, and every Turk chose a Greek for his patron, under whose protection he was to support the political reverse. The Greeks acquiesced in this arrangement, and it was hoped that the Cretans would thus become one people, by destroying the civil distinction between the two religions—this would have been an happy event for the people, had the French established their power; but as soon as they were driven out of Egypt by the British, who were the friends and allies of the Porte, the danger was passed, and each barbarous client murdered his patron, to efface the memory of his intended submission. Thus the breach is irreparable between the two nations.

To the mind of this people the first consideration is the expulsion of their oppressors; and, indeed, on no other consideration can they hope to enjoy the freedom which they so ardently desire.

The French have sent officers to defend Constantinople and the Dardanelles; they are now the declared friends of the Porte. But at the same time they have attracted a Greek of the name of Koraes to Paris, who is their party writer; his works inculcate the independence of his nation, and songs have been composed by him, tending to animate

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them to a general insurrection against the Turks.

Had Buonaparte not been employed in the Russian war, his intention was to have brought his army to Aulona, on the coast of Epirus, from whence his march in a strait line would have been through Salonika to Constantinople, and the Greek people were ready to rise in his favour.

Notwithstanding their present abject state, the Greek merchants of Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Psyra, Hydra, Cos, Crete, Chios, as well as those of the Hellespont and sea of Marmora, have many of them amassed considerable riches by the corn-trade to Spain and Sicily, in both which countries there has been a scarcity for these twelve years past. These persons are many of them men of low extraction; but the influence of riches finds not only protection, but even power. Their commerce with Europe has extended their views, and the ideas of freedom and independence are become familiar to them. The many rich, and the learned few, are discontented with their lot; but the bulk of the people have too much to fear from the Turks to raise their heads, as they have no common rallying point; in this state they are a fit object for the enterprises of any power that will make the attempt.

The common observation in the mouth of the more learned Greeks, is, that no nation among the moderns has ever resembled their ancestors by their institutions more than the British.

The Tracts containing these and similar observations, purport to have been addressed at different times, during the last three or four years, to persons in high office, and command, in the British military and civil establishments, serving in those parts. What effect they might have, we cannot presume to say: but we find that a spirit of opposition and intrigue was far from dormant, among those establishments, and that it counteracted the intentions of our author, who possibly was somewhat too sanguine in his expectations of convincing his superiors, by these efforts, that his judgment and foresight had recommended a more sagacious course of policy than that which they thought proper to adopt.

Observations made on the spot, have always their value; and we place more confidence in such, than in all the finely spun theories of our politicians who have never been beyond the sound of Bow bell, yet favour us with *loads* of surmises, affirmations, assurances, and——to the great amusement of those acquainted with foreign countries and the dispositions of their people: and to the emolument of the stamp office,——thereby, but thereby only, to the good of the nation. We cannot expect, that agents who have been employed in confidential situations by government, should divulge the remarks and communications they have made; but when those not thus employed favour us with their sentiments, we are usually under obligations to them for some new things: and in this number must rank Mr. Leckie. The plans that are getting forward, for execution in the east, augment the interest which we naturally take in the political situation of those countries, with which we have been familiar as subjects of our classical studies in early life, and to which we cannot but wish well from a variety of motives.

The principles of distant establishments or colonization, as acted on by Britain, differ essentially from those of which the history has come down to us from antiquity, or of which we have any accounts from foreign parts. We are, therefore, not able to derive any advantage from their experience. But it is obvious, that too many such, must drain the parent state of that strength in population, and capital, which might be much more advantageously employed at home. The division of attention, too, in the government; the clashing of interests, and the rivalship, which is unavoidable between the contending parties for protection, and favour, are so many inevitable results, when this system is too extensively adopted. Let Spain, Portugal, Holland, bear witness to the truth of this principle: nor need we go out of the history of our own country, to find proofs fully competent to support it. While, therefore, we do not object to settlements, factories, compting-houses, and other agents or facilities for the purposes of trade, we do object to establishments for the purposes of dominion. The most permanent welfare of a nation must be derived from the advantages of peace: those which dazzle the eye in war are false glories, mere theatrical pomp; not lasting blessings, not even durable magnificence: and we believe, that we are far from being singular in our conjecture, that the predominating military power in Europe, holds his superiority by a very uncertain tenure.

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Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney. By Thomas Zouch, D. D. F. L. S. Prebendary of Durham. 4to. pp. 389. Price 1l. 1s. York; T. Wilson and Son. T. Payne, London, 1808.

TRUTH has been called the daughter of Time. It requires the lapse of many years before the worth of public characters can be duly estimated. While men of eminent rank are yet living, or within a little space after they have left the busy scene of the world, the envy of some, the malignity of others, the partiality of others, and the ignorance of others, give portraitures of them distorted in outline, and extravagant in colouring. Their foes decry them; their friends extol them above measure; and it is not till malice and prepossession have died away, that patient examination and unbiassed candour can perform their functions rightly, and exhibit them to mankind in due proportion, "in their habit, as they lived." —Sir Philip Sidney was exactly that sort of man whom we might expect to find sometimes the theme of panegyric, and sometimes the victim of libel. He was the son of an honest man of exalted reputation, Sir Henry Sidney, first lord president of Wales, and afterwards lord deputy of Ireland; and he was the nephew of the earl of Leicester, an ambitious, intriguing, jealous statesman, believed to have murdered his own wife. Sir Philip lived at a time when party ran high, when Popery and Protestantism were contending for the superiority; while Mary Stuart was a prisoner in Fotheringay castle; while the duke of Anjou was paying his addresses to Elizabeth, who, tyrannical as her father, had all the weaknesses of her sex. Sidney's intellects were equal to the discussion of all the great questions of that age; and his probity and courage were such as led him to avow his sentiments. The avowal, however temperate and guarded, was fraught with danger. His letter to the queen on the subject of a match with the duke of Anjou, "a Frenchman and a Papist," though a masterpiece of reasoning in the opinion of many competent judges, exposed him to infinite hazard. Says Dr. Zouch,

A most rigid sentence was pronounced and executed on the author and printer of a tract entitled, "The discoverie of the gaping gulph, whereinto England is like to be swallowed by a French marriage if the Lorde forbid not the bands by letting her majestie se the sin and punishement thereof." 8vo. 1579. The former, Stubbs, a member of Lincoln's Inn, was condemned to lose his right hand as a libeller. Such were his constancy and loyalty, that when his hand was struck off, he waved his hat with the other, saying to the people, "God save the queen." Page, who printed the libel, had no sooner undergone the same cruel punishment, than he exclaimed, "There lies the hand of a true Englishman." Mr. Camden was present at these ghastly spectacles. He tells us that the surrounding multitude were altogether silent, either out of pity towards the men, being of most honest and unblamable report, or else out of hatred of the marriage, which most men presaged would be the overthrow of religion. Is there not cause to lament, that the annals of our country should be contaminated by the exhibition of such deeds of savage severity? Yet justice to the memory of the queen renders it necessary to remark, that this asperity of punishment is to be attributed to a perverted policy, originating in an improper deference to the French prince, rather than to her own disposition, which was naturally mild and compassionate.*

* It is scarcely credible, but the fact will admit no doubt, that the queen's nativity was calculated according to the rules of astrology, then in vogue, to determine whether the marriage would prove prosperous or otherwise. It is unnecessary to add, that the result of this investigation was extremely favourable to the measure, and that every thing propitious to her was portended.—*See* "*Strype's Annals*," *Vol. ii. p.* 175, *and the* "*Appendix*," *No. iv.*

The young men of the university of Cambridge, who in their opinions on public measures are not often mistaken, were perfectly averse from the queen's marriage. A bachelor of arts, Sir Morden, of Peterhouse, ventured to declaim against the French prince with all the severity of invective. With whatever zeal the vice-chancellor and other heads of houses seemed inclined to punish him, the plea was admitted, that it was only a scholastic exercise, in imitation of Tully's orations against Verres and Catiline.—*Strype's Annals, Vol. iii. p.* 48.

George Buchanan in a letter written from Edinburgh, Nov. 9, 1574, to Mr. Daniel Rogers, the intimate friend of Sidney, expresses his astonishment at the proposal of this marriage. He believed that the French prince would murder the queen of England and marry the queen of Scotland. "Quorsum ad Britanniam eo? Ad nuptias ais; et id ego credo. Ad quas? Cum regina vestra.

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Sir Philip Sidney, in the discharge of an Englishman's duty, was not afraid to encounter her "*tender mercies.*" Then, too, his manners were highly cultivated; he kept aloof from every thing base and degrading; his demeanor was of a lofty character; his literary attainments were considerable; his intimacy with statesmen and scholars abroad was great; he held his honour inviolable—no wonder if rude men should hate him, if buffoons should ridicule him, if the vulgar should scorn him, or the ignorant despise him, or cowards calumniate actions which they durst not attempt to emulate.——Dr. Zouch, well read in the history of the age of Elizabeth, has used a sound discretion, and has exercised admirable judgment; and he who reads his book attentively, cannot fail to form a correct idea of Sidney.

"Some severe animadversions on the character of Sir Philip Sidney gave rise to the work." The author refers to lord Orford's works, Vol. I. p. 342. We have ever deemed Horace Walpole a coxcomb of the first order. Nature intended him for a *collector*, the flattery of a set of people about him led him to set up for a *connoisseur*. Being the son of a prime minister, he concluded he was born to treat of high characters. He compiled a catalogue of *royal* and *noble* authors. As an *amateur*, we are willing to listen to what he says on the *picture* of a great man; but we cannot defer to his authority respecting the *genius* of the man himself. His *anecdotes* amuse us, but his *dicta* are not to be trusted. His applause and his censure are often misplaced; by reason of the same fantastic perversion of intellect which led him to decorate his house at Strawberry-Hill with *chimney-pieces* modelled after the *tombs* of deceased worthies! Freaks like these are the *deliria* of feverish antiquaries. His religion we pity; it was clouded with error;—his morality *(see Walpoliana)* revolts our best feelings. Inconsistent being! he left the poor lad who gave us *Rowley's poems* to his fate; and composed, himself, the *Castle of Otranto!* The son of an English country gentleman, (Sir Robert Walpole,) imbibed his principles of taste, letters, virtue and religion from the French school, already tainted, in his days, with those dangerous doctrines which at length have distracted the whole civilized world.

The masterly work of Dr. Zouch is divided into chapters; the 1st extends from the birth of Sidney, Nov. 29, 1554, (the 2d of queen Mary) to the commencement of his travels in 1572; the 2d to his return into England in 1575; the 3d chapter reaches from this last year to his arrival from his embassy in Germany in 1577; the 4th from the termination of his embassy, to his appointment to the government of Flushing in 1585; and the 5th finishes with his death, Oct. 17, 1586, when he was within one month of 32 years. A 6th chapter gives us his character, an account of his friends, and a list of his writings.

Sir P. Sidney was born at Penshurst in Kent. He was named after queen Mary's consort Philip the II. of Spain. Of his father we have already spoken. King Edward VI. died in his arms. Sir Henry, (son of Sir William Sidney who distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden-Field)

Was from his infancy the companion and bosom-friend of Edward VI., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, constituted him ambassador to France, and afterward promoted him to several appointments near his person. He was at this time universally beloved and admired, as the most accomplished gentleman in Edward's court. This young prince died at Greenwich, on the fifth day of July, 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign. When the pangs of death came upon him, he said to Sir Henry Sidney, who was holding him in his arms: "I am faint: Lord, have mercy on me, and receive my spirit." And thus he breathed out his innocent soul.*

Sir Philip's mother was a daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, beheaded by queen Mary, and a sister of Guilford Dudley, husband of lady Jane Grey. Alienated from the follies and vanities of life, by those tragical events in his own family, of which she had been

Alii, ut volunt, accipiant. Ego prorsùs ejus consilium esse reor, ut vestram trucidet, nostram ducat formâ, ætate, et amicorum opibus florentem, et expertæ jam fœcunditatis."—*Buchanani Epistolæ, Londini*, 1711.

* The excellent prayer which this good prince uttered three hours before his death, with his eyes closed, thinking that no one heard him, is inserted in Hollingshed's Chronicle, Vol. II. p. 1084: and Burnet's History of the Reformation, Vol. II. p. 224.

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in eye-witness, the mother of Sir Philip dney, devoted herself,

Like Cornelia the mother of the Gracchi, to an employment equally pleasing, useful, and honourable: the instruction of her children. It was her delight to form their early habits; to instil into their tender minds the principles of religion and virtue; to direct their passions to proper objects; to superintend not only their serious studies, but even their amusements. It must indeed be allowed that female excellency was never more conspicuous than at this period. Lady Jane Grey and her sisters—the princess Elizabeth, the disciple of Roger Ascham—Mary the learned countess of Arundel—the four daughters of Sir Anthony Coke—the three sisters, ladies Ann, Margaret, and Jane Seymour—the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More—these and many others, whose names are recorded in the pages of biography, were the ornaments of their sex; not more ennobled by their high rank, than by their literary acquirements, and their habits of virtuous employment.

We give a letter from Sir Henry Sidney to his son, then twelve years of age, by which our readers will at once see the pains which he took to form him to habits of virtue, prudence, and piety, and also the early ripeness of his son's understanding, in which he resembled, says his learned biographer, Bellarmine, Cardinal du Perron (misprinted Perrou), Tasso, Picus di Mirandola, Jos. Scaliger, Lipsius and Pascal.

"*Sir Henry Sidney to his son Philip Sidney, at school at Shrewsbury in 1566, then being of the age of twelve years*: *

"I have receaved too letters from yow, one written in Latine, the other in French; which I take in good parte, and will yow to exercise that practice of learninge often: for that will stand yow in moste steade, in that profession of lyf that yow are born to live in. And, since this ys my first letter that ever I did write to yow, I will not that yt be all emptie of some advyses, which my naturall care of yow provokethe me to wishe yow to folowe, as documents to yow in this yowr tendre age. Let yowr first actyon be, the lyfting up of yowr mynd to Almighty God, by harty prayer; and felingly dysgest the woords yow speake in prayer, with contynual meditation and thinkinge of him to whom yow praye,* and of the matter for which yow praye. And use this at an ordinarye hower. Whereby the time ytself will put yow in remembrance to doe that, which yow are accustomed to doe in that tyme. Apply yowr study to suche houres, as yowr discrete master dothe assign yow, earnestlye: and the time, I knowe, he will so lymitt, as shal be both sufficient for yowr learninge, and saf for yowr health. And mark the sens, and the matter of that yow read, as well as the woordes. So shal yow both enrieche your tonge with woordes, and yowr wytte with matter; and judgement will growe as

* The candid reader will excuse the references which I have made to Sir Walter Raleigh's admonitions to his son, and Sir Matthew Hale's epistles to his children. May the examples of such excellent men, as Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and lord chief justice Hale, have their due effect on all parents! Nor can young persons apply to themselves more salutary rules of moral conduct, than those which are here inculcated. Let not these maxims of prudence be slighted, as if they were subservient only to the purposes of common life, and beneath the notice of men of superior genius and abilities. Nothing is contemptible, which tends to meliorate our condition in this world, or to render our journey through life less painful and less irksome.

* This rule affords a proof of the piety of the father, and probably had the happiest effect on the son, who retained to the end of his life the deepest tincture of genuine piety.

"Every morning and every evening, upon your knees humbly commend yourselves to Almighty God in prayer, begging his mercy to pardon your sins, his grace to direct you, his providence to protect you, returning him humble thanks for all his dispensations towards you, yea even for his corrections and afflictions, entreating him to give you wisdom and grace to make a sober, patient, humble, profitable use of them, and in his due time to deliver you from them, concluding your prayer with the Lord's prayer. This will be your certain mean to bring your mind into a right frame, to procure you comfort and blessing, and to prevent thousands of inconveniences and mischiefs, to which you will be otherwise subjected."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

"Serve God, let him be the author of all thy actions, commend all thy endeavours to him that must either wither or prosper them; please him with prayer, lest, if he frown, he confound all thy fortunes and labours. Like the drops of rain on the sandy ground, let my experienced advice and fatherly instructions sink deep into thy heart."—*Sir Walter Raleigh's instructions to his son.*

The most virtuous and accomplished English nobleman in the 17th century gave his last advice to his only son, the day before he suffered death: "Serve God diligently, morning and evening, and recommend yourself unto him, and have him before your eyes in all your ways."—*The Earl of Strafford's Letters. Vol. II. p.* 416.

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yeares growyth in yow. Be humble and obedient to yowr master, for unless yow frame yowr selfe to obey others, yea, and feale in yowr selfe what obedience is, yow shall never be able to teach others how to obey yow. Be curteese of gesture, and affable to all men, with diversitee of reverence, accordinge to the dignitie of the person. There ys nothing, that wynneth so much with so lytell cost. Use moderate dyet, so as, after yowr meate, yow may find yowr wytte fresher and not duller, and yowr body more lyvely, and not more heavye*. Seldom drinke wine, and yet sometimes doe, least, being enforced to drinke upon the sodayne, yow should find yowr self inflamed†. Use exercise of bodye, but suche as ys without peryll of yowr yomtes or bones‡. It will encrease yowr force, and enlardge yowr breathe. Delight to be cleauly, as well in all parts of yowr bodye, as in yowr garments. It shall make yow grateful in yche company, and otherwise lothsome. Give yowr self to be merye, for yow degenerate from yowr father, yf yow find not yowr self most able in wytte and bodye, to doe any thinge when yow be most mery: But let yowr myrthe be ever void of all scurilitee, and bittinge woords to any man, for an wound given by a woorde is oftentimes harder to be cured, then that which is given with the swerd. Be yow rather a herer, and bearer away of other mens talke, then a begynner or procurer of speeche, otherwise yow shal be counted to delight to hear yowr self speake‖. Yf yow heare a wise sentence, or an apt phrase, commytte yt to yowr memorye, with respect to the circumstance, when yow shal speake yt. Let never othe be hard to come out of yowr mouthe, nor woord of rybaudrye; detest yt in others, so shal custom make to yowr selfe a lawe against hit in yowr self*. Be modest in yche assemble, and rather be rebuked of light fellowes for meden lyke shamefastnes, then of yowr sad friends for pearte boldness†. Thinke upon every woorde that yow will speake, before yow utter hit, and remembre how nature hath rampared up, as yt were, the tonge with teeth, lippes, yea and here‡ without the lippes, and all betokening raynes or bridles, for the loose use of that membre‖. Above all thinngs tell no

* "If ever you expect to have a sound body, as well as a sound mind, carefully avoid intemperance: the most temperate and sober persons are subject to sickness, and diseases, but the intemperate can never be long without them."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

† "The Rechabites were commanded by their father not to drink wine; and they obeyed it, and had a blessing for it: my command to you is not so strict. I allow you the moderate use of wine, and strong drink at your meats. I only forbid you the excess, or the unnecessary use of it, and those places and companies, and artifices, that are temptations to it."—*Ibid.*

‡ "Beware of too much recreation. Some bodily exercise is necessary for sedentary men, but let it not be too frequent or too long."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

‖ "He that cannot restrain from much speaking, is like a city without walls; and less pain in the world a man cannot take, than to hold his tongue. Therefore if thou observest this rule in all assemblies, thou shalt seldom err; restrain thy choler: hearken much, and speake little, for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest good and greatest evil, that is done the world."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

"You will particularly practice that first and greatest rule for pleasing in conversation as well as for drawing instruction and improvement from the company of one's superiors in age and knowledge; namely, to be a patient, attentive, and well bred hearer, and to answer with modesty.—Pythagoras enjoined his scholars an absolute silence for a long noviciate. I am far from approving such a taciturnity: but I highly recommend the end and intent of Pythagoras's injunction, which is to dedicate the first parts of life more to hear and learn, than to be presuming, prompt, and flippant in hazarding one's own rude notions of things."—*Lord Chatham's letters to his Nephew.*

* "Avoid swearing in your ordinary communication, unless called to it by the magistrate, and not only the grosser oaths, but imprecations, earnest and deep protestations as you have the commendable example of good men to justify a solemn oath before a magistrate, so you have the precept of our Saviour forbidding it otherwise."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

† "Be not over earnest, loud, or insolent in talking, for it is unseemly: and earnest and loud talking makes you overshoot and lose your business; when you should be considering, and pondering your thoughts, and how to express them significantly to the purpose, you are striving to keep your tongue going, and to silence an opponent not with reason but with noise."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

‡ Hair.

‖ "You have two eyes and two ears, but one tongue. You know my meaning. This last you must imprison, as nature hath already done with a double fence, and lips; or else she may imprison you. According to our countryman Mr. Hoskin's advice, when he was in the Tower. "Vincula da linguæ, vel tibi vincla dabit."—*Howel's familiar letters, Vol. II. p. 5.*

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untruthe, no not in trifels. The custom of hit is naughte, and let it not satisfie yow, that, for a time, the hearers take yt for a truthe, for after yt will be known as yt is, to yowr shame; for ther cannot be a greater reproche to a gentellman, then to be accounted a lyare*. Study and endevour yowr self to be vertuously occupied. So shal yow make such an habite of well doinge in yow, that yow shal not knowe how to do evell, thoughe yow wold. Remember, my sonne, the noble blood yow are descended of, by yowr mother's side; and thinke that only, by vertuous lyf and good action, yow may be an ornament to that illustre famylie; and otherwise, through vice and slouthe, yow shal be counted *labes generis*, one of the greatest curses that can happen to man†.

Well, my litell Philippe, this is ynough for me, and to muche I fear for yow. But, yf I shall finde that this light meale of digestione nourishe any thing the weake stomake of your yonge capacitie, I will, as I find the same growe stronger, fead yt with toofer foode.—Your lovinge father, so long as you lyve in the feare of God,

"H. SYDNEY."

Dr. Zouch might have quoted several passages from Polonius's advice to Laertes, and Tobias's to Tobit, (a passage in the Apocrypha, not so well known as it ought to be,) with no small effect. Sidney was of Christ-church college, Oxford. His tutor was Dr. Thomas Thornton, the preceptor, benefactor, and friend of William Camden. Thornton lies buried in the Church of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, and is commemorated in his epitaph as the tutor of Sir Philip Sidney: "Juventutis lectissimæ et interalios Philippi Sidneii equitis nobilissimi academicæ educationi præpositus erat." Our readers will call to mind the epitaph of Sir F. Greville, in St. Mary's church, Warwick, which denominates him *the friend of Sir Philip Sidney*—"Fulke Greville, servant "to queen Elizabeth, councellor to king "James, and friend to Sir Phillip Sidney."

Dr. Zouch writes with a gravity becoming his dignified station in the church. His book is a school for fathers, and a mirror for the young gentry and nobility of England.

It has been justly remarked, that the interval between the age of sixteen and one and twenty years, a period at which the cares of a common education cease, or are much relaxed, is that precise season of life, which requires all the attention of the most vigilant, and all the address of the wisest governors. With Mr. Sidney it did not pass away neglected, and destitute of improvement. The rose was not cankered in the bud: the precious years of his youth were not wasted in riot and dishonour, in vicious or profligate pursuits. "He cultivated not one art, or one science, but the whole circle of arts and sciences: his capacious and comprehensive mind aspiring to preeminence in every part of knowledge attainable by human genius or industry."—"Such," says Fuller, "was his appetite for learning, that he could never be fed fast enough therewith, and so quick and strong his digestion, that he soon turned it into wholesome nourishment, and thrived healthfully thereon." He acquired a complete knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. Nothing could equal the diligence,

* "Let your speech be true, never speaking any thing for a truth, which you know or believe to be false: it is a great sin against God, that gave you a tongue to speak your mind, and not to speak a lye: it is a great offence against humanity itself, for where there is no truth, there can be no safe society between man and man: and it is an injury to the speaker; for besides the bare disreputation it casts upon him, it doth in time bring a man to that baseness of mind, that he can scarce tell how to tell a truth, or to avoid lying, even when he hath no colour or necessity for it; and in time he comes to such a pass, that, as another man cannot believe he tells a truth, so he himself scarce knows when he tells a lye; and, observe it, a lye ever returns with discovery, and shame at the last."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

"Take heed also, that thou be not found a lyar: for a lying spirit is hateful both to God and man. A lyar is commonly a coward, for he dares not avow truth. He is trusted of no man, he can have no credit, neither in public nor private."—*S. W. Raleigh.*

† The young person, who boasts of an illustrious descent, should always remember that "the ennoblements of the mind and genius are many times inherent in the blood and lineage." Thus will the spark of laudable ambition be enkindled within him, while the disgrace that attends a debasement of principle, and an abandonment from that path of honour in which his ancestors walked, will be indelible.

Sir Philip Sidney thus speaks of his own descent. "I am a Dudley in blood, the duke's daughter's son; and I do acknowledge, though in all truth I may justly affirm, that I am, by my father's side, of antient and always well-esteemed and well-matched gentry; I do acknowledge, I say, that my chiefest honour is to be a Dudley, and truly I am glad to have cause to set forth the nobility of that blood whereof I am descended."—*Reply to Leicester's Commonwealth.*

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with which this young student explored the stores of ancient literature which had been recently imported into Europe. Hence at a more advanced season of his life, he was highly esteemed by the universities abroad and at home. His thirst after knowledge was insatiable: every invention was communicated to him; every discovery was encouraged and rewarded by him; soldiers honoured him, and were so honoured by him, that no man thought he marched under the true banner of Mars, that had not obtained his approbation*. There was not a cunning painter, a skilful engineer, an excellent musician, or any other artificer of extraordinary fame, that did not make himself known to this famous spirit and found him his true friend without hire.†"

Having inured himself to habits of regularity, under the care and vigilance of his academical instructors, he "put off his gown," and left the university with an intention to travel, not for the purpose of gazing upon fine paintings and statues; of surveying sumptuous palaces and stately temples, but from a desire to enlarge his mind, and to secure to himself a dignity of character; "to obtain a knowledge of the affairs, manners, laws, and learning of other nations, that he might become the more serviceable to his own." In those days when travelling was considered as one of the principal causes of corrupt morals, a wise and sound policy dictated the expediency of observing the most rigid circumspection in permitting the English nobility and gentry to visit distant countries: and in general no persons were permitted to go abroad, except merchants, and those who were intended for a military life.

When abroad, Sidney was a witness to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He took refuge, during that horrible night, in the house of Sir Francis Walsingham, then our ambassador in France. The young king of Navarre, afterward Hen. IV. of France, honoured our accomplished countryman with his particular regard.

Sidney travelled over Germany, Hungary, part of Italy and Belgium. At Frankfort he had the singular happiness of forming a friendship, terminated only by his death, with one of the brightest ornaments of literature, Hubert Languet. He valued this friendship very highly.

On his good fortune in possessing a treasure which he deemed inestimable, he frequently felicitated himself. "That day," he said, "on which I first beheld him with my eyes, shone propitious to me." His attachment to him suffered no abatement; his affection for him was far from being common; he deeply interested himself in all his concerns; he had no other object in view than to accelerate his advancement, in virtue, in religion—to render him useful to the public, and an ornament to his country. And nothing could be more honourable to a youth of the age of nineteen years, than the choice of such a companion and guide.

Mr. Sidney has in grateful strains described the character of his beloved friend.

The song I sang old Languet had me taught,
Languet, the shepherd best swift Ister knew,
For clarkly read, and hating what is naught,
For faithful heart, clean hands, and mouth as true.
With his sweet skill my skilless youth he drew
To have a feeling taste of him that sits
Beyond the heaven, far more beyond your wits.
He said the music best thilk powers pleased
Was jump* concord between our wit and will;
Where highest notes to godliness are raised,
And lowest sink not down to jot of ill:
With old true tales he wont my ears to fill,
How shepherds did of yore, how now they thrive
Spoiling thir flock, or while 'twixt them they strive.
He liked me, but pitied lustful youth:
His good strong staff my slipp'ry years up bore;
He still hoped well, because I loved truth.

Arcadia. B. iii.

If Languet may be justly compared to Socrates on account of his wisdom, and the innocence and integrity of his life, the character of Sidney is infinitely superior to that of Alcibiades. Like the Athenian youth, he was admired for the beauty and gracefulness of his person—his noble birth—the benignity of his disposition—his pleasing manners and insinuating address. But from the vices of Alcibiades he was totally abhorrent. He did not disgrace himself by luxury, by insolence and pride, by effeminacy and intemperance, by contempt of all law, by impiety.

While at Frankfort, Sidney lodged in the house of Wechelius the printer. To his name is appended a very interesting note.

The flourishing state of reviving literature is in a great measure to be attributed to the laudable industry of those ingenious printers, who lived in the sixteenth century.—Among these are to be classed Christian and Andrew

* He inherited a desire of military fame from his father, who, by his personal bravery, acquired the honour distinguished among the Romans by the term *opima spolia*, having with his own hand killed in battle James Mac-Counell, the principal leader of the Scots.

† "Sir Fulke Grevill's life of Sir Phillip Sidney," p. 39.

* A word used by Shakespeare—"an exact concord."

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Wechel, the father and the son, both natives of Paris. The Hebrew and Greek books, printed by the former, were admired for their correctness, the number of the errata of the press in a folio book not exceeding two. Andrew Wechel, the son, was at Paris in 1572, on that day of blood, which will for ever disgrace the French calendar; and owed his safety to Hubert Languet, who lodged in his house. He afterward removed to Frankfort, where by his integrity, his learning and professional skill, he acquired great reputation. It was usual for scholars to lodge in the houses of eminent printers. Robert Stephens had frequently ten learned men in his house, all of them foreigners, whose occasional employment it was to correct his impressions. Hubert Languet, while he resided at Antwerp, was the guest of Christopher Plantinus.

Dr. Zouch says that,

Learned foreigners were ambitious to recommend their writings to the favour of Sir Philip Sidney. It would be scarcely possible to enumerate all those eminent persons, who composed this bright assemblage of scholars. The names of those few, who are here selected, are known to every lover of science. And it redounds not a little to the honour of this country, that a private English gentleman, whose life did not much exceed the period of thirty years, should be celebrated throughout all Europe, as the general patron of letters.

We cannot resist the temptation of giving our readers a passage relating to Henry Stephens.

On the revival of literature, when science, driven from Constantinople, took refuge in the courts of Europe, the typographic art was cultivated with the most laudable and unremitting assiduity. Robert Stephens and Henry Stephens his son, arrived at an uncommon proficiency in it*. From their press issued elegant and correct editions of the most valuable writings of antiquity. Indeed nothing can surpass the neatness and beauty of their Hebrew, Greek, and Roman characters. The Latin Thesaurus of the father, and the Greek Thesaurus of the son, volumes more to be valued than the treasures of kings, have eternized their names.

Henry Stephens edited the new Testament in Greek, printed at his own press in 1576. He remarks, that, about three years before, he had presented to Mr. Philip Sidney in person, a small volume of a Greek manuscript written with his own hand, containing moral maxims and directions for the conduct of life: "That work," says he, "comprised the lessons of worldly prudence: this which I now offer to your acceptance, comprehends the lessons of heavenly wisdom. The one regarded only the condition of man in his present frail scene of existence; the other opens a prospect to immortality and bliss in a future state. I had then the pleasure of conversing with you. Now you are in a remote country: between us,

"———obstacles are numerous interpos'd,
Vale-dark'ning mountains, and the dashing sea."

He first saw him at Heidelburg, again at Strasburg, and a long time after at Vienna. In all these places his affection for him continually increased. The more he knew him, and the oftener he conversed with him, the more ardently and cordially did he esteem and love him. "This," he remarks, "was not extraordinary. Your accomplishments seemed to improve every day. May they continue to do so, until you attain such a degree of worth, as to augment the glory of your native country!*"

He has observed in this addition that division of each chapter into verses, which had been begun and completed by his father with no very great degree of attention, or rather in a most careless and desultory manner, as he was travelling on horse-back from Paris to Lyons.†

The text is printed with accuracy and neatness; and the several references on the margin, with the Latin interpretation of obscure words and phrases, greatly enhance its value. The preface, containing a dissertation on the style of the sacred writings, is composed with singular modesty, and discovers no small share of classic erudition and critical discernment. It is remarkable that the types used in the impression of this book exhibit an exact resemblance of the Greek hand-writing of the editor.‡ In 1581 Henry Stephens printed the

* When the university of Cambridge visited queen Elizabeth, at Audley End, no present could be more grateful to her, than that which she received from them:—a new Testament in Greek of Robert Stephens, his first printing, in folio, "bound in redde velvet, and limped with gold, the armes of England sett upon each side of the book."—*Nichol's Progresses, &c.*

* "Nec mirum sane meum illum in te amorem ita crevisse, quum tuæ, quæ eum excitaverunt, ingenii dotes non parum crevisse viderentur. Atque utinam crescere non desinant, donec talis tantusque evaseris, ut tuæ etiam Angliæ celebritas incrementum a te accipiat."

† "Lutetiâ Lugdunum petens hanc, de quâ agitur, capitis cujusque catacopen confecit, et quidem magnam ejus inter equitandum partem."—*Henricus Stephanus de patre suo.*

‡ Henry Stephens was persecuted with relentless rage by the enemies of the reformed

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eight books of Herodian, with the elegant Latin version of Angelus Politianus. To them were added two books of the historian Zozimus, the Greek text of which was then printed for the first time. This volume he inscribed to Mr. Sidney, his address to him beginning with these lines:

" Quid Sidneus agit! monitus multumque monendus.
Ut partas tueatur opes, et perdere vitet
Dona palatino puero quæ infudit Apollo."

He seems to have entertained the same fears which formerly alarmed Languet, lest the amusements and avocations of the English court should alienate him from study, and withdraw him from those literary pursuits, which once engaged his whole time.

We regret exceedingly that our limits will not allow us to give any more specimens of this most instructive, entertaining, and interesting work. We had noted many passages for quotation, but we have not room for them. We omit all that relates to the Arcadia, &c. and we refer to the Memoirs for the account of his wound, his grievous sufferings, and his lamented death. " He died," saith one of his dearest friends, " not languishing in idleness, riot, and excess, not as overcome with nice pleasures and fond vanities; but of manly wounds received in the service of his prince, in defence of persons oppressed, in maintenance of the only true catholic and christian religion, among the noble, valiant, and wise, in the open field, in martial manner, the honourablest death that could be desired, and best beseeming a Christian Knight*, whereby he hath worthily won to himself immortal fame among the godly, and left example worthy of imitation to others of his calling."

The portrait prefixed to this volume, differs considerably from others of Sir Philip, that we have seen: it does not offer those traits from which a physiognomist would be led to infer any great superiority of mind. Whether this be attributable to nature, to the painter, or to the engraver, we cannot determine. An Index should have been added to the volume.

religion, on account of his famous apology for Herodotus. The end of this learned and ingenious man was truly deplorable. After many disappointments and most vexatious oppressions, he was reduced to great poverty, and died in an hospital at Paris.

Of the celebrated printers who bore the name of Stephens, there were eleven, besides two females, the sisters of Paul Stephens, who also excelled in the typographic art.

' Henrici tres, Roberti totidem, Francisi duo, Carolus, Paulus. et Antonius; Paulique sorores Florentia et Dionysia.—*Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, Vol. iii.*

* Our gallant countryman (a living hero,) who beat Buonaparte and his myrmidons at St. Jean d'Acre, speaks of himself, in one of his dispatches, as a christian knight; perhaps this passage made an impression on the mind of Sir William Sidney Smith.—*Reviewer.*

Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England; with Critical Remarks on their Productions; by Edward Edwards, deceased, late Teacher of Perspective, and Associate, in the Royal Academy; intended as a Continuation to the Anecdotes of Painting, by the late Horace, Earl of Orford. 4to. Price £1. 1s. pp. 328. T. Payne, London, 1808

THERE are very few persons who trouble themselves to compose *memoranda* of events which are passing around them. They receive, from time to time, information on a variety of subjects: what they have heard they repeat to their friends or neighbours, and these again, each in his own style and manner relates the story *with additions*. These additions are so many admixtures in which truth is debased; and whether produced by the different powers of elocution of the narrators, or by the desire of supplying slips of memory, to which all are subject, they give different colourings to the same facts, and diminish correctness, although they sometimes augment interest. Such is the natural course of oral tradition. Whereas, whoever commits his information to writing, secures an account, faithful in proportion to the integrity of those from whom he received it; capable of being revised and improved in point of accuracy, or verified by correction, when opportunity offers; capable also of being at any time consulted, for the determination of a question, or the satisfaction of the owner. We have often regretted that a life so public as that of the late Alderman Boydell, for instance, should have left no historical trace behind it, from which enquirers in future years should be able to inspect the state of the arts in this kingdom, at the time when that gentleman

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began his career; and to accompany them in their progress, from an obscurity little better than nocturnal darkness, to the day-spring, if not to meridian brightness. The age to which that artist lived, his intercourse with professors at large, the anecdotes which he had heard, or knew by personal participation, gave him an opportunity, had he improved it, of laying not merely his contemporaries under obligations, but also, whoever thought it worth while to investigate this subject, long after his decease. Perhaps, it is not yet too late to recover some portions or particulars, of what the Alderman might have communicated, had he so employed himself. There is one old artist yet living from whom much might be obtained: we mean Mr. Grignion, the engraver; but we are unacquainted with the powers and fidelity of his memory.

We attempted, some time ago, to discharge as much of this duty, as might be expected from our opportunities; but, we find ourselves called on by the volume before us, to resume the consideration of past events, and to recur, once more, to the stores of observation and memory. It is with pleasure we receive a work written by a witness of the facts he relates. Mr. Edwards was in a situation to acquire the history of many of the parties whom he mentions, from their own conversation; and on such articles as he speedily committed to writing, we believe he may be confided in without hesitation. There are others, on which he has not made sufficient allowances for the facetious eccentricities of the parties, or the hilarities of the convivial board.

We, nevertheless, commend the intention of the work: it is not all we wish; but it is almost all we may expect. To what quarter shall we look, for a labour more correct or more complete? What artist now living, or what patron of art, is competent to supply those deficiencies which must be acknowledged in Mr. E.'s volume? There remain but two or three, and we have no reason to believe that they, if they have the materials and the power, have the disposition.

This volume opens with an account of the life of Mr. Edwards. The principal facts may be seen in Panorama, Vol. II. p. 627.

The preface informs us that Mr. E.'s intention was, to continue the history of the art, from the period at which Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting" terminates. The last volume of that work, was published in 1780, but being written ten years before, can be considered as including no lower than 1770 at the utmost. Since that publication, however, only such notices as have been preserved in the Magazines of the day, have contained any information on the state of the arts, or the decease of artists. The chief merit of Mr. Walpole's work is derived from the papers of George Vertue, the engraver, which Mr. W. purchased from the widow. "He was by no means adapted in his own person," says Mr. E., "to have acquired the original information, owing to a certain degree of fastidiousness in his manners, united with something of the consequence of rank, which disqualified him from making those familiar enquiries that would have been necessary for the attainment of the requisite knowledge." An Introduction follows the preface; and is itself followed by a chronological list of *Painters*, (the author intended Architects, Sculptors, &c. for a second volume) beginning with Marcus Tuscher, and Blakey, and ending with Barry.

It cannot be expected that we should enter minutely into the lives of the number of artists comprised in this interval. We must content ourselves with a few extracts either amusing or instructive, and with such observations as present themselves readily to our recollection.

Blakey is properly distinguished, as having had a part in designing the first *set* of prints, of which the subjects were taken from English history. The attempt did honour to the spirit of the Knaptons, booksellers, who about 1750, contributed greatly to promote a *general* attention to the arts of decoration. It ought to be known, that they intended also to benefit the art of engraving in their undertaking of the "Illustrious Heads." They at first employed Vertue, and other native artists. But so low were the arts, and so rare were capable artists, that scarcely any beside that engraver could be found. He could neither supply the quantity demanded, nor could be labour at the price allowed: the portraits were, therefore, sent over to Houbraken, in Holland, who delivered them at £30 per plate. After a time, a duty of 75 per

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cent *ad valorem*, was added, at the instances of Mr. Vertue. Nevertheless, thus loaded, they passed regularly through the Custom-House; the Knaptons having no choice, after their undertaking was in a course of publication.

To return to Blakey, who was, we believe, an Irishman, we may add, that his daughter is still living in London.

Another instance of the low state of the arts, we shall give in Mr. E.'s own words, extracted from the article BROOKING.

The following anecdote is given upon the authority of the late Mr. D. Serres, to whom he was well known.

Many of the artists of that time, worked for the shops, and Brooking, like the rest, painted much for a person who lived in Castle-street, Leicester-square, not far from the Mews, who coloured prints, and dealt in pictures, which he exposed at his shop window.

A gentleman, who sometimes passed the shop, being struck with the merits of some sea pieces, which were by the hand of this artist, desired to know his name; but his inquiries were not answered agreeably to his wishes; he was only told, that if he pleased they could procure any that he might require from the same painter.

Brooking was accustomed to write his name upon his pictures, which mark was as constantly obliterated by the shopkeeper, before he placed them in his window; it however happened that the artist carried home a piece, on which his name was inscribed, while the master was not at home; and the wife, who received it, placed it in the window, without effacing the signature. Luckily the gentleman passed by before this picture was removed, and discovered the name of the painter whose works he so justly admired.

He immediately advertised for the artist to meet him, at a certain wholesale linen-draper's in the city. To this invitation Brooking at first paid no regard; but seeing it repeated, with assurances of benefit to the person to whom it was addressed, he prudently attended, and had an interview with the gentleman, who from that time became his friend and patron: unfortunately the artist did not live long enough to gratify the wishes of his benefactor, or to receive any great benefit from his patronage.

This is but one example of a thousand, of that thraldom in which artists were then held. There was so little intercourse between professors and patrons of art, that painters, whatever might be their merit, were regarded as being the property of the vendor of their works: they received such prices, as he chose to pay them, and he sold their performances at the highest rate he could obtain. This was the natural consequence, in fact, of the system then prevailing, of decorating apartments with *copies* of pictures. It signified nothing to the purchaser, who were the authors of the multitude of copies presented for his choice: he bought for size and subject; not for merit, or for the renown of a master.

It is true, that cielings, and other costly decorations of the like kind, were fashionable, meanwhile, in the houses of the great; but the execution of these was chiefly confided to foreign artists. The time such compositions occupied, and the expences they incurred, prevented them from being useful as a source of emulative employment, or as a school of art to British genius.

Mr. E. pays a proper compliment to the memory of George Lambert, the landscape painter: he might have said more on the merit of his works. We notice him, however, principally, because, on occasion of the late destruction by fire of the theatre in Covent Garden, the loss of the Beaf Steak Club, was particularly mentioned, and some parts of its history were given to the public, but not its origin, which our author thus relates:

Mr. Lambert was for many years principal scene painter to the Theatre at Covent-Garden. Being a person of great respectability in character and profession, he was often visited, while at work in the Theatre, by persons of the first consideration, both in rank and talents. As it frequently happened that he was too much hurried to leave his engagements for his regular dinner, he contented himself with a beef steak broiled upon the fire in the painting-room. In this hasty meal he was sometimes joined by his visitors, who were pleased to participate in the humble repast of the artist. The savour of the dish, and the conviviality of the accidental meeting, inspired the party with a resolution to estabish a club, which was accordingly done, under the title of the Beef Steak Club; and the party assembled in the painting-room. The members were afterwards accommodated with a room in the play-house, where the meetings were held for many years; but after the theatre was last rebuilt, the place of assembly was changed to the Shakespeae Tavern, where the Club is still held, and the portrait of Mr. Lambert, painted by Hudson, makes part of the deco-

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rations of the room in which the party meet.*

Mr. Lambert was the first President of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain. He survived the signature of the charter only four days: but his name appears in the minute books, as President, long before.

The rudiments of elegant taste appear to be strongly implanted in the female mind: they there find a favourable soil; and shoot with the greatest vigour. We might therefore, wonder that so few female artists rise to eminence; but when we reflect, that domestic engagements are the honour of the sex, and the duties of wife and mother leave little interval for that continued attention to a profession which is indispensable to the acquisition of skill, our wonder ceases. Some few *single* ladies have distinguished themselves by their merit as artists: Mr. E. mentions but one *married* lady, Mrs. Grace: he gives but a meagre account of her. We shall add a few particulars.

Mrs. Grace's maiden name was Hodgkis: she never enjoyed the advantages of regular tuition; but obtained her knowledge in the art of painting, principally by copying the pictures of good masters, that were in Somerset House, then one of the royal palaces, where she had apartments. Her original pictures, were *wholly* painted from models; and therefore partake of that want of freedom which usually marks too diffident imitation. Her chief merit was in portrait; in which line she had considerable employment. Mr. E. observes, that she ceased to exhibit in 1769. This was in consequence, not of her own decease, but of that of her husband. After his death she retired with her family to Homerton; where she resided many years, in the enjoyment of a competency, and attained to old age. We quote Mrs. G. as an instance of what may be effected by diligence; and recommend the example to ladies whose talents mark them as designed for eminence in the arts.

Mr. E. signalizes Francis Cotes, R. A. as one of those artists, to whom the Royal Academy owes its foundation, as he and three other gentlemen were the only persons who signed the petition presented to his majesty to solicit that establishment. He might have added, that Mr. Cotes was the artist, who by occupying all the best places in the exhibition room, gave never-pardoned offence among his brethren, and contributed to the confusions that ensued among the society.

Under the article BAKER we have the following sketch of the versatility of fashion.

The influence of fashion, over the conveniences and comforts of life, has in no article been more arbitrary and capricious than in the decorations of the coaches and chariots of our nobility and gentry. Since the days of Queen Elizabeth, those vehicles have been improved to a degree of comfort and elegance, which the greatest admirers of antiquity will not wish to see reduced to their primitive simplicity; but while the improvements have been regular and progressive, their ornamental decorations have been various and changeable. At the commencement of the last century, the pannels of coaches were painted with historical subjects, which were often but little suited to the character or profession of the owners. To this circumstance the poet Gay alludes in his little poem of Trivia,* or the Art of Walking the Streets. After this fashion ceased, the pannels were painted simply with the arms and supporters displayed upon a large mantle, but in a few years, the mantle was laid aside, and a more fanciful shew of flowers, intermixed with ornaments, and sometimes genii, were the attendants of the family honours, and frequently a wreath or bunch of various flowers, unincumbered with any other representation than the arms in the centre. It was in this last mode of decoration that Baker was considered as pre-eminent, particularly by those who laboured in the same vocation; and it must be allowed, that his productions had considerable merit, although they were too much marked by that sharpness of touch, which is peculiar to all those who have been bred coach-painters.

We believe, nevertheless, that Baker was so sensible of this coach painter defect, that in some of his pictures he has erred on the contrary extreme: and to avoid too great *neatness* in colouring, he even used *dirty* colours: declaring, at the same time, "he did not paint for the million." Nevertheless, in a painter of flowers, neatness, precision, and even beauty of tints, are not without merit.

Under the article OLIVIER, a French painter of history, who exhibited at the

* From the late failure of this house, the Club has removed back to the Theatre.

* The tricking gamester insolently rides,
With loves and graces by his chariot sides.
Book 1st, verse 58.

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Royal Academy in 1772, M. E. ought to have stated, that he was one of five or six (M. de Loutherbourg was another) who came in company to England, to put themselves in fortune's way. On comparison with the productions of the English school, the public saw no great superiority in the works of these enterprising foreigners; and only M. de L. obtained an establishment. Several who have made the same attempt since, have complained of meeting with a reception equally indifferent.

Our author accuses Mr. KIRBY of *vanity* in accepting the President's chair after Mr. Hayman had been removed by the refractory artists: we know, that Mr. K. accepted that office in the most *peaceful* spirit. Mr. E. should have hinted that one of the designs in Mr. Kirby's Perspective, has usually been attributed to his Majesty,—then Prince of Wales.

As a favourable specimen of our author's manner, we select his account of RICHARD WILSON, R. A.

This gentleman, it is believed, was born in Montgomeryshire, where his father, a clergyman, possessed a small benefice; but was afterwards collated to the living of Mould in Flintshire, while the son was very young. His connections were highly respectable, being maternally related to the late lord chancellor Camden, who was pleased to acknowledge him as his cousin.

At the time of life when it was necessary to fix on some profession, young Wilson was sent to London, and placed under the tuition of T. Wright,* a portrait-painter of very slender abilities. Wilson, however, acquired so much knowledge from his master, as to become a painter of portraits equal to most of his cotemporaries. He must also have acquired a degree of rank in his profession, for about the year 1749, he painted a large picture of his present majesty, when prince of Wales, with his brother, the late duke of York, which was done for Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, at that time tutor to the princes. He also painted another portrait of the same august personage, from which there is a mezzotinto print by Faber. The original picture is announced as in the collection of the Rev. Dr. Ascough, and is dated 1751.

After having practiced some years in London, he went to Italy, and was at Rome at the same time with several English artists, who afterwards became the ornaments of their country.

In Italy he continued the study of portrait painting, though not with the same success that attended Sir Joshua Reynolds, for he was then unacquainted with the peculiar bias of his talents, and might probably have remained long ignorant of his latent powers, but for the following accident.

While Wilson was at Venice, he painted a small landscape, which being seen by Zuccarelli, that artist was so much struck with the merit of the piece, that he strongly urged Wilson to pursue that branch of the art, which advice Wilson followed, and became one of the first landscape painters in Europe. His studies in landscape must have been attended with rapid success, for he had some pupils in that line of art while at Rome; and his works were so much esteemed, that Mengs painted his portrait*, for which Wilson in return painted a landscape.

It is not known at what time he returned to England, but he was in London in 1758, and resided over the north arcade of the piazza, Covent-garden, at which time he had gained great celebrity as a landscape painter. To the first exhibition of 1760, he sent his picture of Niobe, which confirmed his reputation. It was afterwards bought by William duke of Cumberland; and is now in the possession of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester. In 1765, he exhibited (with other pictures) a View of Rome, from the Villa Madama, a capital performance, which was purchased by the late marquis of Tavistock.

Though he had acquired great fame, yet he did not find that constant employment, which his abilities deserved. This neglect might probably result from his own conduct, for it must be confessed, that Mr. Wilson was not very prudentially attentive to his interest; and though a man of strong sense, and superior education to most of the artists of his time, he certainly did not possess that suavity of manners, which distinguished many of his cotemporaries. On this account his connections and employment insensibly diminished, and left him, in the latter part of his life, in comfortless infirmity.

When the Royal Academy was instituted, he was chosen one of the founders, and, after the death of Mr. Hayman, made the

* Thomas Wright, an artist, of whom Mr. Walpole takes not the least notice, nor has the author ever met with any mention of him, except what can be found in the inscriptions under three prints, by Gerard Vander Gutch, engraved after cartoons of Guido, "in the Collection of T. Wright, Painter, Covent-garden."

* This portrait, which is one of Mengs' best productions, was bought of Wilson, by the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and is now in the collection of the present baronet.

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librarian, which situation he retained, until his decayed health compelled him to retire to his brother's in Wales, where he died in May 1782.

Of this gentleman's talents as an artist, it is not easy to speak with precision, for before we can form a just estimate of his abilities he must be considered in two capacities; first as a portrait painter, and secondly as a painter of landscape.

As a portrait painter, (which was his first pursuit) his works are not sufficiently known, nor are they marked by any traits which distinguish them from the general manner, which then prevailed among his cotemporaries in that line of art. No decided character can therefore be affixed to them. It may, however, be asserted, that he drew a head equal to any of the portait painters of his time. A specimen of which may be seen by a drawing, now in the possession of* J. Richards, Esq. which is the portrait of Admiral Smith, and which was drawn before Wilson went abroad. It is executed in black and white chalk, as large as life, upon brown French paper, and is treated in a bold masterly manner; but this is not a work which can authorize the critic to consider him as superior to the other portrait painters of his day.

But while we are unable to define his merits as a portrait painter, from the want of such specimens as would direct our judgment, we are by no means deficient in proofs of his powers in landscape painting, in which line his talents suddenly broke forth, and shone out with superior lustre.

Though there is reason to suspect, that Wilson had painted† some landscapes before he went abroad, yet it is certain, that he did not commence a regular course in that study, until after he had been some time in Italy: when he began, however, he did not waste his time, nor subjugate his powers to the unimproving drudgery of copying the pictures of the old masters, but contented himself with making his observations upon their works, and afterwards confirming those observations by his studies from nature.

In consequence of this prudent method of cultivating his talents, he wisely avoided any imitation of the pictures of the Italian masters, who preceded him, and at once struck out a manner, both of execution and design, which was classical, grand, and original.

Of the originality of his style, we are convinced, by inspecting his works, for in most of them he has represented the *general character* of Italy with more decided precision, than can be found in the works of his predecessors.

In his pictures, the waving line of mountains, which bound the distance in every point of view; the dreary and inhospitable plains, rendered solemnly interesting, by the mouldering fragments of temples, tombs, and aqueducts, are all indicated in a masterly manner, exhibiting that local character, which, though it be familiar to the inhabitants, cannot but be considered as peculiarly grand and classical.

Mr. E. proceeds to vindicate Wilson from some severe criticisms of Sir Joshua Reynolds, on his *first* picture of Niobe (as is presumed) — but observes, that, "his English views were too much Italianized; and he frequently repeated his pictures with variations." This practice, while it improves facility, renders a decisive opinion on a *sulject* treated by this artist, very hazardous; to be correct, the very *picture* should be present to justify the critic. Wilson was so fond of a slovenly foreground, that, we have been shewn instances of which, it was said, he gave that air to his pictures, *after* having laboured them with even solicitous attention. Sir Joshua Reynolds, we know, did the same, in parts of his pictures.

Sundry other articles are composed with no less diligence: we might quote those of Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Barry, and others: but, having extended this article somewhat too far, already, we have room for very few additions. We must, nevertheless, transcribe the *sentence* of the public on such works of Sir Joshua as were brought to the hammer, at the sale of the Shakespeare Gallery.

The first column denotes the prices paid to Sir Joshua by Mr. Boydell: the second, the prices for which they sold by auction.

	£.	s.	d.
Macbeth and the Witches in the Cave - £1000	378	0	0
Death of Cardinal Beaufort 500 guineas	585	5	0
Puck or Robin Good Fellow - - 100 guineas	215	5	0

Thus it appears, that what the painter intended for a grand composition, sold for one third of its cost; and what was merely a *jeu d'esprit*, sold for double its original price! The different dimensions of the pictures might contribute to this; as large pictures require large rooms.

* One of the founders, and secretary to the Royal Academy.

† There is a print engraved by J. S. Miller, from a picture painted by R. Wilson, a view of Dover, without date, but evidently executed before he went abroad.

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Mr. E. is mistaken, when he says, "Sir Joshua never applied any mark or signature to his portraits, except to the whole-length of Mrs. Siddons in the character of the tragic muse, upon which he wrote his name on the hem of her garment." We have noticed it on the *fringes* of the draperies, in other portraits.

Under the article ROMNEY we meet with the account of the preference given to him before Mr. Mortimer, by the Society for Improvement of Arts, &c.: which vote was set aside, and the premium ultimately adjudged to Mortimer. Mortimer had the generosity to say, in our hearing, that "Romney deserved the prize;—not because his picture was the best; but because it was painted under such circumstances, (in a narrow, poking garret) that the painter could never see the true effect of the *whole* of his composition: it was *therefore* a wonderful performance."

Mr. Edwards was always reckoned attentive to little things (for which Mortimer did not spare him in his *facetia*); nevertheless, he has committed several inaccuracies in spelling the names of persons and places, with other minutia; as Pieré, p. 40, for Pierre; Benazee, p. 225, for Benazech; Port Colis for Port-cullis, Vander Gutch for Vander Gutcht, &c.

These Memoirs, it will be recollected, relate to professors in one branch of art only,—the Painters: we hope that Mr. E. has preserved what facts came to his knowledge concerning artists in other branches. Sculpture and engraving have been almost created during the interval of which his work is the history; and the patronage, bestowed or withheld, as fashion dictated, on various employments, as chasing, &c. correctly narrated, would furnish a very amusing and instructive performance.

We repeat, that we have no volume of the same description as this, which we can place in competition with it. There are a few, and very few, old artists remaining who could improve it, by notes and additions; (Mr. Paul Sandby could, were he so inclined,) but we must accept it as it is: and have only to regret that the author did not live to complete his design, but that we are unhappily called to report on Mr. Edwards's labours as a posthumous publication.

The Substance of a Speech which ought to have been spoken in a certain Assembly, on the Motion of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, May 28, 1808, on the Roman Catholic Petition. With Notes, &c. 8vo. pp. 95. Price 3s. J. Stockdale, London, 1809.

WE must review this pamphlet doubtfully, because we are not sure that the speech it contains ought to have been spoken: nor that restrictions on conscience ought to form a part of the political code of a state; nor that it is bad policy to endeavour to improve the education of all ranks, especially of public persons who are to teach others. We doubt, whether the money paid for instruction may not be as properly spent at home as sent abroad, and whether the mind, that never has been reconciled to the *grosser* fopperies of continental catholicism, is not likely, in time, to be weaned from the disposition to vindicate or adopt them. We doubt whether the Irish catholics are such fools as to prefer the jurisdiction of Buonaparte to that of George III, and whether his conduct towards the head of the Romish Church be calculated to procure him partisans among an enlightened people. We doubt, whether a better race of priests would not ensure by degrees a better race of people; and whether a milder regimen be not more likely to have some influence in producing a better race of priests. We doubt, whether the lay catholics of Ireland have so great faith and so little understanding, as to wish to see their spiritual guides in possession of temporal power; and lastly, we doubt whether there will be another Pope of Rome, properly speaking; and, of course, whether the well-instructed Irish will not have occasion to look out for an effective head of the church, notwithstanding any communion they may affect to hold with a nominal bishop, of whom they will hear little and know less.

We may be allowed, also on the other side of the question to doubt, whether it would not have been more politic in the Catholics of Ireland, as a party, to have defrayed the whole expence of the education of their priests, from among themselves, as the Dissenters and Methodists, &c. in England: and to study the good of their own Irish Church *individually*.

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The Minor Minstrel; or, Poetical Pieces, chiefly Familiar and Descriptive, by W. Holloway. 12mo. pp. 182, Price 4s. Suttaby, London, 1808.

We like the introductory address of this little volume.

Past are the days of Minstrels old,
That charm'd the Fair, and rous'd the Bold,
In bow'r or hall with trophies hung,
When at the feast the loud harp rung;
When barons, flush'd with wine and pride,
Their high competitors defied;
Convok'd their unrelenting band,
And predatory inroads plann'd.
Your Bard, dear Youths! with hand of fire
Sweeps not the high heroic lyre;
Nor skill'd in legendary rhimes,
Records the tales of elder times.
He pours not in the flatter'd ear
The strains Ambition sighs to hear;
The strains that rouse, from age to age,
The blood-stain'd sword's destructive rage,
While wrath, and guilt, and crimes of arms,
Are deck'd with specious Glory's charms.
He loves his country; and his song
Shall never do her prowess wrong;
But still averse to war and strife,
He courts the shade of private life.
Admit him to your social board,
Nor shun the mind with maxims stor'd;
Let him your summer walks attend;
Make him your winter fire-side friend;
So, shall he well your choice repay,
And blend instruction with his lay:
So shall his melodies impart
Improvement to the feeling heart.
The Charities shall throng around,
Invited by the simple sound;
Friendship, and Truth, and virtuous Love,
Shall lift the soul to joys above;
Nor e'en Religion shall disdain
To listen to the moral strain.

Whenever Poetry proposes to associate with Friendship, Truth, virtuous Love, and Religion, it may depend on a favourable attention from the Panorama. Nevertheless, we see no reason why the moral poet should be less careful in polishing his verses, or in accuracy of expression, than those who write only for vitiated taste. We are, therefore, under the necessity of reminding Mr. H. that "clustering nuts" are never seen at the same time with "spring's first violets," and "vernal primroses," as he seems to imply in the opening lines of his Cottager's Tale.

The sky is clear, and warm the day:
Along this lane I'll take my way,
Where hazles form an arch of green,
And, pendant, clust'ring nuts are seen:
Embosom'd in the bank below,
The Spring's first violets breathe and blow,
Or round loose roots, on mossy mould,
The vernal primroses unfold.

This oversight being reprimanded, we shall do the author justice by quoting a piece which derives merit from accuracy of description: he assures us, that "the scenery is strictly local," and we believe it is. We must, however, confess our disappointment, that this is restricted to a mere description of the morning: the whole of the day, with illustrations of the customs of the place, would have furnished subjects for a pleasing poem.

How lovely is the morn of May!
The sea how smooth, the sky how gay;
A happy omen may it prove
Of long prosperity in love;
For many a maid and many a youth,
Approve to-day our mutual truth,
And blushes, that her cheeks adorn,
Announce my Jenny's wedding morn.
On such a morning, who could sleep?
We rose when dawn began to peep,
And, while the *quarriers* yet were still,
By Fortune's Well we cross'd the hill;
To Wickham scal'd the rugged heights,
And left the Lighthouse on the right.
As still we stroll'd the coast along,
And themes of love employ'd each tongue,
The sheep that round the quarries dwell,
Tinkled, by turns, the crazy bell:
The chirping wheat-ears, at the sound,
Hopp'd various o'er the stony ground!
The chough forsook his craggy seat,
And sought a lonelier retreat,
Where the old Castle time has left,
Hangs on the ledges of the cliff;
Or where, far sloping to the tide,
The ancient church-yard seems to slide,
With all its ruined tombs and stones,
That mark the place of mould'ring bones.
O! how delightful 'twas to view
The sun arise with glories new;
The chalk-cliffs deck'd in dazzling light,
From Purbeck to the Isle of Wight;
While all the Channel's open scene
Appear'd one vast and swelling green,
On which the white sails slowly move,
Far as the ling'ring eye can rove,
And on the sands below, the tide
In constant murmurs, sweetly died.
But here's the ring, companions gay!
'Twas bought last Weymouth market-day,

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So neighbours come!—We'll breakfast now,
Ere we perform the nuptial vows;
Then off to Church upon the hill,
With lightsome heart, and free goodwill—
For where but honest love is meant,
The faithful lovers ne'er repent.
Soon, soon, the merry bells shall ring,
And friends their gratulations bring:
Ev'n those who share the poor man's joy,
And give us comfort and employ,
Perchance may call:—We'll drink their health
Who not in vain inherit wealth,
Who portion many a virtuous maid,
And lend to industry their aid;
With hand unseen confer relief,
And cheer the heart of widow'd grief.
Oft may we hail the morn of May,
The sea so smooth, the sky so gay,
And ever as this day comes round,
May equal happiness abound!
But hark! the fishers' hasty tread!
The nets are on the pebbles spread;
The May-poles on the beach are seen:
The mack'rel shoals are coming in;
Soon, soon shall all be mirth and love,
From Chick'rell Sands, to Chiswell-Cove!

"When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window," says the English proverb; and Mr. H. is not so far gone in *ideal pastoralism*, as to fancy that his nymphs and swains, being British flesh and blood, can live without victuals and drink. Good hearty farmers in all parts of our island may be very comfortable people; but then they must work for it; and while Mr. H. recommends industry to young men and maidens, we shall recommend his poesy.

I have a cottage in the glen,
Beneath a pear-tree's ample shade,
Far from the turbulence of men,
Their haunts of pleasure and parade.
Of wealth have I no boasted mine,
No liveried slaves to wait on thee;
But, Cath'rine, all my heart is thine,
If thou wilt share this cot with me.
Parents of sordid mind have said,
We cannot live on love alone;
But Industry shall lend its aid,
And Competence shall be our own.
I know we cannot live on Love;
But without Love we live in vain;
Whate'er we boast, where'er we rove,
'Tis solitude and useless gain.
Romantic Love may fondly sigh
To riot on a damask cheek;
May fix the glance of Beauty's eye,
And cause her artless heart to break.
'Tis cruel Love that weds the maid
With Care and Poverty in view—
But, Cath'rine! I this truth have weigh'd,
If small our means, our wants are few.
Can you a little dairy tend,
While in the neighb'ring fields I toil;
Amongst the jolly reapers bend,
Or hold the plough, or sow the soil?
Can you, amid the swathes of hay,
Contented share the frugal meal;
And, ever unreserv'd and gay,
Around your ale and cider deal?
At home can you knit, brew, or bake,
Or, bind the fleece, on shearing days?
Or while the orchard trees I shake,
The heap of ruddy apples raise?
Can you the chicken-brood attend,
And careful watch the summer hive?
In garden toils assistance lend,
And bid young vegetation thrive?
Thus fragrant roses, white and red,
The pink and sweet carnation too—
The blushing flow'rs of ev'ry bed,
Shall borrow half their charms from you.
And, chiefly, can you love a youth,
Whose heart for you alone is free?
Then, Cath'rine! in the bonds of truth
O, come, and share my cottage-shed.

How a poet could endure the construction—to say nothing of the hackneyed thought—in the last stanza but one, we cannot conceive.—Before we leave Mr. H's. Minstrel, we present our readers with one more extract, entitled The Blackbird.

Hark! hark! how sweet yon Blackbird sings
Before my casement, on the tree!
Ah! rest dear bird! thy jetty wings,
And stay, and breakfast here with me!
Pluck where thou wilt the chosen fruit,
The gooseberry, or cherry rare,
The owner will attend my suit,
And for my sake the pleasure spare.
Thy tuneful predecessors here
Charm'd me, in boyhood's idle days;
And now thy mellow numbers dear,
Remind me of their much-lov'd lays.
For such companions have I sigh'd—
For shades and solitudes like these,
In scenes where tumult, strife, and pride,
Have much annoy'd my bosom's ease.
Thine are the woods, and thine the vales,
Where thou mayst range with freedom blest.
When I return where care assails—
For I am but a summer guest.
Well have we met—but must we soon?
Then, O! prolong thy little-stay—
For soon, the song and visitor,
We each, dear bird! must pass away.

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An Essay on the Study of Statistics; by D. Boileau. Sm. 8vo. pp. 70. Price 2s. 6d. Colburn, London.

Statistics is the knowledge of the existing political state of a country. By the political state of a country, is understood not only its form of government and political strength, but also every circumstance which influences its prosperity and the happiness of its inhabitants.

The history of Statistics (says Mr. B.) may be traced to the ancients. It was a practice common among them to enrich their historical and geographical writings with an account of the political state of the country which they described, or whose history they related.—The works of Xenophon, Aristotle, and Tacitus, afford incontrovertible proofs that they held statistical knowledge in high esteem. An example so praiseworthy was soon followed at the revival of letters. Towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, the ambassadors of the republic of Venice began to address to their senate circumstantial reports of the political state of the several countries in which they resided. These reports, which Sansovino collected in 1567, induced other intelligent travellers to publish their remarks upon the nations they had visited. In England, the immortal Bacon (whose genius has justly been compared by a French writer, to that heathen god with two heads, one of which was turned towards past ages, and the other towards ages to come), wrote the first statistical work of any importance, under the title of *State of Europe*, about the year 1580. Numbers of similar publications created a taste for Statistics: Whatever had been written relative to a country in ephemeral productions, was carefully collected; works too diffuse were abridged. By degrees, statistical knowledge was brought into a system, and publicly taught in the German universities. Conring at Helmstædt in the dutchy of Brunswick-Lunebourg, was the first professor of Statistics. He left a statistical work, intitled, *Hermanni Conringii Opus posthumum de Notitiâ Rerumpublicarum hodiernarum*; which is found in the third volume of his writings. After him the science fell again into neglect, until the year 1726, when Everhard Otto of Utrecht revived the reading of academical lectures on Statistics. A Latin work which he published was the first that quoted the sources of its information. Everhardi Ottonis Notitia præcipuarum Europæ Rerumpublicarum. Editio quarta. Trajecti ad Rhenum 1729. 8vo. Since that time, Busching and De Beausobre, at Berlin, Achenwall, Schlözer, Gatterer, Gaellman and Meusel, at Göttingen, Sprengel at Halle, Normann at Rostock, and several other men of eminence, by reducing the science to a still more systematical form, have most contributed to bring it into general notice in Germany. In other countries the progress of Statistics as a particular science has been more slow.

The present Volume contains a series of questions, observations, &c. intended to facilitate the acquirement of statistical knowledge, forming a syllabus for lectures; and intended to assist the inquiries of inexperienced travellers.

This little work affords good hints for the advancement of the study it recommends; and points out a number of circumstances that deserve the attention of political inquirers. The study itself is important to those who wish to be fully informed of the character and abilities of states: which, in times like the present, is of peculiar interest. Our author wishes Statistics should be publicly taught in our universities, as it is in some abroad. The addition of a *complete* list of works on the subject, published in our own language, would have been very advantageous to the British reader. It might be too much, to expect a syllabus of the information collected by ingenious foreigners: but could it be obtained, we should esteem it highly.

Poems: with an Hexametrical Translation of Part of the Second Book of Klopstock's Messiah. By F. W. Cronhelm, Crown 8vo. pp. 200. Price 5s. Longman & Co. London.

The writer of these poems is of foreign descent, we presume a Swede; his ear is accustomed to the modulation of *foreign* verse; but that immense length of line which may be tolerable in the German, will not, in our opinion, ever become popular in the English. The slowest measure that our language admits is the alternate rhyme of Gray's Elegy. The pauses and stops also, of our verses, do not resemble those of the German, or fall gracefully in the same places. From these hints, the writer will gather our opinion on the prospect of success in his proposed version; but we would not discourage his study of English verse: as we think some of his sonnets, after receiving the allowances they may justly claim, are not without merit.

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A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, &c. of its Connection with the Sciences of Medecine and Agriculture, including an Essay on the Causes of Epidemical Diseases. By Henry Robertson, M.D. 2 vol. 8vo. Price 16s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Longman and Co. London.

A view of the surrounding medium, in which, according to Divine appointment, we exist, and by means of which all our members perform their proper functions, must be highly interesting to man. A description of the constituent properties, and a history of the powerful effects of that portion of the mundane system, which acts, as the distributer of light and heat, and the supporter of animal and vegetable life, which tempers those excesses, that might endanger our existence, must be considered as a subject highly important. Researches directed to such purposes are the only effectual means by which we can expect to advance the cause of real science. The study of nature, while it interests and delights, expands and strengthens the mind; it affords the most convincing proofs of the wisdom and power of the Divine architect, in forming so beautiful and well organised a system; displaying at the same time the goodness of an overruling providence, in the wonderful means provided for its regulation. To pursue the operations of nature, to investigate her astonishing powers of production, and reproduction; of action and re-action, with the provisions by which she ensures the accomplishment of her designs; the resources she derives from the earth, and the air that surrounds it, for the propagation and support of organic life; is a science of inexhaustible profundity, and of the most extensive utility. Whether this circumambient fluid be considered as essential to life; as the source of disease or health, of plenty or scarcity; whether we regard its own extraordinary properties, or its capability of infinite combinations with other natural bodies, and the effect of those combinations; its history justifies the most elaborate and minute investigations. Many have professedly written on atmospheric sciences; and its importance in medical, philosophical, phytological and agricultural pursuits, has been ingeniously discussed: and much useful information has been obtained. But since the numerous discoveries in chemical knowledge, which late years have witnessed, equal advantages do not appear to have been derived from it in favour of the useful science of meteorology. This department though ultimately connected with the arts, and with the wants and comforts of man, may be considered as yet in a state of infancy. The experiments and remarks of de Luc, Beccaria, de Saussure, de la Place, &c. &c. have contributed a valuable mass of information; but this demands fresh accessions from the co-operating exertions of whoever has ability and leisure for such pursuits. To the liberal votaries of science, philosophy looks with a longing eye for aid, in the attempt to improve to certainty a science, which promises the most ample returns for their labours, and incalculable advantages to general society. The present work has such ends professedly in view.

It commences with general observations, purporting to shew that the atmosphere has an influence, permanent or partial, over every part of creation. It acts on animals and vegetables, under every circumstance of time, and variety of organization; a certain degree of temperature is necesary for their health, and of purity for their existence. The *properties*, therefore, of the atmosphere, form an important subject of research, and furnish an extensive field of inquiry. The necessity of such investigations has been inculcated in all ages, "as a branch of science, which unites application to the purposes of human life." Strong inducements, Dr. R. observes, have lately arisen to pursue this study; from the facilities afforded by chemical discoveries, and the alarming epidemical effects, which at various periods have been produced in the animal and vegetable economy.

To examine atmospherical operations at large, would be to enter too extensive a field of inquiry. Dr. R. therefore confines his observations "to medicine and agriculture, leaving atmospherical effects in manufacturing processes, &c. with only a few occasional remarks."

The work is divided into *three* parts. The first discusses the *physical* properties

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of the atmosphere, and includes various particulars; such as, the phænomena of light, heat, electricity, density, temperature, change of climate, meteors, wind, rain, aurora borealis, thunder stones and prognostics.

The second part comphrehends the *chemical* properties of the atmosphere—its analysis, constituent parts, salutary or pernicious proportions, eudiometry, combustion, oxydation, &c. &c. &c.

Part the third contains an investigation of the *influence* of the atmosphere, in the continuance of animal and vegetable life, the changes produced by climate, and the effects occasioned by different extraneous matters often mingled with respirable air.

Part I. contains three chapters, divided into fourteen sections.

Chapter I. sect. 1, light; 2. heat; 3. electricity; *light* differs from the two latter substances, by a peculiar negative property; *i. e.* however long the rays may continue to be directed in *parallel* lines, they do not produce an increase of illumination. According to the *Newtonian* theory, every ray is a compound, refrangible into *seven others*; but according to the opinion of M. *Prieur*, the primitive coloured rays are only *three*, red, green and violet, and these combined form the other four, with the intermediate shades of colour. "Thus, red and green form yellow; the green and violet, generate blue; the violet and red produce purple; the three together produce white, &c. the intermediate shades of colour originate in consequence of the proportionate quantity of either of these simple rays in the compound ray." It does not appear, however, that the artificial mixure of colours in painting, or the real appearances in the process of dyeing, favours uch an hypothesis. It is a much more imple and ostensible theory, which consilers the primary rays to be *red, yellow* and *lue*; and that less simple colours, with heir approximating shades are composed f these in different proportions. Thus ed and yellow, produce orange; yellow nd blue, green; blue and red, first vio-t, then purple. These collectively pro uce white; and the absence of them all roduces black.

The non identity of heat with light, it here observed, has been clearly demonrated, by the luminous rays passing eely through glass; which refuses passage to the calorific rays, till it is heated to a certain degree. That the effects of each are in many instances different, is evident; but, that this establishes the opinion of their separate *identity* as *peculiar* substances, does not appear to be clearly deduced from any discoveries hitherto made. It has long been known, that the most intense degree of heat may be produced by the concentration of the solar rays, and this tends to prove their identity, as to matter: perhaps the separations in some experiments may prove, that they are subject to a modification of their composing particles. Under *electricity* the author seems to adopt the most rational theory of the identity of the substance, and that *negative* and *positive* states simply refer to relative quantities, contained in different bodies. On this most important atmospheric theory, Dr. R. is too concise, and his work is evidently deficient in necessary communication; a much more rational and satisfactory explanation of the phenomena of thunder and lightning, may be found in Williams on the Climate of Great Britain, p. 59.

Chap. II. treats of the physical properties of the atmosphere; and contains four sections. 1. Colour, fluidity, density, elasticity, &c. 2. Gravity, variations of the barometer, &c. 3. Temperature and variation of climate, &c. 4. Supposed change of climate in certain countries.

Among discordant opinions respecting the colour of the atmosphere, and its causes, Dr. R. is inclined to adopt that of Professor Eberhard of Berlin. The atmosphere, he observes, acquires a *blue tint* by its property of reflecting the *blue rays* only. This is certainly what logicians term *petitio principis*. For why, we may ask, should this fluid be confined to such a *partial* capability? As a resisting medium, it is capable of reflecting *every* primitive ray; and we see at times, that it actually does so. Why, if objects are liable to be affected as to colour from the sky, may not the sky be equally liable to a change of colour from the earth? This occurs in a medium next to the air in point of density and diaphaneity, *water*; which assumes a variety of tints of incumbent clouds, on the deflective powers of different kinds of gas. Dr. R. does not seem

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to have formed a decided opinion. Under the topic *acoustics* he has not noticed the application of dilated tubes to the conveyance of *signals*, both by *land* and *sea*. Nor is the cause of echoes satisfactorily defined. Respecting a late prevalent opinion, that our climate has undergone a considerable *change*, as to its *temperature*, Dr. R. introduces the subject by a large body of verbal and tabular statements from Kirwan's admirable treatise, on the temperature of different latitudes, which occupies the whole of the third section. Such changes have taken place in other countries, as well as in this: classic authors describe the Roman winter as being much colder than it is at this time; and in the days of Charles XII. of Sweden, that season appears to have been in the north of Europe much more severe than it is at present. Respecting the climate of *Britain*, it must excite a smile in the reader acquainted with history to find Cæsar's description of the inhabitants, as going unclothed, alledged in proof of the extraordinary *mildness of the climate*, at the period of his invasion. Numerous instances of the decrease of temperature in this island, are adduced from the state of agriculture at different periods, both in the north and south. Dr. R. observes, that the change has been very visible "*since about the middle of the last century*;" and *Williams* on the Climate of Great Britain, is referred to, as corroborative of the fact. But here Dr. R. has evidently confounded two distinct theories, formed to account for two similar changes: that of Dr. Williamson, and that of Mr. Williams. The former, in noticing the milder state of the American clime, and the fluctuations of heat and cold in the spring, so prejudicial to fruits, endeavours to account for it, by the clearing away of immense forests, the draining of savannahs, and other improvements arising from cultivation. The latter attributes the coldness of our springs and summers, to the high state of cultivation, the increase of pasture over arable lands, and the rage for plantations, particularly evergreens. Had Dr. R. carefully perused the works of either, he certainly would have thought their respective positions entitled to greater notice than is contained in the following vague assertions. "Granting this to be the cause of the superior mildness of our winters, does it not follow that this should give rise to an increase of summer heats? This we have seen is however not the case; the temperature of the atmosphere in summer having become of late years much colder. We therefore *presume*, that our agricultural improvements have had *no influence*, in causing these peculiar changes of the climate of Britain." Vol. I. p. 169.

Chap. III. contains seven sections and treats of meteorology.—Of evaporation, rain, winds, luminous meteors, electrical meteors, phosphoric meteors, of stones falling from the atmosphere, and prognostics of the weather.

On the cause of *rain*, Dr. R. observes, that "Dr. Hutton's theory is generally followed." This is certainly an objectionable assertion: nor could the sentiment have entered a person's imagination, who has read the opinions of Kirwan, and de Sausure. The electric vesicular system, satisfactorily explains every phenomenon; particularly why more rain falls annually on the *western*, than on the eastern side of this island. The causes of dew and hail are by no means fully explained; *water spouts* are better accounted for: and a curious description is here given of a descending one, called by the ancients *dipsides*. Of *winds* in general the statement in Thompson's chemistry is more scientific; and of those peculiar to this country, Williams, in his treatise on the climate of this country, is more specific. On the *aurora borealis*, or northern lights, Dr. R's observations are judicious; and he properly gives a history of a phenomenon, which long was the terror of ignorant minds, and is still considered in a modern appearance by many, who should be better informed. They doubtless were coeval with the mundane system, though long unaccounted for, and superstitiously dreaded. Blomefield, in his history of Norfolk mentions one as being recorded in the chronicles of Norfolk, A. D. 1173. Though Camden speaks of them as an unusual and terrifying prodigy, and subsequent historians describe their *first* appearance in England, as much later. Mr. Dalton has attempted to account for the phenomenon, by the *magnetic* fluid contained in the atmosphere, and Mr. Cavallo by the *electric*. Is it not probable, that they are the *same*? Of *thunder stones*, as they are termed, various opinions are here related. Dr. R. rejects the hypothesis of their

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ling from the moon, by their progress beyond the gravitating medium surrounding that planet. A table is given from Mr. Izarn of places where they have fallen, and an analysis of their component substances might have been added from Professor Thomson, who concludes that "upon the whole, we may consider those stony and metallic masses, as fragments of *fire balls*, which have burst in the atmosphere."

Part the second, volume second, contains one chapter which includes eight sections: and treats of the chemical properties of the atmosphere: with the gases, their proportions and effects.

As long as science is revered, the name of Priestley will be remembered, for his discovery of that extraordinary substance *oxygenous gas*. In the experiments made upon it by Dr. Beddoes, we might have expected some allusions to the bold attempts of that ingenious chemist to ascertain its effects on the living animal system, in proof that it is a principal cause of *phthisis pulmonalis*.

Part the third contains three chapters, including considerations on the influence of the atmosphere, as a chemical fluid, on animals and plants, on respiration, on the temperature of living bodies: the influence of the atmosphere on growing plants, &c. also on animal and vegetable remains.

The phenomenon of animal transmutation was noticed so early as the reign of Charles II. Browne, in his Hydrotaphia, observes, "In an hydropical body, ten years buried in a church-yard, we met with a fat concretion, where the nitre of the earth and the salt and lixivious liquor of the body had coagulated large lumps of fat into the *hardest Castile soap*." p. 48. The discovery of a similar nature made in the church-yard of the Innocents at Paris, is noticed by Dr. R.; but, he might have selected a fuller account of this transmutation of animal substances, into *spermaceti*, by means of moisture, from the Memoirs of the French Academy. The process was repeated under the idea of a new discovery, and described in the Philosophical Transactions, by a physician at Bath. An extensive manufactory for procuring *spermaceti* from dead horses, was established at Hanham near Bristol; but it has been abandoned.

Dr. R. shrinks from the discussion of an important question, respecting the influence of climate on *man*, which has divided modern philosophers into *two grand sects*; yet he introduces facts to shew that the variation in colour and figure both depend in a great degree on the difference of clime. Dr. R. is decidedly against the new theory of cure, for inflammatory complaints, by the application of *cold*: and expresses himself rather harshly towards those who have espoused it. This is almost the only instance through the work, where Dr. R. distinctly and categorically avers his *own opinion*.

Respecting the *humidity* of the atmosphere, Dr. R. expresses himself in an obscure, because a confused manner. He seems to aim at opposing the received opinion, that moist seasons, and *damp situations*, are extremely prejudicial to health. For this purpose, he compares the washing the floors of hospitals, with the swabbing of the decks of ships; not adverting to the *septic* quality of vapour arising from the one, and the *anti-septic*, from the other.

In his third chapter, speaking of the plague, Dr. R. observes, "it appears evident, that neither the physical, nor chemical properties of the atmosphere are altered, in countries, during the prevalence of the plague; nor is it probable, that in the rise of any epidemical distemper, this ever appears as an immediate exciting cause." p. 325. In this long section, Fourcroy's opinion is stated, that contagious matter is "composed of *sulphuretted and phosphorotted hydrogen*;" but, the controversy, whether it be an *acid*, or an *alkaline* substance, is not even agitated. "Nitric and oxymuriatic acids have been found to possess the highest degree of *antiloimic* powers." p. 352.

The work contains much valuable information; but, persons conversant with the subjects comprised in this treatise, will find few topics with which they have not, by reading or observation, been previously acquainted. To those unaccustomed to such researches, it may afford both amusement and instruction. What has been more widely diffused, and more amply detailed in other works, is, in this, collected into a narrow compass, and presented in a more condensed and convenient form. So far, the writer deserves the thanks of the public. But as it appears to come in the shape of an *origi-*

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nal work, rather than a *compilation*, explicit acknowledgements should have been made, to writers whose labours have furnished the principal facts. Our motto is *suum cuique tribue*.

The names of Scheele, Bergman, Priestley, Kirwan, Crawford, Lavoisier, Cavendish, Beddoes, Dalton, Davy, Hales, Beccaria, Le Cotte, Richard, De Luc, De Saussure, Paterson, Williams, Wintringham, Arbuthnot, Adam, Hunter, Mosely, &c. &c. occur in the course of these volumes; but their opinions are slightly alluded to, without quotation, or *direct* reference to their works. It is but justice to the author of a valuable work on chemistry, in which many of the opinions have been quoted, and where the reader is by references, directed to appreciate their relative merits; to observe, that candor would have dictated some acknowledgement for what had been already published in that work; though placed in a new arrangement in this, with some additional observations.

The language in general is good, and the style is tolerably perspicuous; and as a repertorium of the present state of our information, respecting the science of the atmosphere, it may be consulted with pleasure and profit by the generality of readers.

Scloppetaria; or Considerations on the Nature and Use of Rifled Barrel Guns, with Reference to their forming the Basis of a Permanent System of National Defence, agreeable to the Genius of the Country. By a Corporal of Riflemen. 8vo. pp. 251. Price 9s. Egerton, London. 1808.

We understand that this book is written by Henry Beaufoy, Esq. son of Mark Beaufoy, Esq. of Hackney Wick, F. R. S. and colonel of the 1st Royal Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia. The Earl of Moira has been properly selected as the patron of this work, both as an eminent military character, and as being Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of that portion of the county of Middlesex which comprehends the Tower Hamlets.

The perusal of this volume has given us great pleasure. Its contents are truly interesting. They are the result of science combined with practice; and bear honourable testimony to the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Beaufoy; to the judicious selection of Experiments, and to the acuteness with which conclusions have been drawn, and corollaries deduced.

The author by no means runs riot with his subject. He does not ascribe to the *rifle-barrelled gun*, properties which it does not possess; nor does he wish to substitute it for all other offensive weapons. He certainly wishes to make expert *riflemen* of all our *volunteers*; but then he would not rely upon rifle-men *only* in a pitched battle. He would mix them, in due proportion, with *regular troops* armed with our *English muskets*, and, above all, our ENGLISH BAYONET; a weapon irresistible, when urged home by the muscular arm of our gallant countrymen; —witness Maida, witness Vimeira, witness Corunna!—Mr. Beaufoy says, it is not intended to urge the indiscriminate use of rifle-barrelled guns, "but to render troops armed with them, as a *distinct and co-operative* force, more general and important; where the musquet ends or begins, the rifle commencing or leaving off. For the fact is, that *in any other view* they become a *nullity*. The moment a rifleman suffers himself to be closed, his weapon becomes of less use than the common musquet; since the delay in loading would now be injurious, and the exactness unnecessary." Again in another place, he observes,

To conceive their excellence, nevertheless, it is not necessary with the ordinary spirit of enthusiastic theorists, to attribute to them more than their own certain qualities; to render the extensive use of rifle corps, here recommended, effectual, it must be unfailingly kept in view that they are to be regarded as a species of troops entirely distinct from every other, though acting with, and perhaps mutually dependant on all of them. He who shall expect from them the ordinary duties of the battalion, or artillery, or even of light infantry, will be disappointed, though in proper situations, they will effect more than either. In close combat, or where the bayonet is alone to be employed, they are useless, for the meanest musquet in numbers will be sufficient. In storming parties, they will be also inefficient; since, as observed by the intelligent author already mentioned, in the agitation necessarily occasioned by the violence of such moments, they will be un-

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equal to that cool and steady fire, on which their whole purpose depends! a circumstance perhaps, proved by their similar employment at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. For similar reasons the confounding them with mere light infantry, or attributing to them a character of still greater celerity, as when they have been made to run by the side of the cavalry!* the real advantages of a rifle corps will not be obtained. But nourished and animated by an *esprit du corps* only to be inspired by preserving them in their proper situation, they will never fail to furnish all that shall be required of them. Let them then no longer receive the censure of the battalions. Each man thus employed will feel, as the historian says of Fabius—*Non ignoraliat se timidum, pro cauto; imbellem, pro perità belli, haberi: at maluit ut se hostis metuerit, quam stulti, cives laudarent.* Let them no longer be supposed as giving to war new horrors, but rather as tending to shorten its calamities, and to determine the conflicts of nations, by an efficiency in arms worthy of the highly civilized state of Europe, and of the world. Above all, let us remember that whatever shall promise to enable us to maintain the independance of our own country—to preserve sacred those accumulated rights which have been created by the wisdom, or purchased by the blood of our ancestors, ought to be well considered, and if proved worthy of adoption, to be adopted with vigour. Let us never forget, that we live not alone for ourselves, but that we hold also the rights of posterity, which are not to be committed by our act.

This is the language of a genuine patriot. Here the principles which have ever distinguished the Literary Panorama identify with those of our spirited young author.

We shall give another quotation from the introduction, on the comparison between the musquet and the rifle-barrelled gun.

"A musquet will fire three shots to one from a rifle, as generally used. In an action of an hour, the musquet then will have fired perhaps 100 shots, (the numbers are indifferent, as they will always be relative), and the rifle 20. Supposing 1 in 200 shots of the musquet to tell, (which many will not allow by half) it must fire incessantly for more than two hours before it can be certain of taking effect; and this too reckoning the frequent opportunity of firing at a whole line, where deviation to the right or left would be immaterial. Allowing to the rifle, with less indulgence, a certainty of effect in but one shot of twenty, which none at all conversant with rifle shooting will admit to be sufficient, firing 20 shots in an hour, gives *even then* a balance in its favour of *more than two to one* in the number of killed, wounded, or disabled, against the objection of time lost in loading. Thus then, taking five to one against a rifle in the first instance, because we give to the musquet five times the number of shots, and adding the two to one in its favour from the number of killed and wounded, on striking the balance, it will be found to leave to the rifle a decided advantage of seven to one! In this computation, the average distance at which the rifle is to be fired, is from 250 to 400 yards.

The most superficial observer will naturally see, at the same time, the comparative saving in ammunition; and be enabled to form an idea of its importance, by calculating the value of a load used for a rifle and a musquet, as charged by government; by conceiving the value of a cartridge on its arrival in the East or West Indies, the different proportion of ammunition waggons, and the inconvenience to an army of a numerous train of carriages; and be thus enabled to perceive how far the advantages arising out of these circumstances, will set off against the difference of expence between the weapons. An officer of undoubted veracity assured the writer, that a party of light infantry under his command in Egypt, fired away 60,000 rounds in driving in that of an enemy, of which he really believed, that not above four or five were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy.

Of the utility of corps armed with rifled-barrel guns, or of *riflemen*, as they are generally, though not very definitively called, the proofs are innumerable. As a light erratic force concealing itself with facility, and forming an ambuscade at will, its effects are incalculable.

By combining the solid column, or the extended line, as now practised by the best tacticians, with considerable bodies of light troops, a mutual confidence is inspired; the former aware that all the harrassing duties of the *petite guerre* will be performed by the latter, and these in turn knowing that they have troops ready formed *en masse*, behind which they may retire when closely pressed. The origin of this idea is of no trifling date, being to be found in the relations of the *Socii*, the *Velites*, *Sagittarii*, and *Funditores* of the Romans, to the main body of their army, formed on a principle similar to that which will ultimately be mentioned in this introduction; while its modern practice will be recognized in the Hussars and Pandours of the Prussians and Austrians, the Croats of the

* This was the duty of the 95th rifle regiment, at the camp formed in the summer of, I think, 1805, on Shorncliffe heights.

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Russians, the Albanians of the Turks, and the Arnauts serving with the Russians and British in Italy. Ever skulking and roaming about the country, they compel the enemy to be constantly on the watch, and alert in apprehension of an attack. With such troops, the enemy cannot dispatch a detachment or reinforcement, or effect any movement of consequence, scarcely transmit a return, or even send a messenger, without information being conveyed by various means to the army employing them. They are dispersed in every direction; their effects are felt at distant points at the same moment, and they tend to affect the mind of an enemy by constantly presenting to him unexpected obstacles, a circumstance which will never be omitted in the consideration of a general.

The passages already quoted may suffice to take off all objection to *Scloppetaria*, on the score of substituting the rifle for the musquet.—It is much to be wished, however, that our volunteers, at least, were to a man masters of the rifle.

In the event of an invasion with an overwhelming French army, we suppose that our generals would decline rather than seek an opportunity of fighting a *pitched battle*. All authors of talent who have written on this subject, have recommended the *harrassing* system of warfare, the *petite guerre*. To this the rifle is peculiarly adapted; and if in Spain, instead of engaging the columns of the enemy, as the brave patriots have done, they had carried on war upon the other principle, does it not seem probable that the armies of Cuesta, Castanos, Blake, and Romana, might yet have remained nearly entire; and that the invading hordes, daily and hourly attacked in a hostile country, by invisible and destructive opponents, must have been reduced to insignificance? We are bold to say that if the Spaniards even *yet* adopt this mode of fighting, suited in a peculiar manner to the Fabian system, (for Buonaparte is to Spain what Hannibal was to Italy;) they will finally triumph over their enemies. Burgoyne's army had never capitulated at Saratoga, if the Americans had been without *riflemen*.

In the introduction to *Scloppetaria*, we have a very curious historical account of missile weapons in England. The glories of this island, while its "*might stood upon archers*," are duly characterized; and the acts of parliament passed from time to time, to encourage archery, are pointed out.—We observe one small oversight in this detail, p. 12, where Fortescue's learned work "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," is represented as having been written *after* the 33d of Hen. VIII, (1541). Fortescue was made chief justice of the King's Bench in 1442: though he certainly was appointed chancellor to Hen. VI, during that prince's exile in Scotland, it is not known that he ever exercised the functions of that high office in England. What led our author into this anachronism in all probability, was this circumstance, that Fortescue's work was not published till the reign of Hen. VIII. He died in 1466.

The theory of the rifle-barrelled gun is very happily explained by analogical reasoning; for the application of which, Quintilian is cited in a note—"analogia hoc vis est, ut id quod dubium est, ad aliquid simile de quo non quæritur, referat; ut incerta certis probet."—The angle of abberration in the case of *bullets* discharged from an ordinary musquet is ever considerable; but the deflection from the original line of flight, is an inconvenience to which *arrows* shot from a bow were not found so liable. The reason has been proved to be, that the feather on the arrow gives a *spinning motion* to the shaft as it flies through the air, and causes it to revolve round its longitudinal axis. Turning quickly round; as much as the arrow deviates to one side in its flight, the abberration is corrected by the almost instantaneous pressure of the air on the other; and thus its vertiginous motion leads it directly from the bow to the mark. This theory is most ingeniously pursued, and, in our judgment, *demonstrated*, by various experiments made on bodies passing through resisting media; and it most satisfactorily appears, that the precision with which a leaden ball shot from a rifle-barrelled gun hits the object at which it is discharged, arises from the indentations which it receives in passing along the grooves spirally worked within the barrel. This theory is discussed in the three first chapters; to which, and to the plates accompanying them, we refer our readers. This book is illustrated by nine plates, exclusive of the frontispiece, and several engravings of perforated targets, shewing the comparative effects of different pieces fired at various distances. These are executed in a style of pe-

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culiar and expressive neatness; and the entire work is well worth the notice of every man in the kingdom, capable of bearing arms. There is hardly a single point, however minute, relative to the rifle-gun, which is not discussed. On the subject of *gunpowder* we shall give a passage, because it shews a safe and easy mode of drying it, which, more generally known, may prevent dangerous accidents.

In preserving powder, the principal difficulty is to keep the saltpetre in its composition from getting damp, by imbibing the moisture of the atmosphere, for it is not sufficient that the vessel in which it is kept, be in a covered situation, as a room or cupboard for example, but it should be kept so closely stopped down as to preclude the entrance of the air. If a certain quantity be first of all well dried, and the weight then nicely ascertained, if it be left for a few hours exposed in an uncovered plate, on being re-weighed it will be found to have increased considerably in weight. The reason assigned, is, the quantity of moisture it has attracted from the atmosphere, for if it be again dried, the weight will be found reduced to its former standard.

Some have thought that a certain degree of moisture enabled the powder to disengage, on combustion, a greater quantity of gas, than when dry; but this does not appear to be the fact. For surely the more *suddenly* and *rapidly* the ignition takes place, the more *suddenly* will the vapour be produced, and as the ball is entirely propelled by the *suddenness* of the generation of the vapour, it should follow, that every particle of moisture contained in the grains must retard the ignition, and consequently the effect of the powder.

The effects of the atmosphere on powder is well known to all practitioners and sportsmen, and therefore it is very usual for rifle shots to increase their charges in damp weather, and at all events never to leave their loading horn on the damp ground. Hence, then, the side pocket used by riflemen for receiving the powder horn has a greater advantage than mere convenience, in as much as it from its situation enables the powder to derive considerable warmth from the body, and thus keeps it drier. This is confirmed by the greater effect produced by powder, previously made quite hot, and then lighted, than if ignited at the usual temperature; again, we all know that after a few rounds from a cannon, as the metal gets hotter, the cartridges used are filled with smaller quantities of powder, not only to avoid unnecessary recoil, but also a needless waste of powder, as the smaller quantities of it are found to produce the same effect when the gun is heated, as the larger, when the cannon was first fired, and cold. It seems, then, not an unfair conclusion, that the heat of the metal raising the temperature of the powder in the cartridge so much, as to put it, as it were, in a partial state of ignition, before the match is applied, the developement of gas, is more instantaneous, and therefore, the effect produced the greater. The thickness of metal in great and small arms, being, somewhat proportional, when the powder is fired, a part of the heat is absorbed in raising the temperature of the cold barrel. To such as are fond of rifle shooting, we should recommend the purchase of two, three, or half a dozen pounds of powder, (always of the best quality), to be mixed well together with the hands, (to prevent the contact of any thing that might inflame it), till rendered as homogenous as possible.

It should be laid on a large water-dish, filled with boiling water, where after a few minutes stirring, it will be found considerably heated, and consequently dried; if then put into bottles well dried, and previously heated, for the purpose of expelling every particle of moisture, and closely corked, it may be kept for any length of time, and in any situation, without being deteriorated as to strength or quality. The water plate is recommended on account of its safety, in preference to other methods used, as passing a heated fire-shovel over it, and so on. If powder be well dried, it will not soil the hands, and therefore there is no difficulty in ascertaining when it may be removed from the plate to the bottle, without fear of the operation being sufficiently completed.*

We did intend noticing several other interesting passages, but we have not room. We will venture to say that no military library can be complete without Mr. Beaufoy's book.

It would be injustice to omit our approbation of the superior manner of arrangement adopted in this volume. Instead of a chaos of information, which frequently defeats the good effects of intrinsic merit in professional works, each article is arranged under its own proper head, and an index presents a ready reference to it, thus uniting the facilities of a dictionary to the interest of an able treatise. In ad-

* Powder should not, however, be frequently exposed to heat, in this way, as every time a certain portion of the sulphur is carried off in the shape of vapour, and as the goodness depends chiefly on the three different ingredients, used in its manufacture, bearing a certain proportion to each other: one cannot be diminished, without deteriorating the quality of the whole.

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dition to the scientific information which abounds in these pages, it contains a great variety of very interesting reflections and observations, relative to military concerns in general—the organization of the army—of a battalion—the selection of light infantrymen—of riflemen. Some very valuable hints relative to the improvement of the dress, accoutrements, and luggage of troops—and similar topics. To those whose rank gives weight to their opinions in military matters, this work should form an object of *study*.—All, who are any way interested in the subject, should read it attentively: and we hope that we shall not be deemed impertinent in recommending to the able author, to compile an abridgement of the most prominent and useful articles of the work (omitting, for example, all theoretic speculations) and, thus by producing a useful shilling pamphlet, enable every rifleman in the kingdom, whether regular or volunteer, to profit by the experience and the knowledge which the patriotic studies of the author have elicited.

In our 4th volume, pp. 962 and 1197, our readers will find some valuable suggestions on this subject. From a coincidence of circumstances, we are led to suspect that the writer of those letters was not wholly unknown to the author before us.—We adhere to our recommendation of extreme caution in the adoption and use of the *iron target*.

Designs for the Pavilion at Brighton; by H. Repton, Esq. with the Assistance of his Sons, J. A. Repton, F. S. A. and G. S. Repton, Architects. Imperial folio, Price £6. 5s. with coloured plates, and *slides*. Stadler, London: 1808.

This is a magnificent work. The subject of it may be considered as an instance of the difficulties that art has to struggle with, when nature does not offer *capabilities* for her operations. The extent of the ground at Brighton on which *improvements* were to be made, is so small, that after every invention is put in practice to enlarge their apparent dimensions, they must relinquish all pretensions to grandeur. The garden admits of but little variety; the view from the residence, except a small opening towards the sea, are confined; and but for the vicinity to the ocean and the name of a "watering place," the Pavillion would be no distinguished habitation for royalty. Wishing, however, to make all that could be made of this spot, His Royal Highness called in the abilities of Mr. Repton, an artist, in his line of the highest repute. He has recommended sundry alterations in the plantation of the trees, has removed many of them to more appropriate places, and has certainly suggested some beneficial alterations in the garden and its scenery. But, the chief novelty in this work is, the attempt to introduce a complete instance of the architecture of Hindostan, into a British habitation. To effect this, requires an entire revolution of ideas, taste, application, and habits. How far the architecture of the different nations, which have studied and cultivated that science, is proper to the climate, to the wants of the natives, to their religious manners, and to their civil and political ideas, we do not pretend to decide; though we *do* think the argument in support of the affirmative has great plausibility on its side. The darkness of the Egyptian and Grecian temple was ill suited to the free and open genius of Christianity: but the introduction of windows destroys the *Greekism* of such an edifice; and whenever the attempt is made to introduce this style of building into domestic habitation, the windows necessary for interior accommodation, are sure to perplex the architect who studies exterior appearance. In fact, the mansions of that people had but few openings toward the streets or public highways, and rather derived their light from interior courts, than from the grounds around the house. It may be thought that in like manner, the principles of Hindoo architecture are appropriate to the country in which they originated; and that the convenience and accommodation of the natives had been studied by those who adopted them. The heats of that climate rendered shade and recess desirable: we have no such heats; and only for a short time in the year is shade an object of solicitude even among our most tender belles. The draught of air for which every Hindoo builder lays every scheme he can devise, is a cause of fatal complaints in our changeable climate; and we are under the necessity of providing much more effectually against star-

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ving cold, than against suffocating heats. It follows, that we cannot completely adopt the principles of Indian construction in our buildings: and whether a partial adoption of them be worth our while, deserves to be well considered, before it becomes fashionable; lest after a short *rage*, it should be discarded, with the same contempt as operates against the Chinese taste, once so favourite, but now doomed to ignominy. Yet that was no more exotic than the Hindoo: and the effect of some of the Chinese structures is confessedly striking.

We would not be understood, as forbidding that variety, which the introduction of ideas derived from foreign countries is certainly calculated to produce. Good hints may be adopted from the ingenious devices of others; and whether they be found in Patagonia, or in Kamtschatka, if they be useful, they are sufficiently recommended: but if any philosophical statesman inquire the relation between a town composed of houses constructed in the usual English manner and form, and a mansion suddenly transplanted from Benares or Delhi—whether *these* marked the subjects, while *that* marked the king; and whether the relation between these might not have been more clearly indicated, we apprehend that a British patriotic loyalist would find his best answer in silence.

This work, nevertheless, does credit to Mr. Repton, as a man of skill. He seems to have thought, that from what he found already done, he could do no otherwise than as he has here proposed. He very justly ridicules the notion of magnificence conferred by vastness of dimensions, in some cases; *i. e.* such as refer to man, and his conveniences: "doors too large to be opened," and "beds too high to be mounted into without a ladder."

The use of *slides* by way of shewing the effect of changes, is well exemplified: some of the head-pieces and other accompaniments are very pretty: the whole is magnificently printed: yet we think that the form of the type is not equally accurate in all the *sorts* employed, and that the elegance of some of them, very evidently disgraces, by contrast, the clumsy forms, and the want of suitable uniformity, distances, &c. among the others.

Portrait of Edward Lord Ellenborough.

Painted by T. Lawrence, Esq. R.A. Principle [Principal] Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty. Engraved by Charles Turner. Published by Cribb, Holborn. Size 20 Inches by 14. Price £1. 11s. 6d. Proofs—Prints 15s. 1809.

Official dresses are very disguising habits. They differ so entirely from those of familiar life, that the wearer is hardly recognisable by his intimate friends: and, against some parts of them, as the immense wig, and the falling band, we confess our judgment revolts: while we highly approve of the robes. In this, we do but speak the sentiments of several learned personages, who have lately been called to fill those eminent stations, to which such habiliments have been restricted for almost a century. Why an honest "George" should not be as proper to be worn by a modern judge, if time have deprived him of the natural honours of his head, as a "Charles," or a "William," we know not.

Now, if it be asked, what relation have these observations to this performance? We answer, that even when assisted by colours, the original of this print suffered under the circumstances we have mentioned; and now, when the colours are withdrawn, and the effect is reduced to simple chiaro oscuro the difficulty has been powerfully felt by the engraver. For instance, the composition comprises three white objects, of three distinct characters, and tones of whiteness: the ermine, band, and wig. In comparison with the ermine, the band is *brown*, although being transparent, the ermine underneath is seen through it: in comparison with the ermine and the band, the wig is *browner* still, although we know that this article is always as white as the skill of the perruquier can make it. But, if the engraver had given full effect to the whiteness of the wig, the face had been completely ruined; although that is the principal object. Under these difficulties, Mr. T. has shewn no inconsiderable share of skill, and dexterity. He has exercised a diligent eye to *keeping*, in order to do justice to the subject, as a whole; while he has paid peculiar attention to the preservation of the likeness.

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LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work, free of expence.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Stock, of Bristol, has undertaken to write a Life of the late Dr. Beddoes, with the approbation of his family and friends.

Mr. Matthew Murfitt, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is printing an Essay on the Life and Character of Agesilaus, son of Archidamus.

The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, of York, will soon publish Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. W. Wood, minister of the chapel at Mill-hill, in Leeds; with the address delivered at his interment, and a sermon on occasion of his death.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A new edition of Quintilian, after the manner of Rollin's Compendium, is printing at Oxford, in an octavo volume, and is nearly ready for publication.

DRAMA.

Brutus and Attia, a tragedy in blank verse, with a letter to Thomas Sheridan, Esq. on the present state of the English stage, is in the press, and will soon appear.

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

The London Booksellers having completed Holinshed's Chronicle, that of Hall is nearly ready, and Grafton is in the press.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Renouard, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press a Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry.

MECHANICS AND USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, who lately published an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, with their application in practice to mill-work and other machinery, has a second essay nearly ready for publication, and three more prepared for the press. He will also speedily publish, a second edition of his Essay on Heating Buildings by Steam, which will contain a methodical collection of the facts that have since been ascertained, and have rendered the practice certain and commodious.

MEDICINE.

The Reports of the Preventive Medical Institution at Bristol, which have been some time expected, were left in a certain degree of forwardness by the late Dr. Beddoes; and they will be completed and published, as soon as possible, by Mr. King and Dr. Stock. The former gentleman has been surgeon to the institution from its commencement.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Speedily will be published, A System of Surgery, in 4 vols. 8vo. by James Russell, F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

In the press, and soon will be published, A System of Surgery, in 4 vols. 8vo. by John Thomson, M.D. one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Speedily will be published, A New and Complete Military Dictionary: including the theory and practice, and also the whole science of the art of war, with numerous engravings; printed so as to correspond with Capper's Topographical Dictionary. Price 1l. 2s. in boards.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Mr. Enfield, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, has nearly ready for press the first volume of a new Encyclopedia, or circle of knowledge and science. The work is arranged in a popular way, and is intended as well for the assistance of the youthful mind in its progress through the different stages of scholastic learning, as for the more enlightened lover of science. It is to consist of 25 volumes duodecimo, each containing a complete treatise on some important branch of science.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Jerningham will shortly publish a work, entitled, The Alexandrian School; being a narrative of the character and writings of the first Christian professors in the city of Alexandria.

Mr. Lucas is preparing to publish the Travels of Humanus in search of the Temple of Happiness.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Martin, who has been diligently employed in the study of extraneous fossils for some years, is about to publish, under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, a quarto volume of Plates and Descriptions of the Petrifications of Derbyshire. He has also nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils; being an attempt to establish the study of these bodies on scientific principles.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Mr. Cumberland's long expected novel of John de Lancaster, will appear in the course of the present month.

PHILOLOGY.

A member of the university of Oxford has announced for publication, Lindley Murray Examined, or an address to classical, French and English teachers; and grammatical errors in Mr. Murray's grammar are pointed out; shewing, at the same time, the necessity of an English grammar, that will lead to the grammar of any other language, without violating the purity of the English.

POETRY.

Mr. Park's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is in a state of great forwardness. The editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been sub-

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jected, but also to supply a continuation in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan. The very copious annotations on Warton's History, by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. George Ashby, together with various MS. observations left by that acute critic, Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present editor; and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served, will be appended to the notes of Mr. Warton.

THEOLOGY.

Two volumes of Sermons of the late Bishop Horsley, are intended to be published by subscription, and to be ready in June next.

A new edition of Lardner's works is in considerable forwardness. For the accommodation of purchasers, the publisher has resolved to issue the work in monthly parts. The first part will make its appearance on Wednesday, the 1st of March, and the rest in succession on the first day of every month, or earlier, at the option of subscribers. It is calculated that the whole works will be comprised in about 32 parts, and that this will be the cheapest edition of the works of Lardner ever published. The publisher pledges himself to execute this charitable undertaking in a neat and respectable manner.

Speedily will be published, neatly printed in octavo, A Series of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A.M. of Baliol College, Oxford, Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

Mr. Farmer is printing a second edition of his Sermons on the Parables, in one octavo volume.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, of Thetford, is going to publish, by subscription, Select Views in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Part of Scotland; exhibiting the most picturesque situations in these counties, with letter-press descriptions.

Mr. Hilditch proposes to publish by subscription, the History and Antiquities of Tamworth.

TRAVELS.

Lord Valentia has printed two volumes of his Travels; the whole will appear about May or June next, in 3 quarto volumes.

TYPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Wm. Dibdin's first volume of the new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, is gone to press. This will include the whole of "Lewis's Life of Caxton," a scarce book; and an ample account of the books printed by our first venerable typographer, with new and interesting extracts. The notes will embrace a great portion of the bibliographical history of the fifteenth century. Exclusively of the lives of Ames and Herbert, there will be a preliminary dissertation on the early state of printing and engraving in this country, with fac-simile wood cuts. All the large paper copies of this first volume are engaged, and the greater number of the small of which the impression is a limited one. One single copy will be printed on vellum, of a super-royal folio size. This is afterwards to be illuminated and adorned with appropriate ornaments, portraits, flowers, Greek and Etruscan borders, &c.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

BOTANY.

The English Botanist's Pocket Companion; containing the essential generic character of every British plant, arranged agreeably to the Linnean system: together with a short and easy introduction to the study of botany, and an explanation of the principles upon which the classification of the system is founded. By J. Dede, 12mo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

The Gentleman's Library; being a compendium of the duties of life in youth and manhood. Containing Lord Chesterfield's Advice to his Son, Observations on Men and Manners, Polite Philosopher, and Rochefoucault's Maxims; with selections from the works of Hugh Blair, D.D. and James Fordyce, D.D. 12mo. 5s.

An Easy Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England, accompanied by questions and cases for solution, and by a glossary of terms. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith, author of the Grammar of Geography, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History of Barbadoes, from the first discovery of the island, in the year 1605, till the accession of Lord Seaforth, 1801. By John Poyer, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A Letter to John Haygarth, M.D. F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, &c. from Colin Chisholm, M.D. F.R.S. &c. author of an Essay on the Pestilential Fever: exhibiting farther evidence of the infectious nature of this fatal distemper in Grenada, during 1793, 4, 5, and 6; and in the United States of America, from 1793 to 1805; in order to correct the pernicious doctrine promulgated by D. Edward Miller, and other American physicians, relative to this destructive pestilence, 8vo. 6s.

An Essay on Warm and Vapour Baths, with hints for a new mode of applying heat and cold, for the cure of diseases and the preservation of health. Illustrated by cases. By E. Kentish, M.D. physician to the British Dispensary, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Essays on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War: including the duties of officers on actual service, and the principles of modern tactics, chiefly translated from the best French and German writers, and illustrated by numerous engravings. By the Editor of the Military Mentor. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

The Military Cabinet; being a collection of extracts from the best authors, both ancient and modern; interspersed with occasional remarks, and arranged under different heads. By Capt. T. H. Cooper, half-pay 56th regt. infantry. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s.; on royal paper, hot pressed, 1l. 7s.

Scloppetaria; or, considerations on the nature and use of rifled-barrel guns, with reference to their forming the basis of a permanent system of national defence, agreeable to the genius of the country. By a Corporal of Riflemen. Illustrated by 13 copper-plates. 8vo. 9s.

MISCELLANEOUS LITTERATURE.

The British Encyclopedia, or, Dictionary of arts and sciences; comprising an accurate and

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popular view of the present improved state of human knowledge. By William Nicholson, author and proprietor of the Philosophical Journal, and various other chemical, philosophical, and mathematical works. 6 vols. 8vo. with upwards of 150 engravings by Lowry and Scott. 6l. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council of Hogs, a descriptive poem; containing a patriotic oration to the swinish multitude, 1s.

Remarks on the Jacobinical Tendency of the Edinburgh Review: in a letter to the Earl of Lonsdale. By R. Wharton, Esq. M.P. 8vo. 6s.

The Introduction to an Examination of the Internal Evidence, respecting the antiquity and authenticity of certain publications, said to have been found in manuscripts at Bristol; written by a learned priest and others in the fifteenth century. By John Sherwen, M.D. Member of the College of Physicians and of the College of Surgeons, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Society, London. 8vo. 7s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Tarantula, or, the dance of fools; a serio-comic, mock-heroic, satirical work. By the author of the Rising Sun. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

The Towers of Lothian, or, the banks of the Carron; a Scottish legend. By the author of the Two Pilgrims. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

POETRY.

The Mother, a poem, in five books. By Mrs. West. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Poems and Translations, from the minor Greek poets and others; written chiefly between the ages of ten and sixteen. By a Lady. 8vo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Debates in both Houses of Parliament, in the months of May and June, 1809, relative to the agreement made by Government with Mr. Palmer, for the reform and improvement of the post-office and its revenue; with an Appendix, containing the several documents therein referred to. 8vo. 5s.

Six Letters, on the subject of Dr. Milner's explanation relating to the proposal made in the last session of Parliament, for admitting the King's *veto* in the election of Roman Catholic Bishops. Addressed to the Editor of the Morning Post, and first published in that Paper. By A. B. To which is now added, an Appendix, containing all the documents. 8vo. 3s.

POLITICS.

The Whole of the Proceedings of the Board of Inquiry, upon the subject of the late campaign in Portugal. By Authority. 8vo. 12s.

Strictures on the Present Government, civil, military, and political, of the British possessions in India; including a view of the recent transactions in that country, which have tended to alienate the affections of the people: in a letter from an officer, resident on the spot, to his friend in England. 3s.

Reflections upon the State and Conduct of Public Affairs, at the commencement of the year 1809. By an Englishman of the Old School. 8vo. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Four Discourses, on subjects relating to the amusement of the stage: preached at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Sunday September the 25th, and Sunday October the 2d, 1808; with copious supplementary notes. By James Plumptre, B.D. 7s.

The Way in which we should go; a sermon, preached in the parish church of St. Botolph, Cambridge, on Sunday December 11th, 1808, for the benefit of the New School, established on Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's plan of education. By James Plumtre, B.D. 1s.

A Plain and Serious Address, from a parochial clergyman to his parishioners; at the commencement of the New Year. 1s. 6d.

The Credibility of the Jewish Exodus, defended against some remarks of Edward Gibbon, Esq. and the Edinburgh Reviewers. By the Rev. W. Cockburn, A.M. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Intolerance the Disgrace of Christians, not the Fault of their Religion. By the Rev. C. Wyvill. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Two Discourses on the Origin of Evil, founded on the history of Cain and Abel, and on the reply of Jesus Christ relative to the man born blind. By J. Drummond. 1s. 6d.

The Works of the Rt. Rev. George Horne, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich, comprising a Commentary on the Psalms, seventy-five Discourses, and Miscellaneous Tracts; to which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, Studies, and Writings. By William Jones, M.A. F.R.S. one of his Lordship's Chaplains, and long his most intimate and confidential friend. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

The Christian Name: A discourse addressed to the congregation assembling in Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, on Sunday October 30, 1808, on accepting the pastoral office in that place. By Thomas Jervis. 1s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

Caledonian Sketches, or, a Tour through Scotland, in the year 1807. By Sir John Carr. 4to. With numerous fine views. 2l. 2s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

.....They must perforce have melted,
And Barbarism itself have pitied them!

Shakespeare.

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—It will afford sincere pleasure to the virtuous, to know that Lord Erskine has come forward as the advocate for the brute creation—Such an advocate, and such a cause must be successful! What a melancholy reflection is it, that in a country where sciences is in its zenith, and enlightened also by *Christianity*, humanity towards animals is so little practised! How comes it, too, that in *Protestant* England we find cruelty to inoffensive animals so generally prevalent? On Mondays and Fridays, the grand weekly marts for sales of cattle, a person has only to step into the street to witness the most wanton acts of barbarity committed on the ox and the lamb; here you will see a driver with an im-

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manse club bruising the sides and backs of the useful ox about to yield his body for the food of man; and there you behold both men and boys with sticks pointed with iron spikes wantonly plunging them into the bodies of the patient sheep. Whence is it that such acts of cruelty have been permitted, week after week, and for so long a period, to sully the glory and reputation of the first city in the world? Is it because the injured animal is dumb and cannot plead his own cause, that his injuries elude observation? Is it because the merciless drivers are proof against compassion, and strangers to those sensibilities which adorn human nature? I believe this is the true reason. How seldom have such persons heard of a God, and of his attributes of justice and mercy! I may assert with confidence, that they have not the least idea that any account will hereafter be required of them, for the ill treatment of animals committed to their care. Legislative provisions may ameliorate the condition of the creature; but no radical cure can be effected whilst the temporary master and the brute remain nearly on a par, as to mental improvement. It seems to me therefore, that instead of increasing the numerous pains and penalties with which our criminal code abounds, the legislature would more effectually promote the interests of animals by requiring as qualifications in the driver that he should be able to read, that he knows the laws under which he exercises his business; and that he could find sufficient sureties for his good behaviour and benevolent disposition. Christianity has produced such establishments in this kingdom, for the relief of all kinds of evils, as to create astonishment in foreigners: benevolence has not been confined to friends, but extended to our enemies; and shall the innocent sheep and patient ox labour under persecution and oppression without relief, without mitigation? Their case only requires to be stated, to procure immediate relief. As men and as christians, Britons are admitted to be, and they really are, full of affection for mankind in general, faithful to their friends, generous to their enemies, and warmly compassionate to the unfortunate: to animals also, as well as to mad.

I perused with pleasure in your last number the commencement of a very salutary practice of spreading ashes in the streets of the metropolis when they become too slippery for the useful horse whilst employed in dragging along his burthen. The persons who have set the example deserve commendation, but I fear that the practice will not become general, unless the legislature interfere, and require householders, immediately upon the setting in of frost, to throw ashes upon and cover the portion of street fronting their houses; if this provision were made, how many labouring horses would be preserved from fractured limbs in the prosecution of their arduous duties. A householder could not reasonably object to this measure, as the thing required would be attended with very little trouble and no expence.

> The quality of *Mercy* is not strained,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
> It blesseth him who gives and him that takes,
> And is an attribute of God himself.

Yours, &c.

HESED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—It has been with no common degree of satisfaction, that I have read in the public prints, the notice which Lord Erskine, so greatly to the honour of his philanthropy, has given of his intention to bring a bill into parliament, to prevent, as far as possible, the inhuman and cruel usage to which the brute creation is exposed, and which has now become so common among us, as to be a *national reproach!*

It is, I believe, to the Literary Panorama, that the "Animal's Friends," are indebted for this prospect of at length obtaining a consummation to their wishes; in the mean time, the following hints may contribute to promote this desirable object.

The intention to alter and improve Smithfield market, affords, as I conceive, an opportunity of facilitating the objects which the "Animals' Friends" have in view, to diminish the sufferings of the poor animals that are exposed for sale in that market. Surely, Sir, some method may be derived, other than the present practice of driving cattle to slaughter through the public streets, not only to the great distress of the poor animals, but also to the risk and frequent loss of lives of passengers. During the late thaw, I was unavoidably and unhappily a witness to the misery of several sheep, which were driving up Fish Street Hill to their middles in ice, snow, and water, which so impeded their passage, at a time of day too, when that great thoroughfare is most thronged with carriages and foot passengers, that all the beating of the drivers, and which I need not inform you, Sir, is rarely of the most *merciful* sort, was not able to accelerate the progress of the poor animals, so as to prevent some of them from being *run over*? and I fear that many had to struggle with mangled limbs and broken bones, long ere death put an end to their pangs. This article would extend beyond the proper limits, were I to state an hundredth part of the reasons for adopting some measure to prevent such evils. It is no less humane to rescue poor brutes, whose dumb eloquence speaks

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most forcibly to the feeling mind from savage barbarity; than it is honourable to rescue our country from a reproach to which the conduct of too many subjects it.

In the hope that the worthy, enlightened nobleman, who is about to advocate the cause of suffering animals, may not deem this hint unworthy of his notice, and that with other reasons, which have been already so ably stated, and which may still be urged, it may combine to indeed the speedy formation of the "*Animals' Friend Society*," is the ardent wish of, Sir, Your's, most obediently,

A FRIEND TO ANIMALS.

* * * * * *

The proposal for removing Smithfield market to a more convenient situation, gives also an opportunity for a better construction of the market itself, and its appurtenances. We should be glad to see provisions made for WARMING TROUGHS, so disposed that the cattle should have easy access to them, for drink, at their pleasure. Also, slaughter houses, so near that the cattle should not be driven to any unnecessary distance. Also, a conspicuous and elevated situation from whence the clerk of the market, could inspect whatever occurred; with a summary court, for *instant* punishment of delinquents. Also, that once a month the drovers should be *obliged* to hear the laws read to them, by which the market is conducted, &c. and their securities examined, reported, &c. the same as to the butchers, &c.

If any other hint suggests itself to our friends, we beg they will not lose a moment in publicly noticing it: as the bill in parliament, may be expected to proceed rapidly.

DIDASCALIA.

MAN AND WIFE.

By a mistake at the press in the arrangement of our last number the following observations were left out: in justice to ourselves we now present them to our readers, as they tend to correct what should be particularly avoided in dramatic representations, *viz.* low language and immorality—a species of perversion of the dignity of manhood which the Panorama has frequently reprobated.

As the language of this boasted play has been much extolled, we subjoin a specimen or two—"*O'Dedimus.* So, you must pamper your *long stomach* with pheasants and partridges, and be *damn'd* to you!—Oh you have nately set your foot in it."—"*Ponder.* So we walked him off to jail in a *jiffey*, if I may be allowed the expression."—"*O'Dedimus.* Have done with your pumping now—d'ye think I'm a basket full of cinders, that I'm to be sifted after this fashion?"—"*Charles Austencourt to his fair one*" You may break the tough heart of a sailor, Madam, but *damn me* if he will ever own it broke for love of you."—"*Ellen to her father.* What, papa! and won't you let mamma-in-law *rule the roast* any longer?"—In order that this *sterling* wit of Mr. Arnold's muse may be properly supported, that *chaste* actor Mr. Dowton, bawls out at the latter end of the play, "that, for the future, he is determined to be *cook of the walk!!!*"—As we do not find this expression in the printed copy, we suppose it is merely an interpolative specimen of that play actor's wit—what can be lower?

Respecting the morality of this comedy and the purity of its *denouement*, nothing surely can be more painful to an upright mind, than the sudden reformation of lord Austencourt, whose character throughout the piece (until the very last scene of the last act!) is that of a monster, whose actions would better have become the interference of the Old Bailey, than the pitiful drawler out of sentiments which the whole tenor of his history had energetically contradicted.

With what false impressions must young people retire from such an exhibition, where the atrocity of a miscreant whose whole life has been marked as one continued scene of villainy is glossed over by the shallow quackery of a single moment's repentance! and where an innocent and lovely female is left in the arms of a wretch with whom no honest man in the kingdom would sit in company!

So much for the refined pleasures of our modest theatres!—So much for the virtuous spectacles of the managers, who have the effrontery to boast, (in looking to the receipts, which are raised by puffs in the diurnal prints) "that the treasurer's the best "and only critic!"—What parents can conduct their children to witness such performances, unless, like "foolish preceptors, they think they do wonders, in making them wicked, in order to teach them what is goodness—and then say gravely, *Such is Man!*"

* * * * *

Two new farces have been brought forward since our last; one by the Covent Garden company, at the little theatre in the Hay-market, entitled, *Is He a Prince?*—and the other at Drury-lane theatre, entitled *The Unconcious Counterfeit*—but more important matters pressing upon us, we are obliged to defer our account of them.

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EULOGIUM OF M. DE LA FONTAINE, BY M. DE LA HARPE.

The infant years and the education of La Fontaine do not offer circumstances of particular distinction. He is among the number of those men of superior genius, who claim ours for that once on the world, no improper and delightful.

We shall only observe, that he was born about the same period with Moliere, as if nature had determined to produce, as it were, at the same moments, two of the most original geniuses of an age so fruitful in great men.

La Fontaine had attained the age of twenty-two years, and his talent for poetry was not even suspected. The traditional account is, that the odes of Malherbe, which was accidentally found in his possession, first called into activity the flame of this dormant genius. The young man appeared to experience a new sensation, and it seemed that this was the moment when he was to exclaim, "I am a Poet!"—With a mind improved by a knowledge of the ancient writers, he had but five models before him, in his own period, and his own country:—nor did he want them. Endowed with the most ready faculties, but prevented by a predominant indolence from voluntary exertion, it was necessary that some exterior circumstance should rouse them to action. A few stanzas of Malherbe informed him, by pleasing his ear, of his extreme sensibility to the charms of harmony. The gaiety, which he found in Rabelais, awakened in him that impressive sprightliness which animates all his writings. He was delighted to find in Marot the traces of that simplicity, of which, he himself afterwards became so perfect a model. The rural and pastoral images which abound in the pages of Urfé, were formed to please a mind whose prevailing dispositions were those of nature. The imagination of Boccacio was in unison with that of a man who seems to have been born to carry the art of relating a tale to the highest degree of excellence. Such were at this time the riches of modern literature, and such the authors who were the most familiar to la Fontaine. But though they were his favourites, they were not his masters: at how great a distance has he thrown them behind him! nor is there in his works a single trace to be found, of his having borrowed from those of others.—His writings possess a character peculiar to themselves; and it is the original cast of his thoughts which first presents itself to our consideration.

Men endowed with superior talents, whatever may be their power or direction, are necessarily connected, more or less, with each other.—They are fortified or weakened by mutual collision; they are enlightened, or beclouded, by the communication of truths or of errors; they advance in excellence, or are corrupted by the attractions of a good, or by the contagion of a bad taste, and hence proceed the inevitable relations between the productions of genius, when time has increased the number of them.—It might even be possible, that a genius should be so cultivated as to combine the perfections of all others; which by borrowing something from every one, might be superior to them all, and this kind of genius, this great gift of heaven, must be reserved for the age which beholds a regeneration of the arts.

There is another kind of glory, which is rarely to be witnessed at any period: that, when the arts begin to flourish, and every one seizes what he chooses to appropriate as his portion of them. This is an inestimable attribute, qualified to please all, by an impression by which all are pleased, the impression of novelty. It is this happy turn of mind, which excludes all resemblance to others, which stamps with its own character whatever it produces; which appears to draw from its own exclusive resources when it gives a new form, a new grace, a new language, to whatever it borrows from others. Æsop, Phædrus, and Pilpay have written fables, but a genius arises who seizes upon them all, and they are no longer the fables of Æsop, of Phædrus or of Pilpay, but the fables of la Fontaine.—But the hypercritic exclaims, "he has invented nothing."—But has he not invented his style of writing, and is not that peculiar to himself?—He discovered the secret, and has kept it. He is not the imitator of others;—nor has any one successfully imitated him. Who therefore has a more decided claim to the character of an original writer?

This quality, when it appears in written works, is necessarily connected with the character of their author.—A man who is ever preoccupied with his own ideas, and inattentive to those which are circulating around him, must remain precisely such as nature has formed him. If he has received from her hands a predominant taste, that taste will neither be weakened nor divided; and whatever proceeds from his mind, will be marked with a particular and indelible character. Those who look for him out of the sphere of his talent, will not find him. Moliere, who displays such a strain of sprightliness and pleasantry in his writings, was but a melancholy companion. To be so just a painter of the manners of the world, as he was, his mind must have been unceasingly devoted to the observation of them; and continued observation is ever accompanied with seriousness and with silence.—To become really interested in Jeannot the rabbit, and Robin the sheep, a man must possess the

boyish character, which, preoccupied by its pastime, never looks around him; and la Fontaine was an absent man.—It was by amusing himself in the indulgence of his talent, and in conversing with his good friends the animals, that he acquired the powers of charming his readers, without thinking about them. It was this disposition which has placed him without a rival in his style of composition.

This gift of narration he applied, as his fancy led him, to two different kinds of writing.—1. To the moral apologue, which has instruction for its object; and 2. the pleasant story, which has no other design but to amuse; and he succeeded in them both beyond all other writers. The first, however, demands the most enlarged consideration, as it is by far the most important; it forms, indeed, the principal glory of la Fontaine; and it is a glory which is not blemished by the shadow of a reproach.

Man has a natural propensity to be amused by narratives. Fables quicken his curiosity and amuse his imagination. They are found among the most ancient monuments of all nations.—It appears, that in all times, truth was afraid of man, and that men were afraid of truth.—In whatever cause the apologue might have originated, whether it was, that timid reason in the mouth of a slave, had borrowed this covert language to convey his sentiments to a master; whether it was, that the sage, desirous of reconciling it to self-love, the most imperious of our masters, contrived to give it this cheerful and agreeable dress; in short, whatever might be its origin, this invention is among the number of those, which confer the greatest honour on the wit of man.—By this happy artifice, truth, before it discovers itself, becomes adjusted to our pride, and gets possession of our imagination. It produces the pleasure of a discovery, saves the pain of a reproach, and the tiresomeness of instruction. The mind being occupied in unravelling the meaning of the fable, has not time to revolt against its precepts; and when reason discovers the design, she finds us disarmed of every disposition to oppose her.—We have already as it were, unconsciously pronounced against ourselves that sentence which it would be painful for us to hear from another; for we do not refuse sometimes to correct ourselves, but we do not wish to be condemned by others.

To the simple, unadorned morality of the fables of Æsop, Phædrus adds the decoration of poetry; every one is acquainted with the purity of his style, his precision, and his elegance. The volume of the Indian Pilpay is little more than a confused succession of apologues blended with one another, and overcharged with a prolixity of moral, which frequently wants both justness and perspicuity. When la Fontaine dives into his writings as well as those of Arienna, and other less known fabulists, the recitals which he borrows, when rectified by his genius, and embellished by his style, produce results of such entire novelty as to supply in him the merit of invention. In every part he displays a superior intellect. What simplicity is there in his narratives; at the same time, how just is his moral, and what subtlety in his reflections! If you wish for an example of the true delicacy of compliment, and of the most perfect allegory, read the fable addressed to the celebrated Rochefoucault.—Is it possible to employ a more happy ingenuity of praise, to a book which contains a long succession of satyrical maxims, which are delightful even to those whom they censure, than to compare it to a transparent water, where the coxcomb, who turns from every mirror with disgust, because he has found none that will flatter him, still perceives his real features, from which he in vain strives to retire, and to which he is ever anxious to return.

La Fontaine has founded among the animals both monarchies and republics. He has formed a new, and a more moral world, than that of Plato. He continually frequents it, and who would not wish to accompany him thither? He has established its ranks, to which he attaches all becoming respect, from which he never deviates. He has transferred to them all the titles, and the whole splendid accompaniments of our dignities. He gives to the lion king a palace, to the peers a court, with a royal signet, and the accustomed officers; and he impels his whole mind to the pleasant illusion. He gives to the bears, the horses, the leopards and the hounds, the requisite titles. He actually appears to live with them, to be their fellow-citizen, their friend and their counsellor. He seems to love them with affection, he enters into all their interests, and gives the utmost importance to their debates. Attend to the pleadings of the ram and the rabbit in behalf of the terrier, and it may then be asked, if a cause has ever been more ably discussed. All the power and means of argument are employed: customs, authority, genealogy, and the rights of nature, are displayed, and even the household gods are invoked on the solemn occasion. This assumed gravity, which is rendered so pleasant in his hands, excites in us that chearful sensation which is produced by the sight of a child, surrounded by the toys which delight his early fancy. This pleasing sentiment makes us enamoured of la Fontaine.

The greater part of his fables represent dramatic scenes, which are perfect in respect to character and dialogue. Tartuffe could not have spoken with more appropriation than

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the cat taken in a snare, who conjures the rat to deliver her.—In that sublime fable of the animals infected by the plague, nothing can exceed the confession of the ass.—The interest which La Fontaine takes in his personages, and which diverts us so much, sometimes assumes another form, and awakens sentiments of tenderness; as in that fine fable, where the serpent, accused of ingratitude, applies to the testimony of the cow. The fabulist employs his animals in the same manner, as a skilful manager arranges his actors. In short, the interest and illusion of his scenes cannot be exceeded. To his conception and his sentiment, to his ready and flexible imagination, may be added, the inexpressible charm of his stile: a gift, which transcends all the others.

Patru, it is said, endeavoured to turn him aside from composing fables. He did not think it was possible, to equal in the French language the elegant terseness of Phædrus. It must be acknowledged that it is more diffuse than that of the Romans: la Fontaine, therefore, does not aim at being so compact in his recitals as the Latin fabulist. But, without mentioning the advantages which he has over him, it appears, that if la Fontaine is not remarkable for his brevity, he certainly excels in precision—and a precise style is that from which a single word cannot be taken without losing a grace or an ornament; and depriving the reader of a pleasure. Such is the style of la Fontaine in his fables. In reading them we are not sensible of languor, nor do we ever find a void.

His admirable genius is also to be distinguished by the difference of style, which is to be found between his fables and his tales.—He considered, that in a tale which had no other object than to amuse, every thing is permitted that produces amusement. He continually, therefore, turns aside from his route, and no one complains of his eccentricities. But in the fable, which tends to an object that always employs the mind, a more regular and constant course must be preserved, without stopping to consider any particular objects, unless with a view to render them more striking. In this part, as in all others, the fables of la Fontaine, with the exception of a very small number, are compositions of the first order, in their class, and defy censure.

Under the influence of a fine natural taste, he formed his manner of writing on the most rigid principles: not content with lavishing beauties, he is jealous of faults. He well knew, that if the familiar tale considers them as venial, the more serious character of the fable does not admit them; and who will venture to adopt them, when la Fontaine hesitates at the indulgence?

This correctness, which naturally leads to an high-wrought composition, becomes more admirable, because it is accompanied with that rare and enchanting power, which excludes all idea of labour. The most original of our writers is also the most natural; and in examining the works of la Fontaine, not a line would be found, which smells of the lamp, or has the tone of affectation. He does not compose, for he converses: if he relates, he is convinced: if he paints, he has seen.—It is always his soul which speaks, which unfolds, which betrays itself.—He has always the air of telling you his secret and of wishing to do it. His ideas, reflections, and sentiments, flow naturally from him: nothing is laboured: nothing is prepared. He disposes himself to every kind of composition, and there is not one kind which does not appear to be particularly his own. All, even the sublime, appears to be familiar to him.

This simplicity is so predominant in him, that it conceals from the generality of readers the other beauties of his style. The real critic is alone capable of determining to what point la Fontaine is a poet. Others do not give a proper attention to that crowd of created expressions, and of bold metaphors, ever most happily placed, which have all the appearance of the most perfect simplicity. Not one of the French poets has managed the language with greater power; not one among them has shaped, with equal facility, the French verse to every form of composition. That monotony, with which French verse is reproached, completely disappears in him. If it were not for the pleasure received by the ear, and the charms of a harmony constantly suited to the sentiment and the thought, it would not be perceptible that he had written in verse. He so disposes his rhymes that the return of the sounds appears to be a grace, and not a matter of necessity. The imitative harmony of the ancients, which it is so difficult to equal in the French poetry, la Fontaine possesses in the highest degree, and would almost justify the opinion, that all his science of this kind, is rather a matter of instinct than of reflection. Such is his love of truth—such his enmity to falsehood, that all his sentiments, all his ideas, all his characters, have precisely their natural tone and colour. Dull calculators would prefer perhaps a combination of sounds, produced by the greatest labour. But the great poet, the child of nature, la Fontaine, would sooner compose a hundred harmonious verses, than the pedant critics would calculate the harmony of one line.

Is it a matter for wonder, that a writer to whom poetry has rendered itself so docile and flexible, should become so great a painter in verse? Of him it may be surely said, with peculiar propriety, that he paints with

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words. In what author is to be found so great a number of such perfect and agreeable pictures? It must also be observed, with what astonishing facility this writer, so distinguished for his beautiful simplicity of style, rises sometimes to the tone of sublime philosophy, and the most dignified morality. At what a distance from the fable of the crow and the fox, or the eloquence of the peasant of the Danube, as it must be to anything that appears in the form of a simple apology, is the admirable poem on the doctrine of Descartes which is full of ideas, and of argument; but in which reason speaks the language of imagination and sentiment. This language is ever that of la Fontaine. When he even assumes the character of a philosopher, he still appears to be a great poet;—he still displays the graces of the most amiable mind. Above all, there will be found that sensibility, which is the soul of talents; not, however, that lively, impetuous, energetic, impassioned kind, which is formed to animate tragedy, and all the higher powers of the imagination, but that sweet, gentle and native sensibility which accords so well with the kind of writing which la Fontaine had chosen.—How his amiable sentiments crowd upon each other, throughout his writings; and how powerfully they display the effusions of a good heart! With what interest he speaks of the attractions of solitude, and the sweets of friendship! Who would not be the friend of the man who wrote the fable of the Two Friends? Is it possible ever to become weary, in reading that of the Two Pigeons? to which perhaps the preference would be given over every other production of la Fontaine; if, in the midst of so much excellence, we had the confidence to judge, or the courage to select, what tenderness, what affection in the language and character of this admirable fable! It seems to breathe the sighs of Tibullus. Read the fable of Tircis and Amarante; and where, it may be asked, has love been ever painted with more grace and expression? But the poem of Venus and Adonis is superior to all the rest. It is equally worthy of the goddess and the herd. The poet seems to accompany them in their enchanting abode, and transports his reader thither. The gardens of Armida, that brilliant edifice of the imagination, which were formed for love, have nothing more delightful, or seducing. You imagine that you hear around you the songs of happiness and the accents of a tender passion:—you are surrounded with images of pleasure. In short, that which we would ever wish to enjoy, and that which it has ever appeared impossible to paint, la Fontaine describes with the pencil which love has committed to his hands.

What writer has united more titles to interest and to please?—and what writer is so often and repeatedly read, and so continually quoted? Whose writings are impressed on the memory of learned men, and of those even who have no pretensions to learning? He is at once the poet of children, of the people, and of philosophers. This singular circumstance, may, perhaps, arise in some measure from the nature of his compositions, but it is his genius which predominates. No author had united more good sense and goodness of heart. No one ever composed so many verses which have been since condensed into proverbs. In those moments, which but too often occur, in which we seek to get rid of ourselves and of our time, what writer so suited to the purpose? What book does the hand so readily seize, as that of la Fontaine? —He calms the mind, and reconciles us to ourselves. Even though he should be known by heart, he still continues to be read, as we are anxious to see those whom we love, though we have nothing to say to them.

Madame de Sévigné reproached him, and he sometimes accused himself, of having passed too lightly from one kind of composition to another. But what has he undertaken which was foreign to his genius? He wrote a comedy; and it is one of the most agreeable that has enlivened the theatre of Thalia.—He may not have equally succeeded in the romance of Psyche; but still it has the manner and grace of la Fontaine. Who, beside himself, could have composed the song that Psyche hears in the Palace of Love, and which indeed appears to have been composed by love himself?

We have enlarged with pleasure on the subject of his fables.—Why are we less disposed to mention his tales? They also are perfect, but in an inferior kind of composition. But I shall not analyse them. They troubled the last moments of la Fontaine. Christian morality reprobates them. Their author repented in anguish of spirit, for having composed them. Admirable la Fontaine! we will not speak of thy tales: we are too eager to speak of thyself.—*(To be continued.)*—*

NECROMANCY—MAGIC.

Enlightened Liberality of the Nineteenth Century.—A State Paper.

All persons, as well ecclesiastical as civil, must denounce and notify all and every one of those whom they know, or shall hear that they meddle with experiments in Necromancy, or any other kind of Magic.

Given at the Sacred Office in Pesaro, this twenty-sixth day of April, 1802.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 769 for M. de la Harpe's admirable eulogium of Fenelon—and for that of Racine, Vol. III. p. 1261, and Vol. IV. p. 955.

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ON THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE POOR IN PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor,—Without presuming to conjecture what may be your opinion on questions of church government, I may venture to believe, from the uniform tenor of your work, that you will listen to any communication which is intended to promote the interests of the Christian Religion.

Under this impression, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a subject of great seriousness and importance. I mean the lamentable want, in many places of public worship, of *all proper accommodation for the poor.*

Is it not a fact equally certain and melancholy, that on a just average, not more than one person in four, in this Christian country, attends any place of divine worship? If this be really the case, should we not earnestly strive to give every facility and inducement to better attendance? And whatever may be thought of an average of this kind, there is not one pious man of any denomination who denies it to be a duty for all Christians to provide for the spiritual welfare and instruction of their indigent brethren. God is no "respecter of persons;" and that disposition of mind which can, in effect, say to the poor of any Christian congregation "stand thou there!" or "sit here under my footstool!" is the specific object of Apostolic reprehension and abhorrence.

Anciently, in our churches, there was no distinction of places or seats, except for the ministers of religion employed in the service, and perhaps one or two persons of high dignity. I shall not now examine the reasons of this primitive custom. I shall only inquire into the effect of our present mode. Now, Sir, in a vast majority of churches and chapels, the seats or pews are exclusively, and as a matter of right, allotted to such persons as either own particular *houses* in the parish, or *pay for*, or *rent* their *sittings*. One might naturally and justly ask, what then becomes of that numerous class of persons who can neither afford to keep houses nor rent pews? Is there no room for the poor? no spot to which Christian charity gives them a title, and which they may call *their own*, in a place sacred to Him whose voluntary poverty has made man rich? and the distinguishing mark of whose religion it is, that "to the poor the gospel is preached."

These questions cannot be answered as they ought to be. They cannot, though I believe even Episcopal recommendation has been used to remove the evil of which I complain. In populous districts therefore, where the parish church happens to be well attended, the persons entitled to pews are comfortably seated, while the poor may loiter in the porches, or stand in the aisles. No decent provision is made for their accommodation; and in places where there is more room, or less attendance, and the needy man is allowed, as a favour, to occupy the seat of the absent, he is still *liable* to be turned out by the owner of the seat. This *liability* has, on some occasions within my own knowledge, been actually given as a reason by poor persons why they staid at home instead of going to worship God in public. It is of no avail, in reply to such an objection, to say that after all, if the worship is really an object of desire to a poor man, or if he likes the preacher, he will cheerfully stand during the service, or put up with any other inconvenience: for, a Christian can have but little love for his brother, who *obliges* him to submit to inconveniences because of his piety. And though it is true, that providing seats for those who cannot pay for seats, will not necessarily bring such persons to church, yet comfortable accommodation at church, at all events, removes out of their way an objection, which to others, and to their own consciences, they too readily urge, namely, that were they to go to worship God with their neighbours, there might be found no room, or no seat for them.

These observations are meant for Christians of all denominations. And I beg them to reflect whether, in every practicable case, FREE SEATS and FREE GALLERIES ought not to be erected, and whether the poor should not *by all means* be invited and encouraged to present themselves before God in public, to pray to him, to praise him, and to hear of that blessed world where there shall be no more indigence, poverty, or sorrow: where, in the inimitable language of Holy Writ, "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest?"

The means of effectuating any design for the better accommodation of the poor in places of divine worship, are obvious. There are few churches wherein additional seats or galleries might not be constructed. There are few parishes so poor as to be unable to defray the small expence of so doing. The parishioners then, with the consent of the churchwardens and the incumbent, might, whenever they chose it, effect the purpose; and the bishops on their visitations would be glad to hear of so much attention being paid to the religious instruction of the poor. In chapels, whether in or out of the establishment, in which this desirable object is not, by some means or other, already attained, the means must be the more obvious, because the least circuitous. The duty of attending to the subject appears to be absolutely undeniable.—I am, Sir, your constant reader, X.

Jan. 26, 1809.

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GOLD MINES OF BRAZIL.

An Account of the Discovery of Gold Mines in Brazil, including some Particulars relative to the Mint of Saint Janeiro, the Manner in which the Gold is legally obtained, the Commerce in the Article both legal and contraband, and Estimates of the Value of the ore annually drawn from the Mines.

Opinions are various on the subject of the advantages and disadvantages which have arisen from the discovery of the gold mines of Brazil. Some authors affirm, that their discovery, and the working of them, have tended, and still, in a great measure, tend, to diminish the population of the country.

The author of a voyage along the coasts of Africa thus formally expresses himself on this point.—"Besides Rio Janeiro, the mines have tended to depopulate the Bay of All Saints, Pernambucco, and all the other colonies upon this coast."

The author of "l'Histoire des deux Indes," in relating the circumstances attendant on the discovery of the gold mines by the Portuguese, and specifying the period in which that discovery took place, seems to coincide in opinion with the before-mentioned writer; and then goes on to observe:—"In spite of the vices, which generally, though not equally, reigned throughout the colony, it was for a considerable time in a prosperous situation; but, the discovery of the gold mines, at the commencement of the last century, enabled it to shine with a splendour which dazzled all nations.—Historians are not agreed on the circumstances which led to this event; but it is generally believed, that the Portuguese, who departed from Rio Janeiro in 1695, with the design of penetrating into the interior of the continent, accidentally met with the Paulists, who in exchange for some European merchandise gave them gold-dust; which they informed the Portuguese, they had drawn from the mines of Parana, situated in their neighbourhood.—The Paulists had attempted to find out a passage to Peru, by means of the rivers lying to the northward of Paraguay. In the prosecution of this attempt they discovered the gold mines of Guyoba and Matto-Grosso, near Lake Xeres, which they began to work; while the Spaniards, who conceived this country to be under their jurisdiction, did not trouble their heads about the matter.—Some years afterwards, a military expedition was sent from Rio Janeiro against the Indians who inhabited those parts; and the soldiers, who composed the expedition, remarking in the course of their march that the inhabitants made use of *golden* fish-hooks, demanded the cause. From these people they learned, that the periodical torrents, from the mountains, brought down the precious metal, which as soon as the water ran off, they (the inhabitants) used to gather from among the sand and gravel. This information was turned to some advantage, and gave rise to numerous researches. Upon the heights were discovered many rocks, which contained gold; but the expences that would necessarily attend the working of such mines, caused them to be abandoned. A rich vein of gold, which occupied a vast tract, did not appear sufficiently productive to defray the expences likely to be incurred, if it were worked; and after many abortive schemes, the Europeans, at length, adopted the practice of the Indians.

The working of gold mines has, however, been attended to at Villa Vica, and in the environs. The government here gives to any person, who will agree to procure the ore, from three to five leagues of the precious soil, free of every expence.—The task of seeking gold in the beds of rivers, and of washing it, is performed by slaves, who are only bound to give their employers the eighth part of an ounce of gold *per diem*, and should they have the good fortune, or be sufficiently dexterous, to collect more, the surplus is their perquisite. Many negroes have become so rich, as to be able to purchase slaves of their own; and even in this case the masters can demand no more than the eighth of an ounce, *daily*, which is equivalent to about 9*s.* sterling.

The total amount of the gold annually sent from Brazil to Lisbon, used to amount to about *one million and a half* of pounds sterling. In consequence of the prosperity of the river Plate, a large contraband trade is carried on, between the Portuguese and the Spaniards, which consists in bartering gold for silver. In computing the value of the gold brought into Buenos Ayres, in this manner, at *half a million* sterling per annum, we shall not exceed the bounds of probability, and thus the total amount of the gold annually sent out of Brazil, will be £2,000,000.

All the gold which is sent to Rio Janeiro from the mines, must previously pass through houses, established in each district, in which the duty payable to the crown is deducted. After this deduction has been made, what belongs to individuals is sent to them in bars, whereon the weight, the number, and the royal arms are stamped. All this gold is inspected by a person, appointed for the purpose, who stamps the quality of the gold upon each bar, in order that no difficulty may be started on that head, at the mint. The bars, which are the property of individuals, are registered at the factory of Preybuna, which is distant about thirty leagues from Rio Janeiro. At this factory is a garrison, consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, and fifty men; and here the duty of *one-fifth* on the value of

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the gold, is paid; also a tax of 1½ real per man, beast of burthen, or head of horned cattle. One half of the produce of this impost belongs to the Prince Regent; and the other half is divided among the military force already mentioned, according to rank.

It is morally impossible to return from the mines, without passing through Preybuna; and every person, so passing, is stopped, and searched with the utmost scrutiny. Private traders are obliged to carry their gold to the mint of Saint Janeiro, where they receive its value in current coin; which usually consists of demi-doublons, worth about £1. 16s. each. On every one of these demi-doublons the crown gains 3s. 7d. on account of the alloy, &c.

The mint of Saint Janeiro is one of the finest in the world, and is provided with every article necessary for coining.

As the merchants come from the mines, at the time that the fleet arrives from Portugal, the coinage must then be accelerated; and indeed, the rapidity with which the pieces of money are struck is astonishing. The Abbé Raynal says, that if the value of the gold, annually sent from Brazil to Portugal, were to be estimated according to the duty paid to the crown, it would be found to amount to 18,000,000 crusados, or about £1,875,000 sterling. We shall not be accused of exaggeration, when we assert, that nearly an eighth part of the produce of the mines is smuggled out of the country. For the prevention of such frauds, the Portuguese have instituted many regulations, which have failed of the desired effect. To the Abbé's calculation may be added, the amount of the contraband trade with Buenos Ayres, which was formerly immense; but the politic measures adopted by Spain have reduced the value of the article, thus illegally sold, to 6 or 700,000 piastres; about £157,500 per annum.

There are many persons, who express their astonishment at such a communication being in existence between two nations (the Spanish and the Portuguese), who, manufacturing nothing, and placing nearly similar duties upon the manufactures of foreign countries, can consequently have nothing to sell, one to the other. Such persons, however, do not consider, that the coast of Portugal, which is more extensive and accessible than the Peninsula of Cadiz, affords better opportunities for avoiding the scrutinizing eyes of excise officers. Moreover, the Peruvians find their interest in sending their capitals to Europe by this indirect way.—According to M. Paw, author of "*Recherches sur les Américains*," the mines of Brazil have produced since their discovery to the time in which he wrote, (a space of sixty years) about £100,000,000 sterling. The manifestoes of the fleets, which used to bring home the gold, are in the hands of almost every Portuguese merchant; whence it appears, that, on an average, gold to the value of 8,000,000 piastres, or £1,800,000, used annually to be imported into Portugal from Brazil.

This progress of wealth may give rise to many reflections. We consider it as certain that Buonaparte will fail of his object,—the seizure of the Spanish colonies; as he has failed of his object,—the obtaining a dominion over the mines and riches of Brazil. The gold and silver, formerly smuggled into Spain and Portugal, will now be bartered directly for British commodities: and the mother countries will be left to their own natural wealth. That has been considerable; and should the population again attend to the riches of their soil, and industriously improve its productions, they will have no occasion to regret the loss of that *apparent* but not real wealth, that *fleeting* property, which they derived from their colonies. Spain may be a greater nation than ever she has been, if, abandoning all reliance on the supplies of precious metals from abroad, she attentively exerts herself to make the most of her supplies at home. The instance of Britain may convince the world that extensive colonies are not necessary to the welfare of a state: and after the feeble support on which Spain has long leaned is removed, time may prove that true policy demanded a more INDEPENDENT line of conduct. Some estimate may be formed of the probable amount of the supply of precious metals that may be expected from the Brazils; but should some ingenious Portuguese, under the encouragement of the court, pursue and extend this discovery, there is no possibility of foretelling to what low value gold and silver may decline. What accumulation is made yearly to the mass of coin in Europe? Certainly not equal to the quantities here stated:—what becomes of the difference?

BELLS—SHEEP—FRUIT-TREES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—Permit me the liberty of observing that *Harwich*, mentioned in Lit. Pan. Vol. V. p. 539 as having a peal of twelve bells, should, I think, have been *Norwich*; there being such a peal at the latter, but not at the former place.

And that a sheep of the description mentioned p. 503, is, in this county (Norfolk) called a Hogget (HOGG-*et*).

Mention is made of a practice nearly similar to that of the Chinese method of raising, or rather multiplying, fruit-trees, p. 590, in Bradley's translation of Agricola, p. 117, edit. 1721. I am, &c. W. G.

Yarmouth, Jan. 12, 1809.

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VALUE OF THE BRITISH SEA, PER ACRE.

Britain has long been considered as mistress of the seas; but hitherto no one has thought of valuing that part of her domains. An acre of land fetches its worth, whether by private or public sale, and in some places the rents of fisheries, &c. are extremely valuable. But these are usually within the precincts of the land. A curious calculation has lately appeared, of the value of the British sea *per acre*; and when it is considered, that much more profit might be drawn from the ocean around our coasts than we procure at present, we presume that this estimate is not unworthy attention. Should the insertion of it be the means of inducing any of our readers to improve this estate, we heartily wish them success, as well for their own sakes as that of the public.

The circumference of Britain is about 1836 miles; allowing a tract of fifteen miles over from the coast round about for the fishery, which is by much within the truth, there will then be near twenty millions of square acres of sea, which, at the rate of £1 10s. per acre, would amount to *thirty millions* per annum: the Irish coast may be calculated in proportion.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED BETWEEN JULY 1, AND DEC. 31, 1808.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1295.]

Richard Trevithick, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer, and Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen Street, Surrey; machinery for towing and discharging ships of their cargoes. July 5

William Proctor, Sheffield, York, optician; improved methods of melting, &c. malleable wrought iron or steel. July 6.

James Browell and James Jacks, of Cornhill, London, tailors and drapers, and Thomas Lennite, of Aldgate, London, man's mercer; a new chemical preparation to preserve from destruction by mildew, &c. all kinds of woollen and vegetable substances from which woollen, &c. is made; and to render woollen, cotton, leather, &c, impervious to rain. July 11.

John Heathcoat, of Loughborough, Leicester, manufacturer; a machine for making bobbin lace. July 14.

James Linaker, of the Dock Yard, Portsmouth, millwright; a method of towing, &c. ships and vessels. July 14.

Benjamin Crosby, of St. Martin, Ludgate, London, bookseller; an improved stand for books, &c. July 25.

William Hawkes, Esq. of Newport, Surrey; improvements on musical keyed instruments of 12 fixed tones. July 25.

George Richards, of Truro, Cornwall, architect; cannons, muskets, and all kinds of fire arms, on a new principle, and a new method of charging, and of fixing bayonets on the same. July 30.

Joseph Mason Guest, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, thread manufacturer; an improved mill for twisting thread. July 30.

John Curr, of Belle Vue House, Sheffield, York, gent.; a method of applying flat ropes, &c. to capstans and windlasses of ships and vessels, to convey them in and out of port, &c.; also a method of applying ropes, &c. to catch whales. July 30.

Luke Hebert, of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, gent.; an improved machine, for polishing, extending, &c. leather. July 30.

Charles Gostling Townley, Esq. Ramsgate, Kent; a key called the tone regulating key, which regulates the tone of the flute, &c. by causing the box to lengthen or contract at pleasure. Aug. 9.

James Gale, of Shadwell, Middlesex, ropemaker; improvements in rope-making. Aug. 18.

Alexander Tillock, of Barnsbury Street, Islington, Middlesex, gent. improved apparatus to work machinery, and applicable to other useful purposes. August 20.

Thomas Price, of Bilston, Stafford, coal-master; improvements in the application of steam, and its apparatus. August 24.

Thomas Mead, of Scott-street, Scalcoates, York, engineer; a method of making a circular steam-engine upon a new principle, and employing the elastic force of steam in a much more efficacious manner than has hitherto been done. August 24.

William Congrevè, of Garden-court, Temple, Middlesex, Esq.; a new principle of measuring time, and constructing clocks and chronometers. August 24.

Joseph Cuff, Jun. of Whitechapel, Middlesex, cheesemonger and bacon merchant, certain machinery for a better method of slaughtering hogs and other cattle. August 25.

John Dumbell, of Mersey Mills, Warrington, Lancaster, miller; a method of flax-spinning and making a special twist thread, &c. called telary teguments, from silk, &c.; and for a method of refabricating the same, and producing from tatters in general a new body. August 25.

John Warren, of Poole, stonemason; an improved apparatus to prevent chimnies from smoking, and to extinguish fires in stoves, &c. without making a dust injurious to the furniture. Sept. 15.

Edward Massey, of Newcastle, Stafford, clock and watchmaker; an improved cock for drawing off liquors. Sept. 24.

Thomas Paton, of Christ Church, Surrey, engineer; an improved wheel for various useful purposes. Sept. 24.

Sebastian Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, Middlesex; improvements upon piano fortes and harps. Sept. 24.

Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, manufacturer; improvements in umbrellas and parasols. Oct. 28.

Richard Trevithick, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer, and Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen Street, Middlesex, Esq.; a new way of stowing cargoes of ships, &c. by which expenses of stowage-room will be saved, and the contents better secured from damage. Oct. 31.

Henry Van Watt, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant; a machine for manufacturing thimbles for sails, rigging, and other purposes, communicated to him by Isaiah Jennings, a citizen of America. Oct. 31.

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Joseph Anthony Berrollas, of Denmark-street, St. Giles-in-the fields, Middlesex, watchmaker; a method of making infallible repeating watches. Oct. 31.

Zachariah Barratt, of Croydon, Surrey, gent. a machine for washing linen, &c. to which may be affixed or omitted at pleasure a contrivance for pressing the water from them, now commonly done by wringing. Oct. 31.

Phineas Andrews, of Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, Middlesex, gent.; improvements in a machine for threshing corn, grain, &c. Oct. 31.

Samuel Crackles, of Kingston-upon-Hull, brush-manufacturer; a method of making brushes from whalebone, which have hitherto been made from bristles. Nov. 3.

Samuel Brookes, Bermondsey, Surrey, tanner; splitting raw hides, so that each side may be used for purposes to which an entire hide has been hitherto applied. Nov. 3.

John Hartley, John Musgrave, and William Farmery, of Leeds, York, machine-makers; a machine for preparing, &c. cotton, &c. into threads, preparatory to their being manufactured. Nov. 8.

Nicholas Fairles, of South Shields, Durham, Esq.; a windlass, &c. whereby great manual labour is saved, and considerably less time is required to get on board, &c, ships' anchors. Nov. 15.

Jonathan Dickson, of Christ Church, Surrey, steam-engine-maker; improvements in tuns, &c. used by brewers, &c. Nov. 15.

Charles Gostling Townley, of Ramsgate, Kent, Esq.; an improvement applicable to musical instruments. Nov. 26.

Frederick Nolan, of Stratford, Essex, Clerk; improvements in the construction of flutes, flageolets, &c. Nov. 26.

Charles Seward, Lancaster, block tin manufacturer; improvements in lamps. Nov. 26.

John Schmidt, of St. Mary Axe, London, watch-maker; a phantasmagoric chronometer, and an instrument which he calls 'the mysterious circulator, or chronological equilibrium.' Dec. 20.

John Frederic Archbold, of Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey; improvements in making brandy. Dec. 20.

William Tompson, of Deritend, Aston, Warwick, locksmith; a new-invented lock. Dec. 29.

Malcolm M'George, of Bell-yard, Carey-street, Middlesex, musical instrument maker, and William M'Farland, Strand, Middlesex, umbrella-manufacturer; improvements in umbrellas and parasols. Dec. 29.

William Steel, of Liverpool, Lancaster, Glass-dealer; a new machine for making white salt. Dec. 29.

PORTUGUESE THEATRE.

We have been favoured, by a friend of our Work, with the following original letters of the late Mr. Mickle, the translator of Camoens' Lusiad They were written to Thomas Caldecott, Esq. of New College, Oxford, and contain a curious account of the state of the Portuguese Theatre, during Mr. M.'s visit in that country, which, we trust, will not be unworthy the attention of our readers.

Torre Bella, Feb. 5, 1780.

Dear Sir,—I write this from the beautiful and grand park of the Duke of Lafoens, about forty miles from Lisbon, whither I accompanied his grace a few days ago. The commodore, who is at sea on a cruize, left me at Lisbon on some business about a month ago, and I have made the best use of my time in seeing every thing in my power, which one, who intends to give the public some account of his tour, would wish to do; and I have had every assistance which could be desired from the literati and noblesse of Portugal, who seem much pleased that a translation of their favourite poet has been well received in England. The Marquis of Niza, the lineal descendant of Gama, has, with much seeming pleasure, shewed me some history paintings from the Lusiad, where his ancestor is frequently introduced; and what I particularly remarked, between the portraits of the Portuguese heroes who distinguished themselves in Asia, of which he has a large collection, those of Camoens, Barrow, Faria and the other historians, are alternately placed. Many of the Portuguese nobility read English, and are well acquainted with our literature, particularly the duke, under whose roof I now am, who was many years absent from Portugal, and has visited every court of Europe, where he is known under the title of Braganza. Last night I asked him if he had read the late English tragedy, which bore his ancestor's name (he is legitimate great grandson of John IV), and his remarks upon it, led him to observations on the French and English stage, which farther convinced me how much he is master of the whole circle of polite literature; and, indeed, it gave me no small pleasure to find so illustrious a foreigner, so opposite to the opinions of Voltaire on the English drama. On a former excursion I was 120 miles up the country, was most courteously entertained at the royal and noble monasteries of Alcobaça, and Batalha, &c. &c. But why should I detain you with the relics shewn in monasteries, when I intend to give you some account of the stage of Lisbon?

In the time of the late king, the Portuguese boasted of the superior excellence of their opera, and had some good actors. They have naturally in their common discourse much expressive action, and apt modulation of voice, excellently adapted for comedy. But by a late edict, no actors are permitted to appear on the stage, and yet they have plays and operas, attended by crowded and polite audiences. The first opera I saw was a translation of the Olympiada of Metastasio, presented to boxes full of nobility, and to a pit which would have been esteemed a good benefit at Drury Lane,—by puppets. But puppets as they are, be assured they are far

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from being despicable actors; their excellence indeed, is wonderful, and, at a distance, the deception is admirable. Before the orchestra, the lamps, as usual, are lighted; but the space of the usual stage is vacant, and divided from the interior stage by another row of lamps, behind which the puppets perform their parts; and from the farther part of the pit, and the boxes behind it, in one of which I was seated, no stranger, without being informed, would suspect that he saw other than living actors. The voice of the speaker is so well adapted, and the action is so just, that I could not help wishing that several of our London performers were sent to the Lisbon puppets to study attitudes, particularly the use and management of their arms. About the middle of the play, one of my Portuguese friends came and desired me to go with him to his box, which was next to the stage. Here, indeed, the deception was not so good; the voice did not often seem, as it did at a central and farther distance, to come from the puppet. The wires which hung from the roof, and directed every motion, appeared; and we could just perceive a partition of wire which rose across the stage from the floor to the roof, close by the inner row of lamps, and which was placed there, no doubt, to throw a dazzle on the sight, and thereby prevent an accurate view of the objects behind it. At the end of the piece, a caldron, or altar, with two or three gallons of burning oil, mixed with lumps of fat, was produced on the stage (I know not how you do it in England), where the lovers were to be put to death. But the fat and oil unluckily boiled over, and spread flames over the stage, which began to catch the puppets, who looked very awkward and helpless at their danger, being quite untaught how to act the part of firemen. The flames began now to catch the scenery, and the house to be in an uproar, when in violation of the royal edict, living actors were obliged to come upon the stage to extinguish the flames, and the audience were very well contented to part without any other catastrophe.

W. J. Mickle.

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At Sea, in the Bay of Biscay, Aug. 15, 1780.

A strange variety of dates, indeed! The truth is, I had a good deal more to say of the Lisbon stage; but what with the commodore's arrival, who was at Lisbon before I returned from Torre Bella, and the inconceivable multiplicity of business I have since had, I have not been able to finish the above epistle, but which I shall now attempt.

The Portuguese have many original dramas in their own language, but the authors have paid no respect to Aristotle and the critics. Tragedy, comedy, farce, pantomime, and pastoral, are blended together in every piece I have seen; and a laughing kind of satire, not always very delicate, is the universal seasoning, and particularly relished; but their music is certainly excellent, worthy of the remains of the first opera in Europe. Besides the opera, there is another playhouse, where they act what they call Precipios, *i. e.* Scripture histories, in the genuine taste, I presume, of the old mysteries and interludes acted three or four centuries ago in England. I cannot help giving you some account of the principal one, which I saw performed by puppets, before a crowded and pretty genteel audience. When the curtain drew up, the first scene presented a view of the clouds, where a figure, like a Chinese Mandarin, seated in a chair, was like an arbiter or judge, placed between St. Michael and Satan. Satan accuses Michael, and Michael scolds like an oyster wench, and at last kicks Satan on the head, and tumbles him down out of sight, telling him to go to hell for his impudence. The Chinese like figure then walks about the stage, and repeating the words of the Latin Bible, creates the world. When he orders the sun to govern the day, a lanthorn, with a round glass in it, circles over the stage, which is darkened; in like manner the moon and stars appear; the waters next appear, with fishes' heads jumping through them; but when land animals are to be made, real sheep and dogs are produced through the trap-doors, one of which latter entertained the audience by barking at the sheep, and was like to have been rude to his supposed maker, had not a leg projected from behind the scene given him a kick, which sent him off howling. Adam is next made, he rises through the stage, walks about a while, lies down to sleep, and the Chinese figure pulls Eve out of his side, and gives them their charges: these two are quite naked, but much smaller, and no way to be compared, in excellence, to the puppets of the opera. The next scene presents an orange-grove, a serpent climbs a tree, talks to Eve, and gives her an orange out of his teeth, which she takes, and tempts Adam. The next scene presents the Mandarin figure calling upon Adam, who appears with his spouse in their fig leaves; they are condemned, and the serpent, who till now walked erect, falls flat on his belly; Adam and Eve are now presented in sheep-skins, he with a spade, and she with a distaff; Adam laments dolefully, but Eve comforts him, and puts him in mind that they were to beget children. Cain and Abel next appear, offer sacrifices, and Cain kills his brother, and kicks him sadly; the Mandarin figure condemns Cain, and ascends the clouds; the mouth of hell then appears, like the jaws of a great dragon, amid smoke and lightning,

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vomits up three devils, one of them with a wooden leg; these take a dance round Cain, and are very jocular; one of them invites him to hell to drink a dish of brimstone coffee, another asks him to make up a party at whist; Cain snarls, and they tumble him and themselves together headlong into the squib-vomiting mouth. The next scene presents the Mandarin figure ordering Noah to build an ark; Noah sends his servant to engage a carpenter,—but where do you think? —why, to Lisbon, to Antonio de ———, somewhat—the King of Portugal's head ship-carpenter (and the name of the present gentleman, of that office, is always introduced). The scene now represents the streets and night-humours of modern Lisbon. The messenger, who is in no hurry, stops at different taverns (things like our London chandler-shops, where the *canaille* drink; for, except one French and one English house or two, there is not any thing like a decent tavern in all Lisbon), and every where he attempts to be the buffoon; *e. g.* he meets a dog, the dog barks at him, and he lectures the dog on the vices of his master, whose ill manners, he says, he is imitating; then he meets an Irishwoman, with a squalling child in her arms; he asks his way to the carpenter's, and she asks him to tell her her way home again; both complain of the child's bawling, and he gives her a bit of sweetmeat he had just picked up in a corner to put in its mouth—but this joke ends dirtily. After meeting and talking with the variety of street-walkers, he arrives at the carpenter's house, which discovers a scene like the inside of an English village—wheelwright's shop and kitchen; the carpenter bargains hard, and is willing to take Noah's note of hand, but his wife wants ready money, and insists upon paying her debts before she is drowned. And how much do you owe? says Noah's messenger, I have got a trifle about me at your service.—So much—No more?—Yes, so much more!—Joseph—Maria—Jesus—no more!—Yes, ten thousand moidores will do.—Ha, ha, then go and get them, for I have not ten half farthings for you!—And never was a low joke better relished in the days of Gammar Gurton's Needle, than I was witness to the reception of this, from a crowded audience that would have done no disgrace to the pits of either Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden. After this comes the story of Holofernes, the birth of Christ, and the massacre of the children of Bethlehem; with which the piece closes. Besides the few I have mentioned, innumerable are the low allusions of this performance. Before the massacre of Bethlehem, Herod is represented in the dress of a Turkish Moor, the old enemy of Portugal, walking about in great agitation; he lies down on a couch to sleep; the dragon jaws of hell again appear, vomiting devils, and flashes of fire; the devils make a merry dance to music round the sleeping tyrant, and often whisper him; they vanish, he awakes, and gives his order, &c. and with a very curious puppet representation of grim-whiskered soldiers, tearing children from their mothers and killing them, and the mothers scratching the soldiers, the admirable piece was at last brought to a conclusion.

W. J. Mickle.

SEA SERPENT—BLACK WORM—BASKING SHARK.

Additions to the Account of the Great Sea Serpent, (given in p. 749) of the Black Worm; and of the Basking Shark.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I beg leave to complete your account of the *Great Sea Serpent*, given in p. 749, by the addition of the following particulars. —The specimen was examined by Mr. G. Shearer, tenant of Rothesholm, who measured it 55 feet; and judged it might be, when perfect, 60 feet. The tapering towards the tail was gradual; the distance in length between the paws, was about 12 feet; they appeared well adapted to the purpose of enabling the creature to fix itself strongly to the rocks; the mane from the head down the back was silver-coloured, 18 inches in length, and *when dry*, of the appearance of catgut; the spout-holes were in the back part of the head, or in the neck; the vertebræ of the backbone were numerous. Some of these have been received in Edinburgh, and laid before the Wernerian Society. Their structure is extremely curious and uncommon, evidently intended to accommodate a mode of life of which we have little knowledge. It is understood, that the head is fortunately saved, as well as one of the fins. The whole has been presented to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, by Gilbert Meason, Esq. on whose estate, at Stronsa, it came ashore. The literati of Edinburgh have named it "*Halydrus* Pontoppidani," [from the Greek *hals*, sea, and *hydros*, water-snake]. An account of it, with engravings, will be published in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society.

This creature has been the subject of poetical description. Mr. Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," Vol. III. contains the following reference to him, in the "Mermaid," a poem by J. Leyden.

Shun, O shun, the gulf profound,
Where Corrinnekin's surges roar.

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If from that unbottomed deep,
With wrinkled form and writhed train,
O'er the verge of Scarba's steep,
The SEA SNAKE heave his *snowy* mane.

Unwarp, unwind his oozy coils,
Sea-green sisters of the main!
And in the gulf where ocean boils,
Th' unwieldly wallowing monster chain.

It is possible, that the poet might have seen the creature *alive*, which may account for the bold language he employs, independent of the *furor poeticus*.

By way of humble companion to this "*wiinkled* form, and *writhed* train," you will be pleased to accept an account of a *worm*, that is occasionally found in the Firth of Forth, at Newhaven, near Edinburgh.

Nov. 3, 1807.—One of the singular animals, called by the Newhaven people, *Black Worms*, was brought up in one of the oyster-dredges, and being measured by the fishermen, was found to be *seven fathoms* (or *forty-two feet*) long! This animal has been figured, under the name of *Lineus longissimus*, by Mr. Sowerby, in his British Miscellany, tab. 8. The body is very tender: I have seen it separate into pieces, in consequence of the creature's own exertions to crawl away: each portion seemed to survive, at least for a time. The *Black Worms* are most commonly found in the Frith in April and May, and they seem to inhabit particular grounds; for some boats constantly get them; while others, that frequent a different place of the Frith, seldom meet with them. About twelve years ago, (1796), they were very numerous, especially in the spring months. The same animal is also described and figured in Borlase's History of Cornwall, by the name of Sea Long Worm.

I would only further remark, Sir, that it is probable, the sea may contain creatures of dimensions, yet more extraordinary, to which the largest of those we know, are but diminutives. Their manners must ever remain unknown to us: yet are they not less wonderful instances of creative power, and of providential maintenance and preservation.

I am, your's, &c.

A ZOOLOGIST.

By way of Postscript, I could wish to add a few particulars which have been published of the capture of that uncommonly large specimen of the Basking Shark, which was taken on Tuesday, Jan. 3, near Penryn, mentioned by you in p. 1012. This enormous fish was descried at half a cable's length from Penryn quay, making towards the town; when three boats, under the direction of Capt. Dunn, were manned to attack him. The first he encircled, as it were in a pond, formed by a circular curve from head to tail, without doing it any injury. A man then courageously cut a hole in the dorsal fin, through which he drove a hooked rope. A three inched rope doubled was then buckled round him, which he instantly snapped. A hawser from the quay was next applied to him when, after dragging a sloop's anchor, tearing up a moor-stone post on the quay, and staving a boat, he was brought into shoal water, and it being ebb tide, subdued. He measured 31 feet long, 19 feet round, 9½ feet high, 7½ feet mouth; and his weight is supposed to exceed 5 tons. It is called the Basking Shark, or the Sun-fish of Pennant. It abounds in the Irish Channel and on the west coast of Scotland. As this fish commonly goes in pairs, its consort was discovered the next day, some way out at sea.

THE GATHERER.

No. VIII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

Ou idle, scandalous, and profane Books.

IDLE books are the licensed follies of the age. Some are simple; and these, though they render the author ridiculous, seldom hurt the reader more than by loss of time; for, if he hath any sense, he will grow wiser by the folly that is presented to him: as drunkards are often cured by seeing the beastliness of others who are so. The least caution is necessary to be given of such books; for man will no more dwell in one of these, than a traveller of quality will lodge in an alehouse or a booth. It was Cicero, who said, *Lectionem sine ullâ delectatione neglego*, he hated reading where no pleasure dwelt. There is another kind of books which are wanton and licentious; and these like rank flesh unsalted, carry a taint which poisons. It is true, wit is in general readier at such productions than at any other: yet, the best are never obscene. Vicious, or vulgar is his character, at best, who deals in licentious thoughts and expressions. Decency is the corrective of manners: and even although such works be refined in point of language, yet are they then but as unsavoury dishes perfumed; there is only a more precious stink, which certainly shews either what the conversation hath been, or what the inclination is, for the pen is more the mind's interpreter than speech. Yet, as it regards society, writings which are scandalous are worse. They are a kind of barbarousness in death unto the dead; for printing gives perpetuity, and carries to future ages both the author's malice and the infamy of the party.

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that is traduced. It is unworthy to traduce the absent, even though provoked by passion; but to display a man's malice in writing, is deliberate wickedness; to which (with his own disgrace) he sets his hand and seal, and does an injury for which he cannot make amends sufficient; for admit he does retract in public, he is not sure that all who saw his first book, shall come to read his last. A spiteful pen picks out only the vices and corruptions of men, and leaves their virtues buried and untouched, which, if justly attended to, might be found to balance all their failings. But above all, to abuse the dead is most deadly. The dead is as the fatherless and widow, whose cause, because they want defenders, God himself will vindicate. How much below the gallantry of man is it, to tyrannize over the defenceless! The brave soul scorns advantages. Is it reasonable in arms to fight against the naked? To meet my enemy without a weapon, is his protection, if I be provided. The dead are tamely passive; and should the dishonour of them be tolerated, what fame could rest unblasted in the grave? When Agesilaus was presented with Lysander's treasonable letters, and was about to read them at the head of his army, he was told Lysander was dead; and this made him abandon his purpose. Next to scandalous books, are heretical: these fill the world with tares, which like ill plants in a good ground, if they be let grow to seed, they sow themselves, and perpetuate their corruptions to future generations. The heretic must needs be obstinate and arrogant; for by presuming on his own sense, he grows incorrigible. He is the highest papal man in the world; for he sets himself up above the church and all her doctors. While he cries down others for infallible, he acts as if he was so. His presumption must needs be vast, who builds more on his own tenet, than upon the mature judgement of all the successive fathers; as if God had revealed more to him, than to all the pillars and propagators of his church. St. Augustin tells us that he is an heretic, *qui pro alicujus temporalis commodi, et maximè gloriæ principatûsque sui gratiâ, falsas ac novas opiniones gignit, aut sequitur*; who for some temporal profit, and for his own pre-eminence, either authors, or persists in some new and false opinions. Usually, it is for private ends and interest; and then how infinitely does he offend, who will bias God's truths, and accommodate them to his corrupted benefit? He raises himself above God, under the pretence of serving him, and sins more in his grave, and dead, than when he was alive; for he poisons from generation to generation: and, which is worst of all, he offends till the world's end, in a book which cannot repent. But above all, profane works are to be avoided. The very reading of them is an unhappiness, but a second perusal, guilt, and approbation. The heretic misunderstands religion, but the profane one scorns it. Such, the very heathen admitted not to sacrifice. The profane is he, *qui nihil habet sacri; qui sacra negligit, violat, conculcat*; who has nothing of religion in him, but neglects, destroys, and spurns all that is sacred. He is indeed the practical atheist, who contemning heaven, hath, more than the mere pagan, forgot himself to be man. If man, made up of infirmities, be so jealous of his honour, that, with the hazard of his life, he dares duel him that stains it; how will God, who made man with this jealousy, be zealous of his own honour, by punishing such as wildly despise it? Shall the clay grow insolent against the potter, or the worm affect to hold up its head at the face of man? Beware of the profane and scorner. He who neglects God, will make no scruple of betraying man. If he sits loose to heaven, he will never hold firm to earth; but for himself, will forsake his friends, having done so already as to God, to whom he is indebted for all he has.

The vicious author cannot offend alone. A corrupt book is an *amphisbæna*: a serpent headed at both ends; one of which bites him that reads, the other stings him that writes: for if I be corrupted by his pen, the guilt grows his, as well as mine. I will not write so as to hurt myself and posterity. I will not read so as to hurt myself and predecessors. A foolish sentence dropt upon paper sets folly on a hill, and is a monument to make infamy eternal.—*From Owen Felltham's Resolves.*

* * * * *

Donation of a Lord Mayor of London, in the fourteenth Century.

Reygate, Jan. 1809.

Sir,—In looking into Fabyan's "Chronicle," a very scarce book, of which I possess a mutilated copy, "printed at London by William Rastell, 1533," I met with the following account of a donation to the city of London; made by the mayor, in the year 1370, and marked it as deserving of particular attention. I do not know whether the fact is elsewhere, or otherwise, recorded; but thinking it right that "good and merytoryous dedes should be holden in memory," I send it you, for the information of those whom it may concern, by means of your widely circulating miscellany.—It occurs in the seventh parte, page cxii verso.

"And to the ende that good and merytoryous dedes should be holden in memorye, here is to be noted that the mayre for thys yere beyng John Bernys mercer, gave unto the communalte of the cytye of London a cheste wyth thre lockes and keyes, and

" therein a thousande marke of redy money, " wyllyng the keyes therof to be yerely in the " kepynge of thre sundry persons, that is to " mene the mayster of the felysshyp of the " mercery to have one, the mayster of the " felysshyp of drapers the second, and thyrde " to be in the kepynge of the chamberlayne " of that cytye. And so therin the sayde " thousande marke to be kept, to the entent " that at all tymes when any cytesyne wolde " borrowe any money, that he shulde have " it there for the space of a yere, to laye for " suche a summe as he wold have plate or " other jewellys to a suffycyente gayge, so " that he excedyd not the summe of an hun- " dreth marke. And for the occupyenge " therof yf he were lerned, to saye at hys " pleasure *De Profundis* for the soule of John " Berays and all christen soules, as often " tymes as in hys summe were comprysed x " markes. As he that borowed but x " marke, shulde saye but over that prayer. " And yf he had xx marke, then to saye it " twyes, and so after the rate. And yf he " were not lerned, then to saye so often hys " Paternoster. But how so thys money was " lent or gyded, at thys daye the cheste re- " mayneth in the chamber of London, " wythout money or pledges for the same."

This donation amounted to a very considerable sum. A mark of thirteen shillings and four pence, of 1370, was equal in weight of silver to thirty-three shillings and 3 farthings of our present money, as it appears from Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretiosum that a pound weight of silver now coined into sixty-two shillings was coined only into twenty-five shillings, from 1363 to 1421. 1000 marks consequently amounted in effective money of 1809 to £1,658. 6s. 8d. and taking into consideration the different prices of provisions and of the necessaries of life, according to Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn's table, commencing in 1050, printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798, by which the average price of the various necessaries of life in 1350 compared with the estimated average price in 1800, is in the proportion of 77 to 502, John Berays' liberal accommodation to the needy of his fellow-citizens was equal to £12,067 5s. of the present currency.

I beg leave to observe that this calculation is made from the data afforded in Godwin's life of Chaucer, Vol. II. pp. 61 and 62, not having access to the original authorities.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
S. H. Wilcocke.

* * * * * *

Expences of Ancient Festivities, &c. at Shrewsbury.

Extracts from some ancient books of accounts belonging to the Shearmen's company.

Temp. Edw. IV. Memorand. that there was delyuered to Hewe Plyshier and Thos. Becke, by Hewe Seymor and Will. Longdon, xli torches, xli towres, xli white bendes and blake bendes, a skothon of rede silke, and xi pensels*.

About 7th Edw. IV. Item. Thomas Sharman delyuered to David Jenkyn and John Langford, wardens, a bage wyth dedes belongynge to oure servyce in Seynte Julian's, 11 sylver spones, and a maser gilt.

Memorand. of costes and expences don by the stywards agayns Corpus Xti feest, anno. &c. viii.

Fyrst for cakes, xxiid.
It'. for safron, vid.
It'. for love brede to the childern, viiid.
It'. for viii galons of ale for the childern, viii.†
It'. for a sestr. of ale and a half, iiis.
It'. for byrches and rushes, iiid.

Thes ben the costes don by the sd. stywards agayns Sonday aft. Corp. Xt. day (after entries for cakes, safron, and ale).

It'. for ryssbes, 1d.
It'. paid to the waites of the towne, iiid.

8 Ed. 4. A dede & indenture perteynyng to oure Ladyes servyce.‡

9 Ed. 4. Memd. yt Thomas Seymour hathe reservyd owt of the box to wage men to the Kyng on Seynt Mary Mawdlen ys daye.

9 Ed. 4. Thomas Sharmah hathe delyvered all the jewels and ornaments longyng to our Ladye servyce to Thomas Relf and Thomas Byche byfore the craft.

No date, but about Henry VII.

These be the costes don upon the daye of our eleccon by the offyceres afore rehersyd (i. e. by the wardens, stewards, and foure men) in bred & past & baking, iis. & vd.

Item, in ale iis. & id.
Item, in the Kychyn, iiiis. & vd. ob.
Item, in peper and safforne, xd.
Item, ii pound reysyngs.
Item, in salte and fyre, iid.
Sac. xs. & iiid.

These costes don on the day of oure eleccon.

Item, in bred, xviiid.
Item, in ale, xvid.
Item, in loynys of felle, iiis. viiid.
Item, in motton and felle to make fens§ of, xid.

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* These were the trappings for the procession of Corpus Christi day.

† Probably the choristers of the churches, who made an important part of the procession.

‡ By this it appears that the company were the patrons of the chauntry of the Virgin Mary, in St. Julian's church, and perhaps were called the gild of the blessed Virgin.

§ What is fens?

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Item, in fagotts and spyche, xvi*d*.

Item, spent on the balys yn the centre, viiii*d*.

It'. payd yn the centre on Corpus Crysti day, ii*s*. iii*d*.

These byn the parcels the whych ben payed by John Smythe and Hewe Seympeer for ye repareen of the hawle.

Imprimis, for lede for castyng, vi*s*. xi*d*.

It'. pd. to the sauyers for sauyng, xiii*d*.

It'. pd. to the wryte, xii*s*. i*d*.

It'. pd. for latts, iii*s*. xi*d*. ob.

It'. pd. for a gat' and iii. pese tymber, vii*d*.

It'. pd. spynd upon the balys in the taverne, ii*d*.

It'. pd. for hynges and lokys to Tho. Fernzer, xxiid.

It'. pd. for naylys, vii*s*. iii*d*.

It'. pd. to dawbers, iii*s*. iii*d*.

It'. pd. for caseyge of tymber, iii*s*.

It'. pd. for crests, iii*s*. vi*d*.

It'. pd. for watur and beryng of ramel, xi*d*.

It'. pd. for papeer, xi*d*.

It'. pd. for lyme, sond clamstafs and cley, v*s*. viii*d*.

It'. pd. to the tyler, xxv*s* viii*d*.

It'. pd. to Williame Tyler for M stonys, xiiii*s*. vi*d*.

It'. pd. for clausyng the tourete and the seler, iii*d*.

It'. pd. for a hundurt lattys, iii*d*.

It'. pd. for a slate, iid.

It'. pd. for lyme, viii*d*.

It'. pd. for 2 walle plats, xii*d*.

It'. pd. 2 lodys lyme, vii*d*.

TURKS AND PERSIANS.

Comparison of the Characters of the Turks and Persians. From Olivier's Voyage dans la Perse.

A traveller who passes the Ottoman empire into Persia, perceives, at the first step, the great difference between these two people. In Turkey every thing bears the stamp of cruelty and barbarism: in Persia every thing announces a mild and civilized nation. The Turks are vain, contemptuous, inhospitable; the Persians are polite, complimentary, affectionate. The former, after transporting themselves from the banks of the Jaxartes, and the Oxus, into the delicious provinces of Asia Minor, after establishing themselves in polished Greece, have retained all the rudeness of a warlike and pastoral nation; the latter, amid the Arabs, the Usbecks, the Turcomans, the Curds, the Afghans, who have successively subdued and oppressed them, have not lost their taste for the arts, their love of literature or the inclination which they have always had for traffic and commerce.

While both are governed by the laws of the Koran; both subjected to a despot, to whose will every thing must bend; both placed under the same sky, in the same climate; the one is ferocious, slothful, and ignorant; the other is humane, active, and industrious.

Doubtless the Persians have not reached that degree of information, that delicacy of taste, that quickness of penetration, at which Europeans have arrived; because the insulated condition in which their religion has kept them, and the restraints to which their form of government subjects them, have constantly opposed improvements of that nature: but if they had, like the Turks, been within reach of the Europeans; if the harbours, the capital, the great cities of Persia, could have carried on a free trade with Europe; if their people could have come to visit us as easily as the Turkish people could, Persia would long ago have resembled Europe.

The Turks despise other people, and repel, with obstinacy, all those who come from them, and who do not profess the religion of Mahomet: the Persians, on the contrary, estimate them at their real value, and from whatever quarter instruction comes, they receive it with pleasure.

Although the latter addict themselves now more particularly to the study of the sacred books, to poetry and to astrology, yet they do not on that account neglect other sciences; they cordially receive strangers who appear to them to possess merit and knowledge. In particular, they set great value on Europeans, they court their friendship, they treat them with politeness, and they are not backward in putting an infinite number of questions to them, respecting the manners and customs of their country, the arts which are practised, the sciences which are cultivated, and the religion which is professed in it.

Equally superstitious as the Turks, they are not so fanatical; they carry their scrupulosity, in some respects, farther; they seldom eat with a person of another religion; they will not drink in a cup or a glass which has been used by a Christian, a Jew, or an Indian; yet they allow them to enter their mosques, they hear with patience all the objections which are made to them on the subject of their religion; they listen without anger to all that can be said against the prophet, and their imans. The Turk would assassinate you, were you to speak to him with irreverence of Mahomet and his laws; the Persian regards you with pity, he prays to Heaven that truth may shew itself to you in all its lustre; he refrains from speaking to you of his religion, but he continues to treat you with kindness and friendship.

Equally brave as the Turk, but more active, more patient, the Persian is like him, cruel in battle, implacable against an armed

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enemy, but milder after battle and more sociable in peace. Whether he has to deal with Georgians and Russians, who profess the Catholic religion; or with Turks, Arabs, and Afghans who are Mahometans like himself, but of a different sect; he is equally disposed to do them a service after war, if he finds an opportunity, while the Turk never forgets that you have been his enemy.

We less frequently see in Persia than in Turkey revolts, rebellions, seditious commotions, great collections of men to overthrow the head of the state, or his ministers, to stop the caravans, and to lay a city or province under contribution. Neither are assassinations and rapes so frequent. Yet the moral principle and perhaps even the character, of the Persian is less estimable. He possesses indeed more information, more politeness, more mildness; he does not so often disturb the tranquillity of the state, nor openly threaten the fortune and life of other citizens; he respects more the weakness of the sex. But he has not that dignity, that magnanimity, that self-esteem, nor that confidence in friendship, that devotion to his benefactor, which sometimes prompt the Turk to a great action.

The Persian is more addicted to cheating and dissimulation; more artful, more crafty more insinuating, more practiced in lying and perjury, than the Turk. Habitually a flatterer, he is mean and cringing to his equals as well as to his superiors, whether he solicit a favour, or merely discuss an interesting subject.

Whatever engagements he may have entered into, verbal or written, he breaks them as often as he can with impunity. He robs without scruple, if he thinks he can do it undiscovered; he even robs openly and impudently, if he hopes to escape legal conviction.

False witnesses are still more common and more shameless in Persia than in Turkey: judges are still more corruptible: men in power are equally prevaricating. Ministers are perhaps more attentive to the duties of their office, because they are commonly richer, better informed, and more firmly established; for it does not so often happen in Persia as in Turkey, that men rise rapidly from the lowest ranks in society to the highest offices of the state. Nevertheless, intrigues, cabals, accusations, secret conspiracies, are carried on with an activity, an ardour, a perseverance, of which the Turks are not capable. The royal harem is the center of these intrigues, and the eunuchs are the most active agents, as well as the most interested.

The women here, as in Turkey, act a distinguished part in all important affairs, although they figure in them only by the aid of their husbands or of their eunuchs.

On the whole, the Persians appear to us to be a degenerated people; whose vices have increased during the troubles of their country, whose virtues perhaps are only the semblance of what they really were, while their laws were vigourously enforced, while probity was honoured, while merit was rewarded; while every one, secured in his property, could encrease it by honourable labour.

The Turks, on the contrary, are a new people, who have all the grossness, all the rudeness, all the ignorance, of a nation which civilization has not polished. With an able and beneficent government, the Persians would rebuild their cities, would restore their commerce, would resume their industry, would repair the losses which their agriculture has sustained. With a vigorous, active, and intelligent government, the Turks would again perhaps make Europe tremble.

Presents are still more common in Persia than in Turkey. A Persian never presents himself before the king; never solicits a favour from a great man; never even meets with his equal or any important affair, without being preceded or accompanied by a present proportioned to his own rank, or to the importance of the favour which he solicits.

It is true, that custom obliges him who receives a present, to give another in return; but, in this exchange, the most powerful is likely to gain ten fold, unless, from pride or ostentation, he wishes to surpass the other in generosity; which happens very rarely, unless in the case of strangers and ambassadors.

Judges act differently; they receive presents from both parties, without giving any in return; they think they do enough, if they make the one gain his law suit, and do not condemn the other with too much rigour.

There is much more luxury in Persia than in Turkey, because civilization is farther advanced. This luxury, in both states, consists less in furniture and the table, than in dress and ornament, in the number of their women slaves, and in their equipage.

The houses of the Persians are in general larger than those of the Turks; they are divided with more taste, in a more elegant and commodious manner. They have many houses of a simple and regular architecture. If the situation does not admit of a garden, there is at least a court where some trees are planted. The rich have almost always fountains, or *jets d'eau*, in their saloons, for the purpose of coolness.

The furniture is very simple. It consists of a double carpet or covering over the floor of all the rooms which they inhabit, and in a sopha of moderate elevation placed all round. In the evening, mattresses of linen, of no not very thick, are placed upon the carpet of sopha, upon which they sleep.

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Their dress is less ample, less complicated than that of the Turks. A remark that we have been led to make by the different dresses which we have been obliged to wear in the course of our travels, is, that clothing has a great influence on our physical and moral powers. It is, perhaps to his habit being more simple, more free, less bulky, and less weighty than that of the Turk, that the Persian is indebted for all his advantages over him; for that greater ease of manner, greater rapidity of movement, greater liveliness of wit and readiness of judgment, which strike a stranger the first step he takes into Persia. The Turkish habit gradually condemns man to inaction by rendering the motion of the body too painful to him; the Persian habit, on the contrary, still more than ours, allows him to act according to the conceptions of his mind, or the instinctive feelings of self-preservation. We ourselves have experienced this; wrapt up in the Turkish dress, we could with difficulty determine to make use of our arms and legs; already we were become, like them, slothful and indolent.

In general the Turks do not allow themselves to wear ornaments of gold; precious stones are seldom seen upon their dress. The Persians, on the contrary, are covered with them; they have a great number of rings on their fingers; they have a chain of gold or silver round the neck, which hangs upon the breast, and is hid under the habit; to this chain are attached rings, caskets, a purse, a watch, and divers other trinkets. The bonnet is sometimes also adorned with jewels; they are seen upon the breast and round the girdle. The king and some grandees wear, above the waist, bracelets of precious stones.

It is true, that the most devout among the men, only set their finest stones, their most precious diamonds, in silver, because the law of Mahomet prohibits gold; but these diamonds thus mounted are not less precious nor less costly.

Women have still more trinkets, jewels, and precious ornaments, than the men; their whole body is in a manner covered with them; they place upon the head, and round the neck, aigrettes, bandeaus, necklaces made of the most beautiful stones, or of the largest and finest pearls. Their girdles are enriched with diamonds and rubies; their fingers are loaded with rings: they have bracelets on their arms and feet, and sometimes pieces of gold on all the borders of their habits.

The expence into which a Persian, still more than a Turk, allows himself to be drawn, for his haram, is seldom proportioned to his fortune. Whether he has a single wife, or several wives, the number of slaves is always very great. It is well known, that among the slaves some are destined for service; these are the elder and least handsome; all the others aspire to the honour of being admitted to the bed of the master, and of becoming mothers, in order that they themselves may have slaves to serve them, and may be in some measure assimilated to the wives. The expence which then takes place in the haram is excessive. If the master is generous or weak, his wives set no bounds to their wishes. The richest habits, the most precious and most costly jewels, the most exquisite and rare perfumes, the most delicate and highly dressed dishes, must be supplied to them in an abundance, a profusion, of which, in Europe, there is no example. A woman, in the east, seems always a stranger to the family of her husband and master, to live only for herself, and to think only of her individual happiness; she seeks to indemnify herself by the beauty, the rarity, the value of all that she can procure, for the restraint to which law and custom have condemned her: occupied only in securing the favour of the man to whom she belongs, in obtaining a preference over her rivals, or exciting the envy of the women who visit her, she passes part of the day in the bath and at her toilet, and the other in displaying all her riches, before friends who come to see her, and before singing and dancing girls, whom she is in the custom of sending for to amuse her *ennui*.

Luxury in horses and their trappings is carried still farther in Persia than in Turkey. A great man never goes out to hunt, to walk, or to pay a visit, without having some servants on foot, and some domestics on horseback, each leading one or two horses splendidly harnessed. Even a private man, when riding, must needs be accompanied by one or two domestics as well mounted as himself.

They lavish in their trappings gold, silver, embroidery, fine pearls, precious stones. The bridle and the straps which fix the saddle, are covered with chains of gold. The ornamental covering, which descends to the ground, is entirely composed of gold embroidery, and is frequently enriched with pearls and jewels.

The Persians have a great veneration for the beard; they wear it generally not so long as the Turks, but none of them now want it.

A young man does not, as in Turkey, wait till he is married, or arrived at public employments, before he lets it grow.

There is certainly no country in the world, where so much attention is paid to the beard, as in Persia: on getting up in the morning, on lying down in the evening, after meals, and often during the day, the Persian carefully washes his beard, dries it with a towel, combs it for a long time, carefully adjusts, and strokes it often with his hand, to keep it

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in order. With this view, he carries in his pocket a mirror and a comb, that he may remedy, without delay, any disorder which might be occasioned by the wind, or by any unexpected friction.

The Persians were formerly accustomed to drink great quantities of coffee, and the coffee-houses which they frequented were uncommonly splendid and voluptuous. But they are now neither so numerous nor so much frequented, nor so beautiful as formerly. During their civil disorders, they have abstained from frequenting houses where they could no longer converse with freedom, nor even appear without exposing themselves to informations which might be fatal to them: they have gradually laid aside the use of a liquor which becomes daily more popular among the Turks.

Opium is still more generally used in Persia than in Turkey; but it is taken with more moderation; there are fewer of those men who from their excessive use of it, are distinguished by a peculiar name *(Theriakis.)* The Persians have also shewn a greater inclination to transgress the Mahometan prohibition against wine; but the use of that article has been strictly forbidden by their late sovereigns.

In Persia, there is no title more honourable than that of *learned*, nor are there any places to which the man, who devotes himself to study, may not aspire. Accordingly, before the civil disorders, there was not a man in tolerable circumstances, who was not well informed, who did not furnish his son with masters of all kinds, and who did not himself snatch from his employments some moments of every day to devote to study. The *Madressés*, or colleges, are so numerous everywhere, and the expence of a scholar is so moderate, that the man who is not rich may at least send his sons to school, and direct them to learn, without expence, all that is taught there. Every college, at the time of its foundation, received from the king, or from some private individual, funds sufficient for maintaining its professors, for lodging its students, and for annually repairing its buildings.

In these *madressés* they are taught, as in Turkey, to read and write; but whereas the Turks confine themselves afterwards to commenting on the Koran, the Persians teach grammar, the Arabic and Turkish languages, rhetoric, philosophy, and poetry.

Astrology is the science *par excellence*: there is not a great lord who does not keep astrologers by him; nor a private man, who does not consult them in all great enterprises. It is at present the most lucrative and respected of professions. The last Sophis had a great number of astrologers. Chardin reckons at nearly £200,000 the revenues which this body enjoyed in his time.

RUSTIC LOYALTY ON BOTH SIDES THE CHANNEL.

When the Duke of Clarence, then Prince William, was in the North Seas, as a midshipman on board the Hebe, he often met Captain Rogers, of the Speedy sloop, then stationed at Yarmouth, to check the smugglers; and used frequently to visit him at his cottage. He one day persuaded Captain Rogers to make a little excursion with him into the country to see a race. They had neither horses to carry them, nor servants to attend them; but hired, as the prince proposed, two hackney horses at Yarmouth, and went alone. Before they got to the race-ground, the prince's horse fell. The prince was thrown off, and received a very violent shock. Captain Rogers saw no signs of life in him; and believed he was dead. Greatly distressed, he took the prince up in his arms, and carried him by main strength to the nearest cottage, where he laid him on such a bed as he could procure. He was bled as soon as any assistance could be had; but it was sometime before he came perfectly to himself. As he lay upon the bed, pale and languid, his flaxen hair disconposed and tumbled about his face, a report spread in the neighbourhood that he was a young lady going off with her lover to Scotland; which entertained the prince much, when he recovered. The old woman who inhabited the cottage, on finding her mistake, and knowing the guest she had received, *shewed the bed on which the prince lay, to all the country, who came to see it at a penny a head: and while the novelty lasted, she turned it into a comfortable living.* From the invincible inclination of our countrymen for the seeing of sights, we doubt not the old woman's ample reward for her hospitality! It ought to be added, that the prince expressed great gratitude to Captain Rogers, for the care and attention he had shewn him on this occasion.

* * * * * * *

A similar adventure we have heard related by the late Duke of Harcourt, governor of the Duc de Normandie, (son of the unfortunate Louis XVI.) who was murdered in the Temple at Paris. When that King visited Cherbourg (we believe in 1785 or 6) to see the cones at that place, he, in his journey thither, stopped at the Duke of Harcourt's, and slept one night. No sooner had His Majesty left the house of our noble friend, than the country people flocked to it, and demanded a sight of the bed; and in the excess of their loyalty for their Sovereign, numbers of them kissed the bed-clothes that had served him for a covering. In this manner was the Duke's house assailed for some months after the departure of the king.

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EXTREME INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER—THAW—INUNDATIONS—WIND.

February, 1809.

In our fourth volume, p. 1161, we had occasion to allude to the phenomena here which, during certain days in July, had prevailed to degrees rarely known in this country. The damage done by that occurrence was considerable, and many lives were lost in consequence: but the course of the month of January has been distinguished by sufferings from the opposite cause, to a much greater amount. The continued snow was the occasion of many persons losing their way, and wandering, fatally for themselves, as the severity of the frost deprived them of motion, and thereby of life. A complete list of such accidents would amount to some hundreds. The suddenness of the thaw, by which the accumulations of snow that fell at several times were all melted at the same time, has produced more extensive floods and inundations, than have been known for many years back. They are not, even now, wholly absorbed, but in many places the waters are still deep. The following may preserve the memory of this extraordinary occurrence: a full account, and estimate of the damages done, would amount to a prodigious sum.

Thursday, Jan. 19th, the rain froze as it fell; and so stiffened the umbrellas in all parts of the Metropolis, that they could not be closed. The effects of this rain were particularly severe on the feathered tribe. It froze their pinions together, and rendered them incapable of flying: they were seen lying on the ground, in great numbers, in different parts of the country. Nineteen rooks were taken up alive by one person, at Castle Eaton Meadow, Wilts: and at Leyburne, near Malling, Kent, a boy took up 27 rooks, 93 larks, 1 pheasant, and a bustard.

Sunday, Jan. 22, a thaw commenced, which increased rapidly on the succeeding days, and, from the accumulation of snow throughout the country, produced inundations very extensive and fatal in their consequences, in many parts of the kingdom.

In and near London, much damage has been sustained. At Battle Bridge, Gray's Inn Lane Road, the water on Wednesday 25 rushed into the houses, and the inhabitants were forced to fly to their upper stories for protection: the road could only be passed with great difficulty, by carts. In Dorset-street, Portman-square, the common-sewer was blown up, and left a dreadful chasm; and the houses in the neighbourhood were all under water. Near Kennington and Vauxhall, a torrent of water carried away furniture, trunks of trees, cattle, &c. and destroyed a great number of bridges.—The Clapham road was impassable: several houses were completely insulated by the waters, and the inhabitants unable to obtain provisions. Ravensborn River, at Lewisham, overflowed its banks, inundating all the fields between that place and Deptford: furniture of various descriptions was washed away, and carried through the creek into the Thames: parts of Lewisham and Deptford bridges were carried away; but it is a remarkable circumstance, that, while the Ravensborn rose to such a height, the Wandle River, which has its source within a hundred yards of the Ravensborn, did not overflow its banks, nor do the least damage: the Addiscombe brook, which has its source at the late Earl of Liverpool's, and which runs into the Wandle below Merton, rose ten feet, and laid Tooting under water: from that junction it swelled the Wandle.

The inhabitants of Edmonton and Tottenham suffered severely, chiefly from the overflow of the New River: the North Road was, more than once, under water, for upwards of a mile.

In Scotland, the winter has been more severe than it has been for the last forty years. The thermometer, in a northerly direction, was at 11, 10, 9, 8, and even at 6. Many persons have perished, with great numbers of sheep.

Selkirk, N. B.—On Saturday, the river Ettrick was much swelled by the great rain and thaw, it rose 14 inches higher than ever was remembered, and did considerable damage. The beautiful new bridge, built over the Yarrow, two miles from Selkirk, was swept entirely away.

Cumberland.—The oldest person living does not remember the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Petteril to have attained a greater height, or occasioned more extensive and serious mischief. During the greater part of the week, the rain continued to fall. The rivers overflowed their banks, and inundated a vast expanse of country, presenting to the eye the appearance of one immense lake, or rather sea, beautifully spotted with little islets. The damage experienced is immense. Sluices, bridges, trees, fences, immense quantities of soil, &c. were carried away by the impetuosity of the torrent. The bay at Netherby has been entirely destroyed: the weir forming this bay, is said to have cost upwards of £15,600. Armathwaite bay has also been demolished. Serious injury has been sustained at the bleaching premises in Denton Holm, belonging to Mr. Robson Clark. About 200 yards of the embankment, which served to prevent the encroachment of the Caldew upon the Holm, were carried away by the impetuosity of the current.

Northumberland and Durham.—By the melting of the snow in the west country, the river Tyne was, on Saturday and Sunday, swoln to an alarming height. In the afternoon of the former day, the ice broke up at Newcastle, which, with the rapidity of the current, swept away every thing that obstructed its progress. Many boats and keels were carried away, and other damage sustained.

Shields harbour, on Thursday morning, exhibited one of the most distressing scenes ever witnessed by the oldest mariner. The pressure of ice was so great as to force almost every vessel from its moorings. Several of the vessels were wrecked, and most of them considerably damaged.

Sunderland harbour presented nearly a similar

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scene. Two vessels were forced out of the harbour and driven on shore to the northward, where they still remain: 30 or 40 keels were carried to sea, and many of them have not yet been heard of.

Yorkshire.—On the Wolds the snow was generally two feet, and in many places six or seven deep; and from falling so suddenly, and drifting with such violence, whole flocks of sheep were buried in it, and obliged, when found, to be dug out by the shepherds. Many farmers, however, have sustained great losses in their flocks.

The snow has since daily continued falling at intervals in considerable quantities; the mail coaches from Hull, Scarborough, and Whitby, have been stopped for several days.

The following particulars of the state of the thermometer on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, may prove interesting to some of our readers.

	P. M.	Therm.
Tuesday, Dec. 20....	1 o'clock....	31
.....	3	29
.....	5	27
.....	7	24
.....	9	21
.....	10	20
.....	11	17
.....	12	14
Wednesday ..21....	4 A. M.	16
.....	6	21
.....	8	27
.....	9	29

Yorkshire.—From every part of the three Ridings, we have received accounts of much damage having been sustained by the floods.

In York, occasioned by the late thaw, the rivers Ouse and Foss overflowed to a very great extent; so much so, that great part of Skeldergate, Northstreet, the Water Lanes, Castlegate Postern, Walmgate, Marygate, &c. &c. have been inundated to a very considerable height, in the cellars and ground floors of the inhabitants.

The late sudden thaw, accompanied by heavy rains, has occasioned the greatest inundation that has happened at *Nottingham* for nearly 40 years, except that of 1795. The present flood was at the highest point about 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 28th ult. which height was 2 feet 7½ inches lower than the great flood which happened on the 11th of February, 1795. No flood, we believe, ever rose more rapidly or has fallen more slowly, than the present one, which certainly increased both the danger and alarm it occasioned. The mischief it has done is considerable; especially where the evil is most felt, to the poorer inhabitants of the town.

Birmingham.—On Saturday a large stage waggon from Derby to this town, was upset in the water with which the road was covered, and most of the goods which it contained were damaged or spoiled.

Lincolnshire.—The banks of the Witham burst in some places by the weight of the water, and all the circumjacent low lands were inundated. One of the old bridges has also been washed away.

Cambridgeshire.—The fen country suffers very severely. There are four large breaches in the Hundred Feet Bank, three of which are very deep; two in the Old Bedford Bank, and a very considerable part of that bank is cut to pieces by the violence of the wind on Sunday and Monday; one long breach in the Counter Wash Bank, against Manea District. The water in the Hundred Feet Washes was higher last Saturday than ever was known, being six feet six inches deep on Mepal Causeway.

About 300 sacks were filled with earth and sand on the banks of the old Bedford River on Friday and Saturday se'nnight, at various places where the waters were then flowing over.—This proved effectual in saving that part of the country from a general deluge.

It is estimated that the inundation has extended more than 15 miles in length, and that above 250,000 acres of land are completely flooded.—The injury to individuals is almost incalculable, as the quantity of stock kept on these fens is far greater than on the uplands; numbers of sheep have been lost, and the difficulty of finding food for those preserved is such that many persons have been compelled to sell them at a certain loss, particularly as it is so near yeaning time. Should the water not be drained off before seed-time, the loss to the occupiers throughout the several districts of the fens, will be little short of a million of money. Many persons removed their stacks of oats from the lands on to the embankment, but their labours proved ineffectual, as the high wind of Sunday se'nnight completely dispersed them.

Mr. Little, an opulent farmer of Welch's dam, fortunately saved 700 sheep, by driving them out of the fen to uplands, not above an hour before the bank gulled.

Cambridge, Feb. 10. — A meeting has been called of the Board of the Corporation of Bedford Level, "to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the breaches occasioned by the late floods in the Banks of the Corporation;" and Lord Hardwicke, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County, has addressed a letter to "the Proprietors and Occupiers of the Great Level of the Fens, in consequence of the recent calamity by the late floods and breaches of the banks," requesting them to meet him on the 15th inst. at Ely, "for the purpose of considering the most effectual mode of alleviating the present distress, and, if possible, of preventing its recurrence."

Early on Friday morning, the Defiance Manchester stage-coach, on its way from London, was overturned upon the North Bridge, Newport. From the overflowing of the water, in consequence of the thaw, and the great rapidity of the current, several large holes had been washed in the bridge, but at the time of the accident were entirely imperceptible, so that no blame can possibly attach to the coachman. The passengers, three insides, we are happy to state, sustained no material injury.

A very distressing accident happened early on Friday morning, in the vicinity of *Stowey Stratford*, in consequence of the unusual height of a brook on the main road to town. The driver of Mr. Pickford's waggon, which goes to the Castle Inn, in Wood-street, supposing he could pass through the water with his team, made the attempt, when the waggon was overturned, and the driver and nine horses were drowned. The

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depth of the water was so increased by the flood, that not a vestige of the waggon was to be seen upon the surface, and it was upwards of six hours before the accident was discovered. The waggon contained, besides various hosiery and other goods, a ton of cutlery from Sheffield.

The water has not been so high at *Chelmsford* since the year 1762, as it was on Wednesday. Half the town was covered with water; and it was two feet deep in the house of Mr. Wood, ironmonger, in the middle of the town.

Kent.—The valleys and low lands, in the course of the rivers throughout this county, were completely inundated. At Maidstone, on Tuesday, the Medway rose higher in the High Street, than was ever before known by the oldest inhabitant; and the waters of the Otham branch of the river, which intersects the lower part of the town, rose to a height which cut off all communication with the opposite side. The vale of the Stour was completely inundated, both below and some miles above Canterbury.

Kingston-on-Thames was on Sunday so completely inundated, as to render it impassable by carriages: all the houses and offices next the Thames, were approachable only by boats; and, at Hampton Wick, Thames Ditton, Walton, and Sunbury, many cottages and buildings on the banks of the Thames were washed from their foundations.

Near Staines, early on Sunday morning, the Exeter mail-coach was suddenly overturned, and the coachman and guard thrown to a considerable distance: the passengers were, with difficulty, extricated: the horses were disengaged from the coach: the bags of letters sustained but little injury, and were conveyed in a post-chaise. The coach could not be got out. The whole country round is in the most distressed state, being covered with water from Chertsey to Maidenhead. In general, the water runs in torrents as high as the parlour windows. Numbers of poor inhabitants have lost nearly all their property, which has been carried away in the streams. In addition to their distress, the country is in such a state, that they are not able to do any work; many cannot get out of their houses to purchase food. The lower part of Egham is under water, and impassable.

Oxfordshire.—At Oxford, several streets were under water, particularly in St. Thomas's parish, where it ran in torrents, the inhabitants being obliged to remove to their upper apartments. The beautiful walks round Christ Church and Magdalen Meadows, which have been of late years considerably heightened, and judged to be above high-water mark, were completely covered. A part of the old bridge at Wheatley gave way, and the greatest apprehensions were entertained that the works carrying on there, for the improvement of that structure, could not stand the violence of such a rise of water, which was on Friday measured at one time to be upwards of twelve feet above the bridge. The road from Oxford to Abingdon was, in many places, under water to the depth of four feet.

Berkshire.—At Twyford, three bridges are so much damaged as to be rendered totally impassable. The mail and other coaches are under the necessity of taking the circuitous route of Henley. The workshops of Mr. Phelp, coachmaker, adjoining the High Bridge, in Reading, were undermined by the current, and almost the whole destroyed; the damage is estimated at near 800l. The water was upwards of four feet deep in the village of Pangbourn; and many other places were so much inundated, that many of the inhabitants were under the necessity of getting in and out of their one-pair of stairs windows; but we are happy to state, that we have not heard of any lives being lost.

Worcestershire.—The Severn overflowed its banks, and inundated the neighbouring country to an amazing extent. Torrents of water poured from the hills, in various directions, with such violence, as to sweep away every thing before it; and the roads, in many places, are rendered totally impassable. A number of horses, sheep, and cattle have perished, from the owners not being able to get them off the low grounds before the water had surrounded them.

Gloucestershire. — Incalculable mischief has been sustained by the loss of cattle, hay-ricks, &c. The lands, for miles, were inundated and impassable.

The streets and lanes in the lower part of *Gloucester*, were three or four feet deep, and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in their upper stories. For some days, the high causeway from the Westgate-bridge to Over and Maisemore was several feet under water; and such a rapid current running over it as to render passing unsafe, either in carriages or on horseback. On Saturday evening the inundation appeared at the height, when it was about six inches lower than the remarkable flood in February 1795.

The bodies of ten persons were taken out of the ruins of the houses destroyed in *Bath* by the inundation. During the height of the flood, a cradle was observed floating down the current, in which an infant occasionally lifted its arms; the little innocent was, however, preserved by the intrepidity of some boatmen, and restored to its mother, a poor woman resident in Dolemead.—By a mark made at Monk's Mill, near the Grove, it appears that the water was exactly at the same height, on the 25th of January, 1725, as on the 25th of January last, between which periods (84 years) the flood at that place had never been once so high!.

Bath.—Upwards of 2,000l. have been subscribed in this city, for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in the neighbourhood.

Somersetshire.—At Bristol, the water extended through Rosemary-lane, Merchant-street, King-street, and Broadmead; and, in many places, exceeded four feet in depth. In Newfoundland-street, and neighbourhood, the depth was more, considerably; and many of the inhabitants were supplied with food by boats, brought from the river. The flood was considerably higher than in April last. The fresh in the river was so sudden and furious, that it drove two trows against the buttresses of the temporary wooden bridge, between Clare-street and St. Augustine's Back, and forced it down with a tremendous crash: providentially, it was perceived to be in danger, and, as the by-standers cried out, "Bridge! Bridge!" the passengers and spectators had time to escape.

Wiltshire.—At Salisbury, the water was deeper

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than at any period since 1774. The street of Fisherton Anger was inundated, between the two bridges, to the depth of 18 inches: the inhabitants removed up stairs: carts were employed in the conveyance of those who quitted their houses. Two houses, on the south side of the Close of Sarum, had the water a foot deep on the ground floor; and the cellars in the Close were generally filled with water. In Wilton, Downton, Fordingbridge, &c. the inhabitants of several houses were obliged to take up their abode above stairs.

Devonshire.—The waters of the Exe rose to a tremendous height. At Exeter, the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, the Exe-Island, and the lands adjoining, were completely inundated. The streets in St. Thomas exhibited a most melancholy appearance: the shops were shut, being full of water, and the inhabitants obliged to betake themselves to their upper rooms. Trees, field-gates, wrecks of various descriptions, and a number of sheep, were borne away by the rapidity of the current. The water appears to have been about two inches higher than the memorable inundation in 1800. The tenter racks in the Bonhay and Shilley were completely covered, and many of them carried away, with the pieces in them. The great losses sustained by various individuals are truly distressing. Mr. Baker, farmer, of Exminster, lost forty sheep. In the town of Thorverston, a brook of water rose in a manner unprecedented, and threw down a cob wall: the obstruction occasioned so sudden a swell, that the house of Mr. Anthony, surgeon, was instantly overwhelmed: the family were assisted out of the windows at midnight: one half the dwelling-house was completely washed away.—The injury sustained in this part of the country is estimated at 30,000l.

Wales.—The floods, in several parts of the principality, have been greater than were ever remembered; but no very considerable private loss has been sustained, owing to the people having had time to remove their cattle, sheep, and other property, from the low grounds to more elevated situations. A great part of the town of Llanelly was inundated, and the water entered the house of an old man who had resided in it upwards of 54 years, without having before experienced such a visitation. Brecon was similarly circumstanced; and the bridge over the Usk at Crickhowell was carried away. The river Wye rose higher than has been known for many years, and the flood swept from its banks every thing that could not withstand its fury: vast quantities of timber and other articles floated through Chepstow-bridge.

Ireland.—Cork, Jan. 10. On Wednesday night last, there was a great fall of snow; and on Thursday almost incessant rain, which caused such a flood in the Suir, as has not been remembered here for many years.—Boats were plying up and down the quays, and admittance into any of the stores was impossible. All the fields on the banks of the rivers were completely covered, and scarcely the vestige of a ditch or wall to be seen. The river Anner was so swelled at two-mile bridge, that the Dublin mail-coach, which should have left this yesterday morning at nine o'clock, was obliged to remain until after two. We have not heard, nor do we believe that any lives were lost, but the poor people living in cabins, at the south side of the bridge, have suffered considerably, by the loss of their potatoes, corn, furniture, &c. in some proportion to each, and the temporary inconvenience of want of dwelling to all.

Drogheda.—The unusual and heavy rains that have fallen from Saturday to last night, has caused the Boyne to overflow all the flat grounds from Navan to this town. Our river was never remembered at a greater height; and, from the rapidity and strength of the current, it was with the utmost difficulty and care that the vessels at the quay kept their moorings. We understand several small bridges have been carried away in the counties of Meath and Louth, and other damage sustained.

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HIGH WINDS.

Sunday, Jan. 29, it blew a hurricane, which continued the next day, and did considerable damage in the metropolis, and other places. A woman passing along Hayes's-court, Soho, was killed by a tile striking her head. In Oxford-street also, a woman was so much hurt, from a similar cause, that her recovery is doubtful.—

On Monday night the shipping and craft of all descriptions on the River suffered great damage, from the violence of the wind, and the number of ties that broke adrift from the tower, downwards, through the pool, carrying all other shipping away that they came in contact with.

Many houses in Exeter were completely unroofed, several chimnies blown down, and slates and bricks falling in every direction, rendered it extremely dangerous to pass the streets: the majestic row of trees which formed the avenue to Cowick-house, near that city, is entirely destroyed; and in that field, and one adjoining, upwards of one hundred large elms, &c. are entirely rooted up, forming a scene which almost conveys to the mind the dreadful idea of an earthquake: the tops and lops of the fallen trees, (which become the property of the tenant) are valued at 200l. At Aylesbury, Henry, the eldest son of Mr. Sheriff, keeper of the gaol, was going up the court-yard of the prison, when the chimney of the debtor's hall fell upon him; and in a few moments rendered him lifeless: his mangled remains were interred on Thursday. He was a fine young man, in his 24th year. At Winchester, a cluster of poplars, exceedingly high, were blown down near the College. At a village near Woodstock, the top of a wheat rick was lifted up and carried by the wind nearly half a mile, without being in the least scattered. A small building was blown down at Caerwent, in Monmouthshire, which fell upon a person of the name of Langley, who was standing near it, and crushed him to death: the unfortunate sufferer had buried his wife only on the preceding day.

On Monday evening, the wind blew from off the Middle Storehouse, in his majesty's dock-yards, at Portsmouth, 5 tons 1 cwt. of lead, in three pieces. One piece, weighing 80 cwt. was carried by the violence of the gale across the road-way, to the distance of 111 feet; one peice, weighing about 40 cwt. was driven to the distance of 112 feet; and the other peice, weighing 31 cwt. dropped in the road-way, at the distance of 75 feet.

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POETRY.

THE BATTLE OF CORUNNA;

AND

DEATH OF GENERAL MOORE.

"Enough! he died the death of fame!"

SCOTT.

Why is our sky with clouds o'erspread?
Why droops Britannia's mournful head?—
Have British heroes fled, appall'd?
Or have not rush'd where Glory call'd?
Or—has some triumph, bought too dear,
Wrung from thine eye the bitter tear?—
Yes,—on Iberia's mountains high
Our trumpets sound,—our banners fly:—
Alas! in vain the generous aid!
Spain sees her glorious hopes betray'd;
And while astonish'd nations view,
Her sons their ancient fame renew,
With Gallia leagued, a traitorous band,
Seek to enslave their native land:—
Too well their cruel arts succeed,
And British warriors vainly bleed!
Oh! had but faithful Chiefs combin'd,
With constant loyalty of mind!
—It might not be!—The auxiliar host
Reluctant seeks the distant coast.
Whilst countless myriads strive in vain
To bar their passage to the main;
And tho' retreating, still the foe
Bleeds from the British sabre's powerful blow.

So, in old Homer's deathless song,
Ajax repell'd the Trojan throng;
Beneath the Telamonian shield,
Last of the train he quits the field;
But if some venturous wretch too near
Provok'd the terror of his spear,
Pierc'd, on the blood-stain'd field he lies,
And death's cold slumbers seal his eyes.—
So Moore, beneath thy sage command,
Sternly retires thy warrior band;
And still the Gallic squadrons feel
The fury of their vengeful steel;
And still Britannia's banners fair,
Triumphant, float upon the air;—
Till last, upon Iberia's strand,
In phalanx firm thy legions stand.
Then, ecchoing from the rocky shore,
Was heard thy vollied thunders' roar;
Glow'd every breast with proud delight,—
They charge,—the Gauls recede in flight!—
Alas! Those sighs which load the gale
Speak the sad sequel of the tale.—
Oh! tell not to th' insulting foe,
The cause that bids these sorrows flow;—
Reveal it not to haughty Gaul,
Lest she should triumph in our hero's fall.

Illustrious Chief! tho' at thy grave,
No requiem sounds, no banners wave,
Yet Britain o'er thy lowly tomb,
Shall weep her warrior's early doom;
Shall place thee in the rolls of fame,
With Wolfe's, with Abercrombie's name;
With those, whose deeds in every age,
Shed lustre on th' historic page.
Thine was the cautious chieftain's meed,
Mid dangers skill'd thy bands to lead;
And victory twin'd her brightest wreath,
To crown thee in the arms of death.
When thro' the ranks thy fall was known,
They felt the shock;—the loss they own;
And the stern soldier's rugged cheek
Reveal'd the woe he could not speak;—
For thee those tears unwonted fall,
The father, and the friend of all!
The father, and the friend no more,
For ah! What tears can life restore?
Yet did not flight, or wild dismay,
Cloud the fair glories of the day,
But each upon the hated foe,
Strove to avenge the fatal blow;
'Till shouts of exultation rise,
And Gallia's routed army flies.
—The conflict o'er,—the victory won,—
Thy bright career of glory run,—
Serene thy valiant spirit fled,
And Moore was number'd with the dead!—
And shall not Britain drop the tear,
O'er her lamented chieftain's bier,
Who fought,—who conquer'd,—and who died for her?

Yes,—in a grateful nation's praise,
Thy fame shall live to future days.—
The spirits of the warrior dead,
Shall glide around thy lowly bed,
And with parental fondness, see
Their ancient fame reviv'd in thee;
Shall mark, along th' ensanguin'd plain,
The triumphs of thy warlike train,
And in thy victories live again.
Tho' now the din of war's alarms,
No more shall rouse thy soul to arms;
Tho' low within thy narrow cell,
On thee shall memory fondly dwell;
When sending forth our sons to fame,
Pointing to Moore's illustrious name,
"Be thine," the anxious Sire shall cry,
"Like him to conquer, and like him to die."

Heroic Chief! Belov'd,—rever'd,
By every tender thought endear'd;
Forgive,—if on thy native plains,
A shepherd lad, in artless strains,
With rustic pipe, and ruder lay,
To sing thy warlike fame essay.

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Full well I know that deeds like thine,
Should claim the Minstrel's art divine;
Who, while he pours th' impassion'd song,
Sweeps, with bold hand, the cords along,
And glowing, paints achievements high,
With all a poet's energy;
Turns his dejected country's eyes,
To where new scenes of glory rise,
Where, by His bright example led,
Who plann'd,—who vanquish'd,—and who bled,
Fresh heroes grasp the generous brand,
'Their breasts the bulwarks of their native land.'

No strains like these to me belong,
Not mine to raise the lofty song;—
But mine to weep,—and mine to feel,—
And mourn the woes I cannot heal.—
Oh! long as Albion's rocky throne,
Shall o'er the billowy Ocean frown;
Long as th' historic page shall tell
The fate of those who nobly fell;
So long shall Britain mark the day
That reft her brightest gem away,
And sadly bending o'er his humble grave,
Lament the HERO whom she could not save.

CANZONET.

Written for a Scots Air.

O ask me not to tell you why,
So oft I heave a secret sigh,
So oft a tear bedews my eye;
O ask me not, I pray.
Nor ask me in what earthy cell
That faded form is doom'd to dwell;
Which once I knew and loved so well,—
O ask me not, I pray.

O never bid me to forget
Those eyes in death for ever shut;—
I feel them beaming, smiling yet—
O bid me not, I pray.
Nor ply those winning charms in vain,
Nor seek a buried heart to gain,
Nor bid me sighs and tears restrain,—
O bid me not, I pray.

Nov. 1808. PHILO.

LE PERROQUET.—FABLE.

Le Perroquet de *Lise*, oiseau fort mal appris,
Des couleurs avait l'avantage.
On l'admirait, on supportait ses cris
En faveur de son beau plumage.
Un accident le fit muer.
Plus ne trouva l'oiseau de voix pour le louer.
Du changement il sentit l'amertume,
Il s'en plaignit.... *Lise* lui dit tout net,
"Tu n'avais que superbe plume;
"C'est du talent qu'il te fallait."

Tel sot, qui dans Londres figure,
Et l'étourdit de son caquet,
A mal le sort du perroquet,
Perdant ce qui fait sa parure.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.—*Petition from Prisoners for Small Debts.—Bill to prevent Cruelty to Animals.—Correspondence with America.—Vote of Thanks to Sir A. Wellesley, &c.—Convention of Cintra.—Vote of Thanks to Lieut.-Gen. Baird.—Erfurth Negociation.—Correspondence with America.—Treaty with Spain.—Campaign in Spain and Portugal.—Irish Imports and Exports.—Committee of Finance.—Sir J. Moore's Monument.—Militia Bill.—Appropriation of public Money.—Sir A. Wellesley's Reply.—Conduct of Duke of York.—Committee of Supply.—Distillation.—Volunteers from Militia.—Increase of Ordnance in Ireland.—Militia Bill.*

House of Lords, Monday, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from the prisoners in the King's Bench. [Similar petitions have been presented from Newgate, Liverpool, Warwick, &c.]

Lord Moira gave notice of his intention to move for a committee to consider the propriety of imprisonment for small debts.

Lord Erskine mentioned his intention to introduce a bill for preventing wanton cruelty to animals. [See Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 967. and Vol. V. pp. 995, 1148, *et. seq.*]

Lord Auckland moved for the correspondence with America; and that the Lords be summoned this day fortnight, to consider the orders in council.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the thanks of the house to Sir Arthur Wellesley [and afterwards to the officers and troops under his command in Portugal], for his conduct in the actions of Aug. 17 and 21. His lordship enlarged on the advantages enjoyed by the enemy,—on the resources they derived from their military occupation of the country, their superior numbers in the field, the strong holds and the garrisons. Displayed the judgment, decision, promptitude, &c. of this officer, in glowing terms.

Lord Moira wished to include general Sir Harry Burrard, who, as commander-in-chief, *could not*, in his opinion, surrender his duties. He too was a meritorious officer; the omission of his name would be understood as a censure. Lord M. protested that Sir H. Burrard's conduct was highly judicious. All the success acquired might have been lost by one false step.

Lord Harrowby shewed, from Sir H. Burrard's public letter, that he actually had remitted the continuation of the command to Sir A. Wellesley. He was not on the field till late in the action (of the 21st); his command, therefore, was *nominal*, not effective.

Lord Sidmouth differed from Earl Moira: thought no disrespect was implied in omitting

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Sir H. Burrard's name, since he himself had disclaimed any share in the battle.

Lord Erskine thought the omission invidious, and injurious to the character of Sir H. Burrard. It had always been customary to notice the commander-in-chief.

Lord Mulgrave gave due credit to Sir H. Burrard for his manly and liberal conduct toward Sir A. Wellesley, whom he might have superseded on the field; but the thanks to be voted were exclusively *for the action*; and Sir H. Burrard, so far from assuming any merit *for the action*, had even desired Sir Arthur to write the dispatches describing it.

Several other lords spoke, desiring unanimity on this subject. Lord Moira's amendment was negatived without a division, and thanks were ordered.

Lord Darnley moved for papers relating to the convention at Cintra.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The Earl of Liverpool moved the thanks of the house to lieut.-gen. Baird, and the officers and army under his command in Spain. The battle of Corunna displayed the courage, perseverance, discipline, and cool determination of British troops. The French had rushed on our warriors in full confidence of destroying them, from their superior numbers, from the exhausted state of our troops, and from the additional disadvantages arising from the act of embarkation; but the undaunted resolution of British soldiers had baffled all the fury of the Gallic legions. The foe had been completely repulsed. The British general had never exerted superior wisdom, courage, or skill, although there had scarcely been an action or expedition of importance for some years past, in which Sir John Moore had not borne a share. His example would form new heroes and future generals. To the public grief, his lordship added the sympathies of private friendship for that great man.

Lord Moira most warmly approved of the motion; attributed to the ministry the occasion of every evil, and the ruin of our expectations: by their ignorance, our countrymen had been immolated. The matter demanded inquiry, &c.

Lord Mulgrave regretted the introduction of topics foreign from the subject: would rather have borne the whole burden of the noble earl's indignation himself, than have heard such allusions on this occasion. Compared Sir John Moore to gen. Wolfe.

Lord Sidmouth considered the defeat of the French as truly glorious to the British army. The enemy had all the advantages of time and place of attack; and this upon troops not freshly landed, but exhausted by fatigues and privations. It had impressed him with the conviction of the superiority of British troops in every branch of military service. The infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, all had proved themselves superior to the French. Such troops would prove the safety of Britain; but they must be directed by a wise, not an imbecile ministry. In the latter case, we should too truly be found, as a noble lord (Moira) had described us, *a sinking nation!*

Lord Erskine enlarged on the same ideas; with the addition of our conduct toward America. Were we not a *sinking people!* and we should continue so, while the present men guided the helm of the state.

Lord Grenville admitted that no encomia could surpass the merits of Sir John Moore and his army; but condemned the ministers for sending these troops into such a perilous situation. Their success was impossible. The country *must sink*, if she should patiently endure a continuance of those destructive measures to which our present misfortunes were owing, &c.

Motion agreed to.

Lord Auckland moved for a return of the value of exports and imports to and from America.—Ordered.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—The Earl of Liverpool opened the subject of the Negociation proposed by Russia and France, being confident that no objection could be started against the proceedings of ministers. They had the voice of the nation with them. The real intention of the Despot of the Continent could not possibly be peace; yet, not to crush the overture at once, his Majesty's ministers acted on the supposition that his intention might be sincere. Indeed, there was an appearance of fairness in proposing the *uti possidetis*, as the basis of an agreement. The ministers knew the preparations made by Buonaparte against Spain; knew that the people of Spain were making every effort to meet those preparations; knew that the feeling of every heart among us was in favour of the brave Spaniards, and that the whole country was indeed fired with enthusiasm in their cause. To terminate all evasion, and to prevent the protraction of the negociation, which could have been profitable only to the enemy, and was calculated to diminish the confidence of the Spaniards in this nation, his Majesty's government thought it was best to bring the matter to a single point, to ascertain whether the Spanish government, acting in the name of Ferdinand VII, was to be admitted as a party. However great the blessings of peace were to Britain, they could not be purchased by the sacrifice of its honour, and by defeating the expectations of a generous nation, which placed its hopes of liberty on our assistance. Had the Spanish Junta been admitted, ministers intended to have named plenipotentiaries. But the Spaniards, struggling against lawless power, were deemed "insurgents," and debarred from all and every consideration? His lordship lamented

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the degraded situation of Russia, now subservient to the Tyrant of France, &c.; and moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication of the papers, &c.

Lord Grenville was sorry that the vote of thanks was drawn up in terms from which he must dissent. He was convinced that the period at which these proposals were made by the French government rendered a successful negotiation impossible. He perfectly agreed with every thought of the noble earl, and every epithet he had applied to the French Usurper: a despot who had no respect for justice; who exulted at that moment in the idea of destroying the army of Britain then in Spain. In the situation of Spain and Europe at that time, the hunger of his ambition was magnified; and, unless his temper had been suddenly changed, he could not have been sincere in his overtures for peace. He thought himself sure of seizing on the peninsula, in another month or two; and what was already in his grasp, he was not of a disposition to forego. But, his lordship thought that ministers had conducted this business like ideots. They ought to have placed the Spanish interests after the British; and having first shewn what Britain was willing to part with for peace, they might have induced their antagonist to admit Spanish plenipotentiaries. His lordship also thought, that his majesty's engagements with the Spaniards were unknown to that house, and indeed to the constitution; as parliament was ignorant of them, and, therefore, they were not binding.

The Lord Chancellor vindicated the conduct of ministers; proved, that, during the discussions to which such a conduct would have led, the Spaniards might have been ruined. By such an act the accession of Joseph Buonaparte to the throne of Spain would have been acknowledged. The sincerity and openness of ministers were infinitely better than such covert proceedings.

Lord Sidmouth agreed with lord Liverpool, the noble secretary, in sentiment. Thought that France did not manifest even the semblance of real desire for peace: the proposal was a clumsy trick, which had been played off so often as even to have lost its effect on the people of France themselves. The conduct of Russia was at once despicable and unwise. The emperor was egregiously misled by his passions; but his passions had been kindled by the attack on Copenhagen: an outrage against justice, honour, and sound policy.

Lord Auckland thought the answer to the proposition was injudiciously framed: Spain should not have been mentioned, except under the general term, "our allies."—Motion passed *nem. con.*

House of Lords, Jan. 31.—Sir David Baird's letter of acknowledgement read by the lord chancellor.

The earl of Suffolk praised the present state of discipline of the army: which he attributed to the duke of York.

The duke of Norfolk was astonished to hear that his majesty had contracted engagements with the Spanish patriots.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.—The earl of Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the negociation with the American ministers.

Lord Erskine, submitted to the house a series of motions, the object of which was to obtain an account of the losses sustained by our army in the last campaign in Spain.

The duke of Norfolk requested to know when the treaty concluded with Spain, would be laid on the table.

The earl of Liverpool answered, as soon as the ratifications were exchanged. He observed, that no event had happened since the treaty was negociated, which in his opinion, ought to make any difference in its stipulations; or to cause a difference in the exertions which it would have been proper for this country to make in assisting Spain. The treaty had been signed about a fortnight ago.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's letter of acknowledgment read by the lord chancellor.

House of Lords, Feb. 3.—Copy of papers relative to the proceedings of the board of officers at Chelsea, presented at the bar.

Committee of privileges, on the claim of the Banbury peerage, appointed.

On lord Erskine's motion for information as to all departments of the army returned from Spain.

Lord Liverpool thought accurate returns were impracticable at present.

House of Lords, Feb. 6.—Lord Borington's divorce bill introduced: witnesses heard. Several East-India papers presented.

House of Lords, Feb. 7.—The duke of Kent rose in consequence of a rumour that had gone abroad, to declare that no professional difference existed between him and the duke of York: that he not only loved the royal duke as a brother, but esteemed him as commander-in-chief. He desired this should be made as public as possible.

Earl Grosvenor moved for a committee of the whole house, to consider the late campaign in Spain and Portugal; also the state of the nation. He largely discussed a variety of topics, and acknowledged that if his motion succeeded he should move an address to his majesty to dismiss his present ministers. His lordship alluded to the French revolution, and the miseries it had brought upon Europe. We had happily escaped the ravages that desolated other countries, yet we had been engaged in war 17 years, and had no hope of peace but by reducing France to distress. The wicked policy of Buonaparte enfeebled the

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minds of monarchs and people before he attacked their power: he had done so with the emperor of Russia. He had led him to behold with complacency scenes at which he would formerly have revolted;—even the stagnation of his maritime commerce, to which may be attributed most of the calamities which had befallen Switzerland, Spain, and Sweden. His lordship adverted to affairs of Sweden; to late events in Spain; to our treaty with the junta; &c. &c.

The duke of Montrose described the speech of the noble earl as the most desultory he had ever heard: it was impossible to comply with it; in his opinion, The disposition of our military affairs in Spain had been good and beneficial; witness the opening of the Tagus, and the diversion in favour of our allies.

Lord Darnley could not conceive on what ground the motion could be resisted.—England could never send an army into the heart of Spain adequate to the expulsion of the armies of France.

Lord Grenville expressed great surprise at any opposition to the motion; a motion so important and so fairly stated. The ministers had challenged inquiry; why not meet it?—Was astonished at the language held by the noble duke, as if the interference of the house with ministers was improper. The house had so done during the American war: such interference was its right. The transactions in Sweden, Spain and Portugal demanded explanation:—which this motion would procure.

The lord chancellor said, he had been acquainted with parliamentary proceedings twenty-five years, and had never known such a motion adopted. It embraced too much. Ministers would willingly answer specific questions: but such a mass was too complicated for examination.

Lord Erskine supported the motion: considered the increase of the public burdens as an object of great solicitude.

Lord Liverpool contended that the motion was so vague, that it was not even parliamentary. That when similar motions had been made on occasion of misfortunes at Dunkirk, at the Helder, &c. the noble baron (Grenville) then in administration, had been completely adverse to them, they were calculated in fact to obtain no valuable purpose;—but to baffle, and to confound.

Lord Moira adverted to the state of Spain, of Sweden, of America, to the difficulties under which trade labours, to the danger to the linen trade of Ireland, occasioned by want of flax-seed, &c. As individuals he highly esteemed many of his majesty's ministers; but, as a body he considered them as incapable, &c.

Lord Harrowby thought the sentiments expressed by certain noble lords (Grenville and Moira) were calculated to extinguish the spirit of the people.—This lord Grenville denied: and applauded the spirit of the nation, the greatness of the navy, &c. Motion negatived without a division.

House of Lords, Feb. 9.—Council heard on Campbell's divorce bill: to prove the marriage, offered the testimony of Miss Sarah White, who, when very young, had seen a ceremony take place in the island of Jamaica, between the parties, which she was told was a marriage—council stopped by the lord chancellor, who said the house would not acquiesce in such a proof: allowed time to procure better evidence.

Lord Boringdon's divorce bill passed.

Lord Auckland hoped all the correspondence with America would be laid before the house.

Lord Liverpool answered, that the American government had not given publicity to every paper: therefore thought himself justified in following the same course.

Lord Moira moved that the house resolve itself into a committee, on the subject of imprisonment for debt. Anciently in England, before any arrest took place, the debtor was summoned before a committee, in which the existence, the cause, and the circumstances of the debt were investigated: this laudable institution had fallen into disuse among us, and now a debtor was at the sole mercy of his creditor: hence enmity, rivalship, or other base passions, might send a man to jail, where he might languish years before the cause of insolvency were proved. His lordship wished that the effect of caprice in a creditor should be annulled; did not mean wholly to remove arrest for debt, but to regulate it. Requested lord Walsingham to take the chair. Lord Walsingham excused himself. Lord Moira said, rather than experience delay, he would take the chair himself: agreed.

House of Lords, Feb. 10.—Lord Auckland moved for the imports and exports of Ireland; for the last three years; also, between Ireland and America, so far as could be made up:—His lordship also desired that the instructions of the American government to its representatives in England and France should be laid on the table: his intention was, to shew the offers of retracting the embargo were similar to both countries.

Lord Liverpool presumed that such papers would appear: the existence being notorious.

Lord Grenville moved for lord Grey's note on the order in council, dated Jan. 7, 1807.

House of Commons, Jan. 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to renew the committee of finance; but, whereas, that committee in the last session had been composed of twenty-six members, he now, at the suggestion of the worthy chairman of it, wished it reduced to fifteen.

Mr. Bankes, (the former chairman of that committee) acknowledged that he had sug-

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gested the reduction, but he did not like the manner of accomplishing it: thought the committee, as now proposed, a mere delusion on the public, and would not act in it.

Mr. Peter Moore concurred with Mr. Bankes. Complained that the reports* of committees were not acted upon: a former committee had shewn how £200,000 might be saved at the Bank, but the wise ministers saved only £60,000. In Mr. Steele's business —nothing was done. In reducing places and pensions—nothing was done.

Much discussion ensued on the delay of the report of this committee last session;—complained of, as being a treatise, a volume, rather than a report,* and containing matter foreign to its purpose. The resolution to recommend the abolition of all sinecures had caused that delay: many members of the committee being of opinion, that to reduce some was proper, but not the whole. —Mr. Charles Long insisted that many reforms had taken place; in his own office, for instance. All the members proposed by chancellor of the exchequer to compose this committee were appointed. Mr. Bankes was re-appointed chairman: Ayes 131, Noes 47.

Gen. Stuart stated, that the late Sir John Moore had desired of him, that such parts of his last dispatches as ministry thought proper, should be published. Some parts contained matters of a very delicate nature.

House of Commons, Jan. 25.—In answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Canning admitted that admiral Saumarez had made an overture to Russia: but without any authority from government.

Lord Castlereagh introduced his motion for an address to his majesty desiring a monument should be erected to Sir John Moore in St. Paul's Cathedral, by observing, that subjects of public gratulation were seldom or never unmixed with occasion of regret: that the present was a striking instance, of the combination of affliction with gratulation: that we were called to lament the loss of an individual who united all the qualities that could endear the man, to those which distinguish the hero. His lordship adverted to the peculiarities of the closing scene of Sir John's military career: the difficulties of the march, the state of the troops, their discipline, health, resolution;—their confidence in their general,—the completeness of the triumph, inasmuch as the enemy had been decidely routed, and was unable to impede the embarkation of the army. Many other topics of a like nature were combined in his lordship's eulogium on the deceased general; and made an evident impression on the house. After this the motion was put and carried unanimously,

Lord Castlereagh moved a vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Wellesley, for his conduct in Portugal. He described the victory of Vimiera as extremely brilliant: enlarged on the skill of the general, and the valour of the troops. Believed every thing that was worthy and excellent of Sir H. Burrard; but as that officer had disclaimed any share in the operations of the day, thought he could not with propriety be included.

Lord Folkstone expressed his dissent from voting thanks on such slight occasions. After a long discussion, on the same grounds as in the house of lords, the motion was put and carried: but lord Folkstone *expressly adhered to his dissent.* Thanks to the other officers, &c. as usual.

Lord Castlereagh introduced his plan for the augmentation of the military force of this country, by observing that that part of his majesty's speech which recommended such a measure, had given general satisfaction throughout the nation. The object was, to obtain in the shortest time, the greatest possible addition to the army. The experiment had been made: the plan adopted in 1807, added 28,000 men to the line in twelve months. These were transferred from the militia, ready trained; many of them had distinguished themselves at Vimiera and Corunna. The number required had been 45,000: the number received in six months was 41,000. He should propose that no regiment be reduced below three-fifths of its establishment. He wished to raise only 24,000 men. To diminish the pressure on the counties, he would allow out of the public purse the bounty of ten guineas to all raised within a limited time.

Mr. Tierney said the British army had been most shamefully wasted; and before he could vote for its augmentation, he must know by what advisers it was to be directed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his readiness to meet inquiry, whether the armies of Britain had been "shamefully wasted?" which he denied. The house divided: Ayes 77, Noes 26.

Mr. H. Martin moved for accounts from the exchequer of the appropriation of the public money, by order of the treasury, from Jan. 5, 1777, to Jan. 5, 1802, (ordered last session); also, money issued to Mr. W. Huskisson, on account of Ceylon.

House of Commons, Jan. 27.—The Speaker reminded the house of an alteration of *Great Britain* for *England* made by the lords in a money bill, last session, which alteration was required by the sense of the act.—Committee of Privileges appointed to investigate this incident.

* See this voluminous report, Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1041 *et seq.*—Pensions—Compensations—Sinecures—Reversions—with list of members of the House of Commons holding offices, &c.

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Lord Folkstone moved for a new writ for Poole, in the room of Mr. Jefferies who had accepted the consul-generalship for Portugal. Debate took place whether that office vacated a seat?—[After a subsequent examination, this was determined in the affirmative.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley being in his place, in full regimentals, as usual on such occasions, the speaker addressed to him the thanks of the house, to which he made a neat and animated reply.

Mr. Wardle moved for an inquiry into the conduct of H. R. H. the Duke of York. Mentioned several instances of gross corruption and abuse of power, by displacing officers, and putting them on the half-pay list.—That Mrs. Clarke, a lady with whom the Duke of York was intimate, sold the promotions at less than half the regulated prices; as appeared by a written scale that was sent to an officer.

Mrs. Clarke's Prices.	*Regulated Prices.*
A Majority £900 — —	£2,600
A Company 700 — —	1,500
A Lieutenancy 400 — —	550
An Ensigncy 200 — —	400

Money has been lodged in the hands of a third person till the promotion of an officer was gazetted; then this money was paid to Mrs. Clarke, and by her to the Duke of York's silversmith, in part of a debt contracted by the Duke of York, for the lady's service of plate. Mrs. Clarke had procured from the duke an exchange between Lieut. Col. Brooke, of 56th infantry, and Lieut. Col. Knight, 5th dragoon guards, in no longer interval than from Thursday to Saturday, because she was to have £200 for it; and wanted the money immediately. Major Shaw, was appointed deputy barrack-master at the Cape of Good Hope, for which he was to pay Mrs. Clarke £1,000: but, he only paid £500; and was soon after, by Mrs. Clarke's revenge, put on half-pay. The only instance of such a reduction. H. R. H. also desired the accommodation of a loan of £5,000 from Col. French; in return, he promised to procure payment of money due by government to the colonel, on account of a levy; but the duke failing his promise, the loan was not effected.

Mr. Wardle mentioned other cases; urged them on the attention of the house: stated the existence of a public office in the city, for the sale of commissions, at the same reduced prices as Mrs. Clarke's: the managers of which had, "in my presence," described themselves as agents of Mrs. Carey, the duke's mistress! offered places in other public lines, also, &c. &c.—Moved for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the commander-in-chief, &c.

The secretary at war rose, not to oppose the motion. The facts stated by the hon. gent. were of the most serious nature. He hoped the house would go into the inquiry. Charges distinctly stated, H. R. H. was ready to meet. This was all he need say at present. He would only remark, that the present condition of the army reflected the greatest credit on H. R. H. Could the army have achieved such honourable exploits, had it been so ill managed for a series of years? The army was in a high state of discipline; and the greatest order and regularity had been introduced into it. For these excellencies it was beholden to the commander-in-chief.

Mr. Yorke had never listened to more serious charges. Publications had lately been circulated with uncommon pertinacity; which Mr. Y. believed to be the result of a most atrocious conspiracy against H. R. H.; conducted even with the jacobinical spirit of levelling all authority; of attempting *to unite down* H. R. H., and so to destroy the generals, the army and the military system. The best mode to do justice to the Sovereign, to the character impeached, to the country, would be a parliamentary commission, with power to examine on oath.

Sir F. Burdett thought the subject very important; and to be examined with all solemnity.

Mr. Adam was well acquainted with the pecuniary embarrassments of the illustrious personage alluded to: but had never had the smallest reason to believe the existence of such abuses.

Mr. Wilberforce conceived that the most complete investigation would prove the most satisfactory: that the charges ought to be referred to a parliamentary commission; not private or secret, as to the result. Examinations at the bar of the house were accompanied by numerous and fatal inconveniencies.—The house was now on its trial before the scrutinizing tribunal of public opinion. All Europe looked with anxious attention to the British house of commons. The interests involved were extremely important.

The Chancellor of Exchequer coincided in the opinion that this was a most momentous question. It demanded complete and public investigation. He called on the house not to abandon its legitimate judicial province. Recommended inquiry at the bar of the house, in a committee of the whole house. Alluded to advertisers, &c. and other pretenders, who duped the unwary; and demanded the names of any other of his majesty's officers who were implicated in fraudulent promotions, &c.

Mr. Wardle named the Lord Chancellor and Duke of Portland; and described the place where the office was held, &c.

Mr. Canning hoped for the fullest discussion, &c. Thought the system of libel, lately

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adopted, uncommonly atrocious and persevering.

Mr. Whitbread inquired, why, then, did the Duke of York's legal advisers sleep on the subject? Why did they neglect their duty? Why did they not prosecute?

Lord Castlereagh supported the opinion, that this confederation of libellers really did exist.

Committee to sit on Wednesday next; and to continue sitting *de die in diem*.

Mr. Wardle to give his list of evidences on Tuesday.

Among the answers to several questions on the subject of the war in Spain, Gen. Stuart's deserves notice. He said, that, instead of the losses of the British army amounting, as had been reported, to 9,000 men: the *whole of their losses did not amount to half the number.*—[The main deficit is, probably, Germans deserted.]

House of Commons, Jan. 31.—Read sir David Baird's acknowledgements for the thanks of the house.

The house in a committee of supply, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, who moved that a supply be granted to his majesty.—Mr. P. Moore asked, whether the disbursements of last year should not first be accounted for? Mr. Perceval answered, that he had pursued the usual mode—those accounts would be ready at the proper time—they could not, as yet, be made up.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, gave notice of a bill for allowing the Irish militia to volunteer into the line.

Mr. Wardle stated, that he had done his utmost to prepare for entering into the case respecting the commander-in-chief:—could examine on some instances; but not on others: was ready with that of Col. Knight: moved for the attendance of sundry witnesses.

Sir Samuel Romilly, moved for leave to bring in a bill to ensure relief to persons imprisoned for debts in equity: as now allowed to those imprisoned for common law debts.

Lord Castlereagh apologized for the omission of Brig. Gen. Catlin Crauford's name in the vote of thanks. Added unanimously.

Mr. Whitbread again mentioned the subject of Sir J. Moore's last dispatches.—Lord Castlereagh found it rather a difficult subject; but would willingly furnish all possible information on the state of Spain. Considered Sir J. M's letter as private and confidential; would supply extracts among other papers ordered.

Lord Polkestone wished to know, whether Mr. Jeffery, as consul in Portugal, received any salary?—Mr. Secretary Canning replied, that formerly the Lisbon consulate was paid by fees of office, from £1,500 to £4,000. At present Mr. Jeffery was ensured £1,500, with one-fourth of the fees additional.

Erfurth Overtures for Peace.

Mr. Secretary Canning rose to move an address to his Majesty, thanking him for his communication of the papers, &c. He did not affect to feel any apprehension of much difference of opinion on the subject. The determination of the enemy was apparent to all. What was the feeling of the public mind at that time? There was a general concurrence that peace was not intended by the overture; with some fear lest ministry should be entrapped into a dangerous negociation. Ministry thought it prudent not to disregard the overture, though, it might be delusive. The very state of things at the time justified ministers, since it was very supposable that the affairs of Spain had been discussed at Erfurth, and the court of Petersburgh constantly manifested great tenderness for the Spanish interests. Buonaparte, though inaccessible to justice and generosity, might be affected by policy, and might yield to the remonstrances of the Russian sovereign. Under the impression of these hopes ministers returned their answer, describing the government of Spain, as it described itself, acting in the name of Ferdinand VII. Buonaparte was not bound to identify Spain with Britain, nor to acknowledge Spain as he acknowledged a settled government. He might have admitted it as *de facto*, though not *de jure*; as we might have admitted Joseph Buonaparte as king *de jure* though not *de facto*, so far as was implied in representation at a congress. Such reservations were common. France replied by calling the Spaniards "insurgents."—Insurgents! Against whom? Against Joseph Buonaparte, whom they have never acknowledged? impossible! The indignity intended in this reply was too obvious to need observation. The comparison of Spanish patriots to Irish catholic rebels was perfectly inapplicable, since these must be rebels against a sovereign settled and established, a king both *de jure* and *de facto*. The title of Ferdinand VII. we had no business to investigate. We had no right to intermeddle in the forms of government of foreign nations. We must take them as we find them. We might wish to improve some things in the Spanish government. But we had no right to dictate. Spain was fighting for her soil, for her existence—she was fighting against an invader. Mr. Canning could not conceive that this nation was a sinking nation; but hoped that the sinking one should be remembered, and if ever we were *sinking*, would be our motive and good faith.

Mr. Whitbread animadverted in some of the maxims of government laid down by the right hon. gent. Had they been current ten years ago, the Bourbon family might still have occupied the throne of France. The usurpation of Buonaparte was not "unparal-

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leled" in the history of the world, as right hon. secretary had affirmed. What had been the conduct of Austria, Russia, and Prussia towards Poland?—of Britain towards India? Atrocities were commited in the east and the west:—was Buonaparte implicated in these? —The letter of the emperors was composed in a style studiously respectful, or at most with the exception of a single paragraph. It was therefore certainly unnecessary for the rt. hon. secretary to go out of his way to insult the emperor of Russia: the gentleman had better abstain from such sarcasms. Mr. W. asked why Portugal was not made a party, since the Prince Regent had left a government when he sailed for the Brazils? Thought Spain could not resist the power of France. Wished ministers would take a hint from the enemy, and extend the benefits of the constitution to the catholics of Ireland. After many other remarks, moved an amendment, censuring ministry for their answer to the overture, as unwise, impolitic, intemperate, &c.

Mr. Ponsonby differed completely from his friend Mr. Whitbread: saw no chance whatever for an honourable peace in the overture.

Mr. Mathew Montague thought Buonaparte's cruelties, usurpations, &c. &c. might be "paralleled" in many instances. There was Ireland ——— [Repeated calls *to order* induced Mr. M. to desist, without concluding his speech.]

Sir Francis Burdett foresaw no possibility of the success of Spain against France. The Spaniards had been sunk in ignorance for centuries; subject to the most despotic governments; their minds and habits bowed down to slavery: they endured the most dreadful of all human institutions—the Inquisition. Was astonished at the symptoms of patriotism displayed by such a nation, and by that nation only; but foresaw entire disappointment. Would have been better pleased had the address been amended by a request to his Majesty to turn out his present incapable and foolish ministers, &c.

Lord Henry Petty declared his concurrence in the general sentiments of Sir Francis Burdett.

Mr. Canning was astonished, that a nobleman, who might rationally expect to assist in his Majesty's councils, could concur in opinion with a gentleman who thought the country not worth saving. Wished Sir F. B. would turn his great talents to the welfare, not the degradation of his country.

Motion for address carried without a division.

Mr. Perceval gave notice of his intention to renew the bill prohibiting distillation from Corn in Great Britain, and to prohibit importation of spirits from Ireland, where the former bill had been found ineffectual.

House of Commons, Feb. 1.—Mr. H Wellesley presented an account of the money issued by the colonial agent of Ceylon, and its application.

Mr. Huskisson moved for an account of the £10,500,000 exchequer bills, also of the £1,500,000 exchequer bills voted for 1808.

Sir George Warrender renewed a motion of his during the last session for a return of the number of men volunteered from the militia into the line, from August 1807 to the latest period. Also for a return of the commissioned officers serving in the militia, and the number wanting to complete the establishment, on Jan. 1809.

The usual annual estimates were ordered to be laid before the house.

The Speaker addressed the thanks of the house to brig.-gen. Fane: lieut.-gen. M'Kenzie; and admiral sir Samuel Hood:—took occasion to allude to the loss of gen. Anstruther, and sir John Moore;—the manner and delivery of his speech was sensibly felt by the whole house.

Mr. Wardle entered on his charges against the Duke of York, by avowing the candour of his intentions, and the correctness of his conduct. The accusations were open: no man less deserved the character of jacobinism: The duke of York had pecuniary transactions to great extent, unknown to an hon. gent. (Mr. Adam). He was aware of the difficulties he had to encounter; but would do his duty; and the house could not but support him.

Mr. Yorke declared that his remarks about jacobinism had no reference to the hon. member.

Mr. Wardle first examined Dr. Thynne, who having attended Mrs. Clarke several years in his professional capacity, desired her to use her influence with the duke of York whose mistress she then was, to accelerate an exchange between lieut.-col. Knight and major Brooke. [Effected July 30, 1805.] Offered her £200, on the part of Mr. R. Knight, lieut.-col. Knight's brother. Mr. R. Knight, acknowledged that he had commissioned Dr. Thynne, as the Dr. had stated; and that he sent £200 to Mrs. Clarke; who enjoined secrecy. Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke admitted, that at the time referred to "she was under the duke of York's protection,"—recollected the promise of £200.—the effectuation of the exchange—the receipt of the money—the stating of the result to the duke of York, to whom she shewed the money, and who sent one of his servants to get one of the notes changed. Col. Wardle came to the knowledge of the facts, as *facts*, by his *intimacy* with witness; and by having made free with a parcel of letters to her. Witness had quarrelled with the duke for not paying her allowance. Had threatened to expose him: but denied that she was a willing witness. The

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exchange was effected instantly, as witness wanted the money to go out of town with.

Col. Gordon proved that exchanges between officers were always laid before his majesty: the exchange in question, had been so. On the 23d he took orders for it from the commander-in-chief, who submitted it to his majesty on the 24th: it was gazetted 30th.

House of Commons, Feb. 2.—Read a letter from adm. De Courcy, in return for thanks, &c.

Mr. Wardle moved for production of the books containing applications made by subaltern officers for promotion.

Mr. Whitbread desired to know from sir Arthur Wellesley, whether he received the salary of secretary of state for Ireland, while he was in Portugal? answered affirmatively.

Mr. Mitford, from the Custom-house, produced accounts of the bounties on fish for supplying the London market; of the number of ships employed in the Greenland whale fishery, also, an abstract of the accounts of the northern lighthouses, for the last year.

Sir A. Wellesley gave notice that he should move for increase of ordnance in Ireland.

Mr. Whitbread wished to know from the hon. baronet opposite (sir A. Wellesley) on what footing he held his incompatible civil and military commands at the same moment?

Sir A. Wellesley explained that from July to October he did receive his salary from Ireland, but during the greater part of that time he derived no emolument from his military command. The great expence attending a military command of the kind, and his not being in a situation to defray such expence out of his private fortune, were his reasons for accepting of the emoluments of his civil office during that period.

Lord Castlereagh, anticipating no opposition, moved the second reading of Militia Bill.

Mr. Elliot objected to the principle and detail of the bill. The system on which we now acted he thought radically bad: coming year after year to propose the same plans, was ruinous. If he were rightly informed, 30 guineas was now the current price for a militia-man; it would soon be 50. How then could the noble Lord expect to raise men at 10 guineas? The noble Lord, if he failed, had the ballot in reserve: but, whatever effect the ballot might have had in England (which he did not profess to know), in Scotland it had almost swept the country of men. This ballot was but a tax—a tax by chance: it was throwing lots in a crowd, to tax those on whom the lot fell twenty, thirty, or forty pounds. The returns from the recruiting parties were in England extremely favourable to the system of limited service; (of 27,505 men raised, 19,448 were for limited service;) in Ireland they were not so. He supposed the Irish could spend their whole lives in fighting.

Col. Wood defended the measure: asserted that the discipline of the regulars was not injured by admission of the militia: witness the conduct of our troops on the continent, two-thirds of which had been drafted from the militia. He had, within a month, received twenty-two men, who had not cost him ten pounds per man. A serjeant had lately enlisted, at Birmingham, 38 men; of whom 36 were for *unlimited* service.

Sir T. Turton disapproved the plan: nor would he raise any more men. Wished to know the extent of our force in men and money: ridiculed the idea of Buonaparte invading us, while we commanded the sea. The militia was the *constitutional* defence of the country, and should not be dismantled.

Col. Bastard described volunteering into the line as producing drunkenness and dissipation: —the principle was radically bad, &c. to be

The Secretary at War thought, in the present state of the continent, a great army was indispensable.

Lord Castlereagh defended the bill, descanted on the expediency, if not the necessity of augmenting the army: did not think himself at liberty to explain what was intended to be done with the army; he begged leave to direct the attention of gentlemen to the details of the army on the table, which would fully justify the measure.

House of Commons, Feb. 3.—Mr. Ward moved in committee of supply, 130,000 seamen for 1809, including 31,400 marines.

Wages for 130,000 men, at £1. 17s. per man per month £3,120,000

Wear and tear of ships during same period at £1. 10s. per man per month 3,705,000

Victuals for ditto, at £2. 10s. per man per month 4,085,000

Two several sums of £10,500,000 and 1,500,000 voted to be raised by exchequer bills to replace others.

Mr. Wardle continued the course of his charges against the Duke of York, [illegible] part of his evidence on former [illegible] his having seen Mrs. Clarke on Tuesday before.—Long conversation of the members on the subject. Examination of the duke's servant, (who only had come to attend Mrs. Clarke) as to his having received money for her, £100 bank note, which he [illegible] Explanation of Mr. A[illegible] rapid promotion of his son in the army attributed to his own [illegible] that gentleman, [illegible] ceeded on. Charge of [illegible] Capt. Maling [illegible] Greenwood, [illegible] examined at the bar, [illegible] counsel for the prosecution [illegible] Long conversation among the members [illegible] posed.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From July 1, to December 31, 1808, inclusive.

JULY.

2. Captured:—the Dutch privateer brig Amstellan, of 12 guns, and 60 men, by the Rosamond, Capt. Walker, June 26; Braganza, Spanish privateer, of 1 gun, and 54 men, by the Wolf, Lieut. Waller, commander, on the Jamaica station, May 1.

5. An Order in Council, by which the relations of peace and amity are completely re-established between this country and Spain.

9. Dispatches from General Spencer, dated off Cadiz, June 12, stating, that the French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position in the Channel leading to the Caraccas, or Dock-yard, out of the reach of the guns of the fortresses, and having refused to submit, were attacked by the Spanish gun and mortar-boats, and by batteries on the side of the Leon. The firing lasted the whole of June 9th, and was resumed by the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French admiral. This fleet surrendered on the 14th, after the erection of additional batteries.

His Majesty's permission to Lord Erskine to wear the Royal Order of Vasa, conferred upon him by his Swedish Majesty.

19. Dispatches from General Spencer and Admiral Lord Collingwood, announcing the surrender of the French squadron in Cadiz, and that the French troops were retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small forts and posts on the Spanish side of Portugal; that the Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by the presence of the English, and that the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

Also, the sailing of Spanish commissioners to England, in the Revenge, for the purpose of treating with the British Government on subjects interesting to the two countries.

General Spencer says:—"The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their constitution, which authorise their rejecting the Supreme Council of Madrid, when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand VII, whom they have proclaimed King; they have formally declared war against France; have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other provinces. In Andalusia they collected from fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops, and have put arms in the hands of upwards of sixty thousand peasants. General Castanos is appointed commander-in-chief. Provincial Assemblies are forming in most of the large towns; they have near four thousand cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundery, and one of the largest depots in Spain."

Lord Collingwood says, June 15:—"Application has been made to me this evening by the Supreme Council at Seville and the Governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry to the several governments and presidencies in the West-Indies information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out officers to that country, whose presence there is important; this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connection with Great Britain."

Capt. G. A. Creyke, of the Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto (June 20), announces two revolutions having taken place at Oporto, since June 10. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were everywhere hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis d'Oliveira; they maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor, d'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom offended the populace so greatly, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose, broke open the arsenals, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto was elected governor, and an army of 20,000 men left to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 300 within six leagues of Oporto.

A letter from Capt. Digby, of the Cossack, dated off St. Andero, June 28, states, that with Capt. Daly, of the Comet, he had been employed in assisting the inhabitants of St. Andero, against an expected attack from the

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French, and in bringing off such English, and others, as might wish to come away. The French having advanced to within a few miles of the town, Capt. Daly, on the night of the 21st, spiked the guns in two forts, near the town. At day-light, on the morning of the 22d, he says, "we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under Capt. Daly, accompanied by Lieut. H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieut. Read, of the Marines, with volunteers. They left the Cossack soon after six o'clock, landed about eight, spiked all the guns in fort St. Salvador de Ano, and fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless. The magazine was at some little distance, and had five hundred whole barrels of powder in it, besides other stores; part was thrown over the cliffs into the sea; the magazine was blown up about ten o'clock; also, Fort Sedra. The two other forts, on the west side of the bay, they could not attempt, as the surf was too high. Before they set fire to the first train, the French had entered the town, and a strong guard was expected at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the point of De Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoking ruins of the magazine."

A letter from Capt. G. H. L. Dundas, dated Euryalus, in the Great Belt, June 12, announces the burning of two large Danish vessels, fitted for the reception of troops; also, the capture of a Danish gun-brig, of the largest dimensions, with 64 men, by the boats of the Euryalus and Cruiser, June 11.

16. The capture of La Vengeance, French privateer, of 9 guns and 86 men, by the Aurora, Capt. Duer, in the West-Indies, May 29.

19. Accounts of the capture of the Italian brig Il Ronco, of 16 brass guns and 100 men, by the Unité, Capt. Campbell; also Le Grand Napoleon, French privateer, of 4 guns and 38 men, by the Pylades, Capt. Bligh; also a French tartan, bound for Tripoli, with 700 musket-barrels on board.

Members returned to Parliament:—Borough of Richmond, the Hon. Laurence Dundas, in the room of Arthur Shakespeare, Esq. accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Town and Port of Rye, William Jacob, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, Esq. in the room of Sir William Elford, Bart. accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

AUGUST.

2. A letter from Capt. Bathurst, of the Salsette, off Norgen Island, announces the capture of the Russian cutter Apith, of 14 guns and 61 men, four of whom were killed. On our side one man was killed. The prize, an excellent vessel, only two years old.—Capture of the Danish privateer Aristides, of 6 guns and 41 men, by the Royalist, Capt. Maxwell.

6. Capt. Dix, of the Cygnet sloop, July 27, announces the capture of the Danish brig privateer, Christina, of 14 guns and 60 men, formerly an English merchantman.

9. Capt. Rood, of the Indefatigable, off Ushant the 2d inst. announces the capture of la Digne letter of marque, of 74 guns and 68 men. A letter from Capt. Inglefield, of the Beechante, states the capture of the French brig Grafton, of 14 guns and 100 men, off Jamaica.

13. An Order for the Prorogation of Parliament, from the 20th inst. to the 1st of November.

16. Dispatches from Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Collingwood, &c. announcing the surrender of the French General, Dupont, to the Spaniards, after the battle of Baylen. Capt. Whittingham, in his letter to Sir H. Dalrymple, dated Andujar, July 21, states in substance as follows:—It having been resolved, that the division of the Marquis de Coupigny should join that of Major-Gen. Reding, in order to attack Baylen with the united force of the two divisions, while the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar, Maj.-Gen. Reding entered Baylen July 18, at nine o'clock, with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The maj.-gen. wrote to the commander-in-chief for orders, whether to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring on La Carolina. Gen. Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay. On the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the general received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieut.-Gen. Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock, P. M. 18th July. Gen. Reding informed the commander-in-chief, that he intended to march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock, A. M. 19th July. At two o'clock, P. M. Gen. Pena's advanced guard came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Maj.-Gen. Reding, to inform the Lieut.-gen. that he had been engaged with a division of Gen. Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieut.-Gen. Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire when a flag of truce announced a capitulation. Lieut.-Gen. Pena halted and formed his division upon the heights of Elmula, three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock Gen. Castanos, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, arrived by Gen.

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Dupont to treat with Gen. Castanos in person. At nine o'clock, P. M. Maj.-Gen. Reding informed the Lieut.-Gen. that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by Gen. Wedel, from La Carolina, with 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, with two field-pieces. The negociations lasted till the evening of the 20th. The Marquis Coupigny was detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena. During the negociations, Gen. Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovero to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing. This determined the general to admit the capitulation of Gen. Wedel.

French Force.—Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file; division of Wedel, 6000.—Total, 14,000. —— *Spanish Force.*—Reding, 9000; Coupigny, 5000; Pena, 6000; Jones, 5000.—Total, 25,000.—One half peasantry.

Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.—From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.—The division of Gen. Dupont prisoners of war. The division of Gen. Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

The division of Gen. Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

Lieut.-Col. Doyle, at Corunna, and Major Roche, at Oviedo, write, 8th and 9th of August, to Viscount Castlereagh, that letters from respectable authorities at Madrid, also public Gazettes, had been received, stating, that on the 29th of July, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. On the 30th the evacuation continued; on the 31st, Joseph Buonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This was attributed to the French having received an account of the surrender of General Dupont.

The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder they left behind; they also plundered the palaces and the treasury; they were followed by the Spanish ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French settled at Madrid.

Capt. Campbell, of the Unité, off Bermuda, June 1, announces the capture of the Nettuno and Teulie, two Italian brigs of war, of 10 guns and 160 men each. None hurt on board the Unité; the Nettuno had 27 killed or drowned, and 13 wounded; the Teulie had 3 killed, and 16 wounded.

Capt. G. Byng, of the Belliqueux, off Point du Gâle, March 18, hates his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo that morning anchored off Columbo, having brought in the Piedmontaise French frigate, totally dismasted, which she captured after an action renewed three successive days, and on the last day that excellent and gallant officer, Capt. Hardinge, was unfortunately killed.—The St. Fiorenzo had 13 killed, and 24 wounded; the Piedmontaise had 50 killed, and 100 wounded.

Capt. Daly, of the Comet, August 11, at sea, informs of the capture of the Sylphe, French national brig of war, of 18 guns, and 90 men. She was in company with another brig and a corvette, each equal in force to the Comet; but notwithstanding this superiority, Capt. Daly gave chace, and coming up with the Sylphe (who was most shamefully deserted by her comrades), she struck, after a close action of 20 minutes, in which her second lieutenant and six men were killed, and five severely wounded. Not a man was hurt on board the Comet, though her sails and rigging were much cut. The Sylphe is a very fine copper-bottomed vessel and a fast sailer.

20. Capt. Skeene, of the Guerrière, announces the capture, July 17, of a French privateer, late his Majesty's cutter Barbara, of 12 guns, and 90 men. The captain adds, that she was discovered in the track of the valuable Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Veteran, of which she had obtained most accurate information as to their strength, number, and situation, from the master of an American brig, who had himself claimed and received the protection of that convoy, which he betrayed to the enemy in 24 hours after parting company.

Capt. Caulfield, of the Russell, Dec. 5, states the capture of the French privateer l'Adèle, of 8 guns, and 143 men, from the Isle of France.

23. Capt. Austen, of the Indian sloop, states his capturing la Jeune Estelle, French privateer, of 4 guns, and 25 men.

A Congé d'Elire, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol to elect a Bishop of that See, void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, John, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Hereford; his Majesty recommending the Rev. Wm. Lort Mansell, D. D.

24. *Extraordinary.* — Dispatches from Admiral Keats, announcing the liberation of the Spanish troops in Denmark. Admiral Keats writes, Aug. 11:—"By an immediate and zealous pursuit of the measures recommended in the duplicate of instructions received by the Musquito on the 5th instant, his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and nearly 6000 of the Spanish troops under his command, were embarked this morning at Nyborg, which place he took possession of on the 9th.

By a combination of the same plan, more than 1000 have joined us this morning, by

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sea, from Jutland, and another thousand are thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the post held by the Spanish forces in that island, where it is proposed to land the remainder, the moment circumstances of weather will permit our moving.

No doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French Gen. Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aides-de-camp, have been disarmed.

Some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary, the wind and current being adverse, I left the Superb on the 8th, and went in my barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, and two hours after my flag was hoisted. On the 9th the general took possession of the town.

Although the Danish garrison yielded to circumstances, an armed brig of 18 guns, the Finn, and a cutter, the Salomman, of 12, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and myself. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish general unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the command of Capt. M'Namara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them. On this occasion I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Harvey, an officer of much merit, of the Superb, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed, and 12 wounded.

The Spaniards, irritated at this opposition, departed in some measure from the general's intention, and fired some shot at them before they struck.

Fifty-seven sloops or doggers found in the port, were fitted by the seamen, into which great part of the artillery, baggage and stores, were embarked that night and the following day, and removed to the Point of Slypsharn, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely, and without opposition this morning, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and they are now under the protection of his Majesty's ships at the anchorage off the island of Spiro.

Every unavoidable act of hostility was rigidly restrained from, for I did not consider it wise to bring away the brig and cutter that rejected our offer of security, and possibly opposed our entrance. I even undertook to liberate the vessels employed as transports, provided no interruption was made by any to the peaceable embarkation of our friends.

It is not easy to express the joy felt by every class of the army at this event. The regiment of Zamora made a march of 18 Danish miles in 21 hours."

27. Capture of the Danish privateer Mosin, of one gun, and 11 men, with a Dutch gun-boat, of three guns, and 26 men, by the boats of the Rosamond and Redbreast, in the rivers Jade and Weser. Capture of four small French privateer schooners, in the West Indies, by the Bellette, Mosse Fortunée, Cherub, and Nimrod.

30. The King's grant to the Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, Clerk, M. A. of the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the cathedral church of Worcester, void by the resignation of Dr. James Plumtre.

Member returned to Parliament.—County of Clare.—Augustine Fitzgerald, of Lemiguran, Esq. in the room of Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton, who has accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Capture of the French lugger privateer Foudroyant, of 10 guns and 55 men, by the Linnet, Lieut. Tracey, off Cherbourg, August 30.

The grant of a Baronetage to Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe-House, Bucks, Bart. of Great-Britain: remainders to the sons of Elizabeth Lovett, his eldest daughter, and of Laetitia Lovett and Arabella Lovett, two other daughters.

Extraordinary (same date).—Sir A. Wellesley, under date head quarters, Caldas, Aug. 16, describes an affair of the advanced posts, at Lourinha, occasioned by the eagerness of the English troops in pursuit of the enemy.

The battle of Roleia, Aug. 17, is described by Sir Arthur, in his letter of that date, as consisting in an attack made by the British troops on the French under Gen. Laborde, strongly posted among the hills, and in the passes, with about 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon. The British, formed into three columns, with 1200 Portuguese infantry, moved about seven o'clock in the morning; the riflemen being detached to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns.

The passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we have suffered the loss which we have to lament.

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particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed, but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry; and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, 1 horse, killed; 1 Lieut.-Col. 3 Majors, 6 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 26 Serjeants, 295 Rank and File, 2 horses, wounded; 1 Capt. 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 68 Rank and File, missing.

Sir Harry Burrard, writing to Lord Castlereagh, from Head Quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21, says:—"On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley; his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration."

Sir Arthur Wellesley thus describes the battle of Vimiera, in his letter of Aug. 21:—"The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back and to the westward and northward of this village is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major General Ferguson on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. To the southward and eastward, Brig.-gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig.-Gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders, and half a brigade of nine-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night.

"The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley.

"The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade; and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support; and as a reserve to the whole army.

"The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the churchyard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion, 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-Gene-

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ral Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier-General Crauford's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

"The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

"In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes (Junot) in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken."

A French general officer, supposed to be General Thiebault, the chief of the staff, was found dead upon the field of battle.

1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 128 rank and file, 30 horses, killed; 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 27 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 466 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Return of Ordnance taken: 1 six pounder, 4 four pounders, 2 three pounders, 6 five and a half inch howitzers; 2 ammunition waggons; 21 Portuguese ammunition cars; 40 horses, 4 mules; powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket ammunition.

6. The capture, by the Sybille sloop, Capt. Upton, of the French brig corvette Espiegle, of 16 guns and 85 men, commanded by M. Maujouan, Capitain de Fregate, six days from L'Orient, with secret orders.

10. His Majesty's permission to the 24th regiment of light dragoons, in addition to any other badges to bear in its colours and on its appointments, the *Elephant*, with the word "*Hindoostan*" inscribed around it, in commemoration of the distinguished valour displayed by this corps in the battle of Allighur, Sept. 4, 1803, and of Delhi, Sept. 9, and of the exemplary conduct of this corps during the period it has served in India.

13. A Congé d'Elire empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Ely to elect a Bishop of that See, void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. James Yorke; his Majesty recommended the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Dampier, now Bishop of Rochester.

16. *Extraordinary.*—Dispatches from Sir H. Dalrymple, relating to the evacuation of Portugal by the French.—Sir Hew, in his dispatch, dated Head-Quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3, says:—"As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal, by means of the Convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of Convention been refused them.—When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Capt. Malcolm, of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly, at the moment when it was no longer necessary."

The Preliminary Treaty, between Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellermann, consists of nine articles, to the same effect as the first nine of the Definitive Treaty, except that in Article VII. it is agreed that the neutrality of the harbour of Lisbon shall be acknowledged as far as regards the Russian Fleet; and that though the English Fleet and Army may be in possession of the port, the Russian Fleet shall not be disturbed, nor pursued, whenever it may put to sea, except after the period fixed by the maritime laws.

The articles of the Definitive Convention, signed by General Murray and General Kellermann, and ratified by General Junot, the French Commander-in-Chief, August 30, are as follows:—Art. I. All the places and forts

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in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present Convention.—II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and on their arrival in France they shall be at liberty to serve.—III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.—IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the Convention.—V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of the property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the Field Commissariat and Field Hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander-in-Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner, all individuals of the Army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.—VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is however fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.—VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.—VIII. The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon; that of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British Commissaries charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.—IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expence of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.—X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked it in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.—XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.—XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio, and Cascaes shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the Convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries, as far as the Lazaretto or Trofuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the meantime the general in chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.—XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.—XIV. Should there arise doubts, as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.—XV. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.—XVI. All subjects of France, as of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property

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of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.—It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.—XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British Commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient, or not, to the French government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.—XVIII. The Spanish troops detached on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the commander-in-chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.—XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.—XX. Hostages of the rank of field-officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present Convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.—XXI. It shall be allowed to the general in chief of the French army to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.—XXII. The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the commander-in-chief and the other principal officers of the French army, on board of ships of war.

The subjoined are additional articles.—

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese, in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.—II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of evacuation of the fortresses.—The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above-mentioned periods, till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army.—The provisions on board the ships of war in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines of the fortresses.—III. The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

The naval dispatches consist of a letter from Sir C. Cotton, dated off the Tagus, September 3, and inclosing a copy of the above Convention. The British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were landed on the 2d, to occupy the forts of Cascaes, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugia.

Another letter from Sir C. announces the surrender of the Russian fleet, on the subsequent conditions; and adds, that Rear Admiral Tyler has been directed to unrig, intend the first division, and proceed with it to Spithead:—Art I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.—II. Vice Admiral Siniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

List of the Russian Ships.—Two sail of the line, Vice Admiral Siniavin, Captain du ier rang Melayoil, of 74 guns, and 736 men.—Skorov, of 60 guns, and 524 men.—Ste. Helene, of 74 guns, and 598 men.—So

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Cofael, of 74 guns, and 610 men.—Ratvizan, of 66 guns, and 549 men.—Silnoy, of 74 guns, and 604 men.—Motelmoy, of 74 guns, and 529 men.—Rafael, of 80 guns, and 646 men.—Fregatte Kilduyn, of 26 guns, and 222 men.—Yarrowslaval, 74 guns, and 567 men.—Total—5035 men.

[A history of the above Convention, with the opinion of his majesty, and of the Court of Inquiry holden thereon, and of the generals composing that court, is given in page 985, &c. of this volume.]

17. A letter from Captain Mason, of the Daphne, to Sir J. Saumarez, announcing the capture of the Acutiff Danish schooner.

20. Dispatches from Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood. Sir S. Hood's letter, dated Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 27, states that the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Adm. Hanickhoff, after being chased thirty-four hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron under Rear Adm. Nauckhoff, accompanied by the Centaur and the Implacable, has been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of 74 guns. The Russian squadron appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangement for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfar Sound had joined Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, wind N. E. every sail was pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable, they were soon in advance: at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, in disorder. On the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was able to bring the leewardmost line-of-battle ship to close action: although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down.—The Russian Admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, Sir S. Hood immediately gave chase, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down; and Sir S. Hood had every prospect of this bringing on a general action; to avoid which the Russian Admiral availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.—The ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward, grounded on a shoal at the entrance of the port: there being then some swell, Sir S. Hood had a hope she must have been destroyed; but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sunset, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, Sir S. Hood directed Capt. Webley to stand in and endeavour to cut her off. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the enemy's ship was just entering the port when the Centaur had the good fortune to lay her on board: her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of her guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire. When the bowsprit came to the mizen-rigging, Sir S. Hood ordered it to be lashed: this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of capt. Webley, Lieutenant Lawless, Mr. Strode, the master, and other brave men, under a heavy fire from the enemy's musquetry, by which Lieutenant Lawless was severely wounded. Nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Captain Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from the Centaur's stern-chase guns, and in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. Capt. Martin now anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards them, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.—The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Capt. Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, Sir S. Hood was obliged to give orders for her being burnt; which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieutenant Biddulph, of the Centaur, by seven o'clock in the morning. The Centaur had 3 killed and 27 wounded. The Implacable had 6 killed and 26 wounded. The Sewolod had 43 killed and 80 wounded in the action with the Implacable: 180 killed and missing in the action with the Centaur. Total 303 killed, wounded, and missing.

Capt. R. B. Cathcart, of the Seagull sloop, writes from Christiansand, June 20, an account of a gallant but unsuccessful contest between that ship and a Danish brig, and six gunboats, close to the mouth of the harbour of Christiansand on the preceding day, when the Seagull was so severely treated as to sink immediately. "The force opposed to the Seagull was the Danish brig of war Lougen, mounting 20 guns, 18 long 18-pounders, and two long 6-pounders; six gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24 pounders, and from fifty to seventy men each. Several of the Danes perished on board the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down."

24. A proclamation, dated the 21st instant,

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ordering the restoration of all Portuguese property detained by our cruisers, since the Order in Council of Jan. 6, subject to the payment of all legal charges and expences.

Another order extends the importation of hides, &c. in foreign vessels, for six months additional.

The King's grant of the dignity of baronet of the United Kingdom, to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male.

Edward Bulles, Esq. of Tranant Park in Cornwall, Rear Admiral of the Blue.—Mark Wood, Esq. of Gatton, Surrey.—Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Esq. of the Hall, Donegal.—Thomas Jones, Esq. of Stanley Hall, Salop.—James Graham, Esq. of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, and of Edmond-Castle, Cumberland.—Sitwell Sitwell, Esq. of Renishaw, Derbyshire.—Andrew Corbet, Esq. of Morton Corbet, Salop, and of Linstede, Buckinghamshire.—Charles Hour Harland, Esq. of Sutton Hall, Yorkshire.—John Perring, Esq. of Membland, Devonshire.—George Pigott, Esq. of Knapton, Queen's County.—Gore Ouseley, Esq. of Claremont, Hertfordshire.—William Coles Medlycott, Esq. of Ven House, near Milborne Port, Somersetshire.

27. Letter from Lord Cochrane of the *Impericuse*, giving an account of the surrender of the Castle of Mongal (a fort on the coast of Catalonia, in possession of the French), to his Majesty's ship under his command, which his lordship subsequently destroyed, after having delivered the principal part of the military stores to the Spanish militia.

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 8 corporals (7 wounded), 5 gunners (2 killed), and 56 soldiers. Total 71.—5 cannon, 80 muskets, 80 bayonets, 80 cartouches, 500 cannon balls, 13 barrels of powder, and cartridges, &c.

Le Serpent, French national brig, of 18 guns and 104 men, taken by the Acasta, Capt. Beaver, July 17, on the Leeward Island station.

OCTOBER.

1. Order in Council, of the 28th instant, conferring on the masters of the royal navy the rank of lieutenants, to take rank in the ships of which they shall be warranted masters, immediately after the junior lieutenants of such ships; with precedence in rank of surgeons of the navy.

4. Capture of the Hazard, French privateer of 14 guns and 49 men, by the Beagle, Capt. Newcombe, off Boulogne, on the 2d inst.

8. Capture of the Danish privateer Don Elmnke, of 6 guns and 24 men, by the Basilisk, Lieut. Balfour, on the Scotch coast, Sept. 30.

The following appointments:—Right hon. John Hookham Frere to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII; lieut. gen. George Beckwith to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of Barbadoes; Sir Charles Brisbane, knt. capt. R. N. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of St. Vincent; Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be captain-general and governor of the Leeward Islands: and William Woodley, Esq. to be lieut. gov. of Berbice.

Order of council, of the 5th inst. for continuation, to March 25 next, of permission to import certain articles of provisions, duty free.

15. Rear Admiral R. G. Keats nominated Knight of the Bath.

18. Capture of the Danish privateer Hevensen, of 4 guns and 21 men by the Ariadne, Capt. Farquhar, on the 4th inst.

22. Account of the loss of the Josephine, French letter of marque, of 8 guns and 50 men, by oversetting in a gale, at the time that she was come up with and attacked by the Minerva, Capt. Hawkins, on the 23d inst.

25. Capture of the Badare Zaffer, Turkish frigate, of 52 guns and 500 men, by the Seahorse, Capt. Stewart, off Skyrowe, 5th July. In the evening, Capt. Stewart observed two Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the island of Scopolo, towards which he immediately made sail. On making out that they were both single-decked ships, he determined to bring them to action. It began at half past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind under easy sail, and continually endeavouring to run the Seahorse on board. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of attacking the small ship to advantage, he dropped alongside of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, Capt. Stewart left her in a state of the greatest distress. Just before he had left her, she had partially blown up forward. By this time the large frigate, which had fallen a little to leeward, again got pretty close up, and the action recommenced; so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one that the Seahorse rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, Capt. Stewart, conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for daylight to send on board her. At day-light, observing her colours on the stump of the mizen mast he poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and we took possession of her. She lost 165 killed and 195 wounded; the Seahorse lost only 10 killed and 16 wounded. The other ship was named the Abu Feam, carrying 24 thirteen-poundders and two mortars, with a complement of 280 men. They took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away.

Also the following captures:—Le Hercule,

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French letter of marque, of 12 guns and 57 men, by the Kingfisher, Capt. Hepenstall, off the coast of Caramania, June 27; Le Requin, French brig, of 16 guns and 102 men, by the Volage Capt. Rosenhagen, off Corsica. July 28, a Danish privateer, of 6 guns and 11 men, by the Clio, Capt. Baugh, on the Scotch coast, Sept. 21; and the Giengielderen, Danish privateer, of 4 guns and 25 men, by the Cygnet, Capt. Dix, on the Scotch coast, Oct. 4.

Hon. Capt. Duncan, of the Porcupine, relates several exploits, performed by the boats of his ship, against the enemy, on the coast of Romania, in July.

NOVEMBER.

5. Capture of the Jena, French privateer, of 14 guns and 29 men, by the Exertion gun brig, Lieut. Forbes.

8. A letter from Lieut. Thomas Wells, acting commander of the Cruizer, dated off the Wings, the 1st instant, giving an account of his having, on that day, fallen in with a Danish flotilla, of about 20 armed cutters, luggers, gun vessels, and row boats; and of his having captured one of them, a schuit rigged privateer, of 10 four-pounders and 32 men; the remainder having made their escape by running under the island of Loesoe.

Also the following captures:—the Fernskernsten, Danish privateer, of 6 guns and 21 men, with the Lord Nelson her prize, by the Childers, Capt. Packwood, on the Scotch station; and the Pointe du Jour lugger, of 3 guns and 30 men, by the Brilliant, Capt. Smith, in the Channel.

12. Capture of the Danish privateer Naargaske Gutten, of 7 guns and 36 men, by the Tartar, Capt. Baker.

Appointments:—Ant. Merry, Esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to Sweden; A. J. Forster, Esq. secretary of legation.

16. Nomination of the Cornish sheriffs, by the Prince of Wales.

19. Capture of La Thetis, French frigate, of 44 guns and 330 men, besides 106 soldiers, by the Amethyst, Capt. Seymour, of 36 guns, on the 10th instant. "Being close to the N. W. point of Goa," says Capt. S. "la Thetis was seen before seven P. M. and chased: a close action began before 10 o'clock, which continued with little intermission till 20 minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after 10, and from a quarter past 11, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost main deck port, and she was, after a great slaughter, boarded, and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance. At half past one the Shannon joined, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander (Pinsunt, capitaine de vaisseau), and 135 men killed, and 109 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has had 19 killed and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieut. B. Kendall, a most promising young officer, of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer Lieut. S. J. Payne dangerously wounded; the mizen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky."

Also the following captures:—The General Paris, French privateer, by the Port Mahon, and Linnet, on the 14th instant: the Orienzia, Italian schooner, of 10 guns and 56 men, by the Minstrel, Capt. Hollingworth, off Veruda, July 16th: and La Princesse Pauline, French privateer, of 3 guns and 90 men, by the Pilot, Capt. Walpole, off Girgenti, August 18.

Dispatches from Lieut Gen. Beckwith commanding at Barbadoes, inclosing a letter of Lieut. Col. Blackwell of the 4th West India regiment, dated Mariegalante, Sept. 4, stating "that after a pursuit of the enemy for two days and nights, and during that period four engagements with him, in each of which he was repulsed, by constantly watching and harrassing him, he surrendered on the following terms:—'That the French troops might march out from the ground they then occupied with the honours of war; but that they should lay down their arms, in front of the troops, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war, and that all prisoners taken since their arrival in the island should be immediately returned.' The force from Guadaloupe was above 200 rank and file: 162 privates laid down their arms, and there were many sick dispersed through the country. The inhabitants that joined were from 4 to 500. Capt. Pigot, commander of the island, was in the field the whole time with the troops."

26. A Proclamation, proroguing the Parliament till the 16th of January next.

Capture of L'Egayant, a new French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 31 men, by the Kangaroo sloop, Capt. Baker, off Dungeness, on the 20th instant.

Order of Council, for prohibiting the carrying coastwise of warlike arms, gunpowder, &c. &c. for six months.

29. Capture of the General Ernouf, French privateer, of 16 guns and 58 men, by the Arethusa, Capt. Mends, off Alderney, on the 26th instant.

The appointment of the Honourable Francis Nath. Burton to be Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada.

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DECEMBER.

3. A Congé d'Elire, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Rochester to elect a Bishop of that See, void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Ely; and his Majesty's recommendation to the said Dean and Chapter of the Rev. Walker King, D.D. to be by them elected Bishop.

10. A letter from Capt. Watt, of the sloop Julia, to Sir A. Cochrane, mentioning the capture of the French lugger privateer Le Petit Decide of one gun and 22 men, off Mariegalante, August 30.

Capture of two other row-boats, on the same station, by Lieut. Car, and Dowse, of the Attentive and Express gun-brigs.

13. Dispatch from Gen. Stuart, at Messina, dated Sept. 20, containing an account, from Lieut. Bryce, of a successful attack on Diamante harbour, by a small expedition, supported by the Halcyon and Weasel sloops. A flotilla of 38 sail of the enemy's vessels, of which four were large gun-boats, under the town of Diamante, where they had been blockaded with much perseverance by Capt. Prescott, of his Majesty's brig the Weasel were destroyed. The town of Diamante, which covered the vessels ranged on the right and left of it, stands on a peninsula nearly inaccessible on three sides, the fourth is protected by difficult inclosures, and there is, besides, a building of considerable strength commanding the whole.—250 men of the regiment of Malta, under Major Hammill, and 100 of the 58th regiment, under Capt. O'Brien, were landed at daybreak Sept. 8, about half a mile northward of the town, accompanied by a howitzer and two three pounders, commanded by Capt. Campbell, of the Royal Artillery. The enemy, who consisted of about 400 men of the Civic Guard, with a proportion of French troops, were gradually forced back through the underwood upon the town, which, however, they did not attempt to defend, but took to the mountains; and we were enabled to turn their batteries, of four heavy guns, on the beach to the southward of the town, without sustaining any loss; when the whole of their vessels, ordnance, &c. fell into our hands.

Capture of the French privateer Dorade, on Oct. 2, off Nevis, by the Disparch sloop, Capt. Lillicrap. The prize was from Guadaloupe, and mounted one brass gun, &c. with 20 men.

Appointments.—Henry Bentinck, Esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Demerara and Essequibo; and Charles Bentinck, Esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Surinam.

17. His Majesty's Declaration, Dec. 15, announcing that the overtures of Russia and France had not led to negociation. [*Vide* PANORAMA, Vol. V. p. 792].

Lord Amherst appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sicily.

Order in Council for proroguing Parliament from the 16th to the 19th of January; another for allowing British vessels to trade to certain parts of St. Domingo.

Letter from Sir E. Pellew, dated Culloden, off Point de Galle, June 10, mentioning, that on his passage from Bombay to Madras, he captured L'Union, French privateer, of 8 guns and 80 men.

20. Letter from Sir E. Pellew, inclosing Lieut. Dawson's account of the capture of la Piedmontaise French frigate, by the St. Fiorenzo, Capt. Hardinge, who was killed in the action, in the Indian seas, in March 1808. "The St. Fiorenzo," says Lieut. Dawson, "sailed from Point de Galle, on Friday, March 4. On the 6th, at seven, A.M. passed three Indiamen, and, shortly after, saw a frigate bearing N.E. We immediately hauled our wind in chase, and made all sail, being at that time in lat. 7. 2. long. 77. 58. At 40 minutes past 11, P.M. we ranged alongside of him on the larboard tack, and received his broadside. After engaging till 50 minutes past 11, P.M. within a cable's length, the enemy made sail a-head, out of the range of our shot; we ceased firing, and made all sail after him; continuing to come up with him till daylight, when, finding he could not avoid an action, he wore, as did we also. At 25 minutes past six, recommenced the action at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well-directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight, P.M. the enemy made all sail away; our main-top-sail-yard being shot through, the main-royal-mast, and both main-top-mast-stays, the main-spring-stay, and most of the standing and running rigging, and all our sails shot to pieces, and most of our cartridges fired away, (as our guns were directed at his hull, he was not much disabled about his rigging), we ceased firing, and employed all hands in fitting the ship again for action. We succeeded in keeping sight of him during the night; and, at nine, A.M. on the 8th, the ship being perfectly prepared for action, we bore down on the enemy under all sail; he did not endeavour to avoid us till we hailed athwart his stern, for the purpose of gaining the weather gage, and bringing him to close fight, when he hauled up also, and made all sail; but perceiving that an action was inevitable, he tacked, and at three we passed each other on opposite tacks, and recommenced action within a quarter of a cable's length. With grief I have to observe, that our brave captain was

killed by grape-shot the second broadside. When the enemy was abaft our beam he wore, and, after an hour and twenty minutes close action, struck the colours, and waved their hats for a boat to be sent them. She proved to be La Piedmontaise, commanded by Monsieur Epron, Capitaine du Vaisseau; she mounts 50 guns, long 18-pounders, on her main deck, and 36 pounder carronades on her quarter-deck. She had 366 Frenchmen on board, and nearly 200 lascars, who worked their sails. She sailed from the Isle of France December 30. She had 48 killed, and 112 wounded. The St. Fiorenzo had 13 killed, and 25 wounded."

24. A Proclamation, appointing a General Fast to be observed throughout England on Wednesday, Feb. 8; on Thursday, Feb. 9, throughout Scotland.

31. Captures:—the Nasois, Danish privateer, of 10 guns and 26 men, by the Egeria, Capt. Hole, Dec. 21; the Fanny, French privateer, of 16 guns and 80 men, by the Naiad (Capt. Beresford) and the Narcissus, and the Superb, French letter of marque, by the same ships, Dec. 16.

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1808, inclusive.

JULY.

1. Dispatches received from Major-Gen. Spencer, dated off Cadiz 6th June, stating that a negociation had been entered into between his majesty's naval and military commanders of that port, with deputies appointed by the provisional government of the province of Andalusia, assembled at Seville.

2. J. H. Hart, and H. White, printers and proprietors of the *Independent Whig*, a weekly newspaper, were sentenced, by the court of King's Bench, for libels on Lord Ellenborough and Sir Simon le Blanc, two of the judges of that court: J. H. Hart to be imprisoned 18 months in Gloucester jail, and H. White the same period in Bristol jail; and, to give securities in £500 each, with two securities in £250 each, for good behaviour for five years.

4. The British government issued a proclamation of peace with all the Provinces of Spain.

5. In the court of King's Bench, the printers, &c. of several newspapers were called up to receive judgment for publishing some unwarrantable remarks on the jury who acquitted Captain Chapman. Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney-General, stated that he had no hesitation in admitting the case before the court to be essentially different from that which had recently demanded the severity of its judgment; he was therefore disposed to allow that the exculpatory allegations in the affidavits which the defendants had now exhibited were entitled to a very favourable consideration.—After an impressive exhortation from Mr. Justice Grose, to be more discreet in future, the parties were sensenced to pay moderate fines, and then discharged.

9 Joseph Buonaparte set out from Bayonne, for Madrid, with upwards of 100 carriages in his train, attended by a strong military guard, &c.

12. The expedition under General Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork, for Portugal.

14. A court of common council held at Guildhall, at which Mr. Quin moved that an address be presented to his majesty, expressing the thanks of the court to his majesty for the great, magnanimous, and decisive conduct adopted in assisting the glorious cause in which the Spanish nation is engaged, to defeat the perfidy and usurpation of the common enemy of Europe.—Alderman Birch seconded the motion.—Deputy Goodbehere moved, as an amendment, a declaration of the sentiments of the meeting; stating, that it would be more satisfactory than an address to the throne. This was supported by Mr. Waithman and Mr. Slade, but after a long debate was withdrawn, and the motion for the address carried unanimously.

15. A tremendous storm in various parts of the kingdom. At Bath the thunder was remarked to roll in one continuous roar, for upwards of an hour and an half, during which time, and long afterwards, the flashes of lightning followed each other in the most rapid and uninterrupted succession. A destructive hail-shower accompanied its progress. At Bristol, the storm was peculiarly violent. At Tetbury, and its neighbourhood, some houses were set on fire. At Gloucester, a fire-ball burst about eleven o'clock, on the college-green, and carried away one of the pinnacles from the west end of the Cathedral. Two cows were killed in a field in Sneedham-green, near Gloucester; and ten couple of ducks were killed in the fold-yard of a gentleman near Cheltenham.—In the park of Earl Digby, near Sherborne, the limbs of a large oak tree were shivered in pieces, while the middle part, or heart, was left standing: two sheep were killed under another tree. The hail-stones which fell at Milborne Port, Poinington, Yarington, Carton, and other places, were of a magnitude exceeding any before heard of, to the destruction of windows, cucumber-frames, &c.

17. The government of Cuba refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of Joseph Buonaparte, and proclaimed peace with Great Britain.

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18. In the court of King's Bench, Lord Boringdon obtained a verdict of £10,000 damages against Sir Arthur Paget, for crim. con. with his lady.

18. General Spencer sailed, with 5250 men, from Port St. Mary, for Lisbon, to co-operate with the British force, destined for the attack of Junot in that capital.

19. Accounts received of the total defeat of the French corps under General Lefebvre, at Saragossa, on June 25.

20. General Dupont defeated at Baylen, and his army, consisting of 9000 men, made prisoners. Another division of French troops, consisting of 6000 men, under General Wedel, who were coming up to Dupont's assistance, capitulated; but they were to be transported to France.

23. Lord Strangford, the British ambassador, arrived at the court of Brazil.

28. At the Winchester Assizes, Col. Powlett obtained a verdict of £3000 damages against Lord Sackville, for crim. con. with his wife.

31. The expedition under Sir Harry Burrard sailed from St. Helens.

— Jos. Buonaparte quitted Madrid, with all the French troops, after plundering the palace, churches, &c. spiking the guns, and destroying the powder.

AUGUST.

1. Murat proclaimed king of the two Sicilies at Naples.

4. The French army besieged Saragossa a second time, and were repelled by the inhabitants and the Spanish army.

7. Murat, by a proclamation of this date, absolves the subjects of the Duchy of Berg from their allegiance.

9. The marquis de la Romana, with 10,000 Spanish troops, deserted the French.

10. The Portuguese manifesto against France, issued at Rio Janeiro May 1, received.

14. The French under Lefebvre before Saragossa, repulsed by General Palafox, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon and five stand of colours.

17. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in Portugal repulses a division of the French army.

19. A brigade of British troops under General Anstruther joined Sir Arthur Wellesley.

20. Accounts received of the surrender of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar to the British forces, under Colonel Watson, February 12.

21. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army attacked at Vimiera by about 14,000 French under the command of General Junot beats them.

22. General Sir Hugh Dalrymple landed in Portugal, and took the chief command of the British army.

24. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed king of Spain and Madrid with the utmost splendour. All the nobility and officers of state, who were not detained by the enemy, assisted at the ceremony.

24. Major Campbell executed at Armagh, having been convicted of murder, in shooting Capt. Boyd in a duel, provoked and consummated in the course of a few hours.

25. Sir Samuel Hood destroyed the Sewolod, a Russian ship of the line.

27. Mariegalante retaken from the French.

28. The Sultan Mustapha deposed, and Prince Mahomet raised to the throne through the exertions of Bairactar, declared grand vizier.

30. Convention at Cintra between Sir Hew Dalrymple and General Junot. Another Convention at the same time between Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Admiral Siniavin, the Russian admiral.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At the Lancaster assizes, the trial of C. Angus, Esq. for the murder of Mrs Burns, of Liverpool, took place. It attracted an immense concourse of people from all parts of the county, and the court, although capable of accommodating 1000 persons, was crowded at an early hour. The indictment charged the prisoner with having poisoned the deceased; and another count charged him with having given her poison to cause an abortion, she being pregnant.

The prisoner married the deceased's sister, who died about three years since, and left two children, since which the deceased had lived with the prisoner as his housekeeper and governess to the children. For some time previous to her death she was suspected by the neighbours to be pregnant. She died on the 25th of March, and for two days previous she was confined, and no person attended her but the prisoner.

During the illness of the deceased, no medical man was sent for, but when the prisoner asked her if he should send for a doctor, she replied, *he can do me no good* The deceased was of a penurious disposition, and had a great aversion to medical men.

Ann Hopkins, the cook said she had seen the body of the deceased. She found two bandages on the body, but saw no appearance of a child.

The Rev. Mr. Vias, the minister of the parish, stated that, on the death of the deceased some shocking reports were circulated in Liverpool against the prisoner, in consequence of which he thought it his duty to inform him of them, in order that he might have them investigated. The prisoner denied that the deceased had been delivered; he said it was impossible, for if she had he must have known it; and as to her being poisoned, that was impossible, for she had taken nothing but what he had given her, and he was a judge of the composition and decomposition

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of medicine.—The trial lasted from 8 o'clock on Friday morning, till past three on Saturday morning, when the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

5. This, and the following day, several prisoners were tried and convicted at the Lancaster assizes, for having, on the 30th of May, assembled in an unlawful manner, for the purpose of raising wages, and with having entered into the shops and houses of John Bridge, William Collier, Thomas Bent, Richard Bent, John Platt, Charles Prescot, and John Slater, of Lawton and Golborne, and by force, threats, and intimidations, unlawfully taking and carrying away a great number of weavers' shuttles to prevent the workmen from their labour.

From the good character given to most of the prisoners, for their former honesty, sobriety, and industry, and from a general inclination to lenity on the part of the crown, the Attorney General expressed a wish that the sentence of the law might not be passed; and the prisoners were admonished to keep in mind the mercy thus shewn to them.

6. Buonaparte issued a decree, prohibiting the importation of colonial produce into any part of his dominions till further orders.

16. The French army finally evacuated Portugal, in pursuance of the Convention of Cintra.

16. The Marquis de la Romana and suite landed at Yarmouth from the Baltic.

20. The Spaniards recaptured Bilboa, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

— Covent-Garden Theatre destroyed by fire; upwards of 20 people lost their lives.

27. The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte met at Erfurth, where they held conferences for several days, attended by their ministers, and some of the vassal princes of Germany.

30. The Marquis de la Romana's army was safely landed at Corunna, from the British transports.

OCTOBER.

3. The Marquis de la Romana left London for Spain.

— A Court of Common Council held at Guildhall; in which, after discussing the merits of the Convention of Cintra, Mr. Waithman moved, "That an humble and dutiful Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing the grief and astonishment of this Court at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the commanders of his Majesty's forces in Portugal, with the commander of the French army in Lisbon, and praying his Majesty to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed."

Mr. Quin seconded the motion; and commented, with much point, on the odious and debasing terms of the Convention, which he considered as dishonourable to the British arms and character, and injurious to our best friends and allies.—The motion was carried unanimously.

5. The island of Capri, with a small British garrison, surrendered to a body of French troops sent from Naples.

10. The army under General Moore marched from Lisbon in different divisions for Spain.

12. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, attended his majesty at the Queens Palace with a petition, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an investigation of the convention of Cintra. His Majesty's answer was, that the interposition of the city of London was not necessary to direct an inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country.

13. The expedition under Sir David Baird which quitted Falmouth on the 9th, arrived at Corunna; but the troops could not be landed, until the arrival of instructions from the Central Junta at Aranjuez.

14. The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte terminated their conferences at Erfurth.

15. Two individuals, supposed to be French soldiers in disguise, were burnt by the mob at Madrid, and the house of the Russian ambassador assaulted at the same time, on a supposition that three more persons had concealed themselves there. By the exertions of the government, however, order was soon restored, and every atonement offered the Russian ambassador.

Accounts received from Ireland, of a meeting of the Roman Catholic bishops, in Dublin, at which the following resolution was agreed to and afterwards published:—

"That it is the decided opinion of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, here assembled, that it is inexpedient to introduce any alteration in the canonical mode hitherto observed in the nomination of Irish Roman Catholic bishops; which mode long experience has proved to be unexceptionable, wise, and salutary."

18. At the town hall, Reading, the motion was proposed, and carried by a large majority:—"That an humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majesty, praying that an Inquiry should be instituted, into the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal; and also beseeching his Majesty, that he may be graciously pleased to order that such steps may be taken as will ensure the punishment of the guilty person or persons in that disgraceful

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transaction, however high his rank in society may be."

Sir Hew Dalrymple arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, whence he was recalled by Government.

29. A flag of truce arrived at Deal, with a French and Russian messenger on board, from France, bearing dispatches from the emperor Alexander and Buonaparte, at Erfurth, to the British government, containing proposals for entering into a negociation for peace.

— A meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster assembled in Palace Yard, to consider the propriety of an address to his majesty on the convention in Portugal. After several violent resolutions and counter-resolutions had been proposed, the following address was agreed to:

May it please your Majesty;—We, your majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, beg leave to approach your majesty, and to express our firm persuasion, that the late convention, agreed to by your majesty's commanders in Portugal, no less afflicted your majesty than it disappointed the hopes and expectations of your majesty's faithful people.

That your petitioners were filled with admiration and joy, at the valour and success of your majesty's forces in Portugal, as detailed in the extraordinary gazettte published on the 2d day of September last.

That your petitioners are concerned to observe, that at that time your majesty's commanders had signed preliminaries for a convention, by which the British nation engaged to carry to France the whole of the French army, with their baggage, artillery, and ammunition; that they were not to be considered as prisoners of war, but were allowed to act immediately on their return to France, in any place where their services should be required by your majesty's implacable enemies.

We therefore humbly beseech your majesty to direct a full inquiry to be made into all the circumstances which led to the conclusion of a convention so inconsistent with the brilliant achievement of your armies on the 17th and 21st of August, that the true causes thereof may be made manifest to your majesty's faithful and affectionate people; and that your majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to assemble your parliament, that such inquiry may be instituted as to them in their wisdom shall seem expedient.

28. Buonaparte opened the sittings of the French legislative body at Paris.

28. At the Essex county meeting, holden at Chelmsford, earl St. Vincent moved an address to his majesty, expressing loyalty and attachment to his person and government, strong feeling for the honour of his majesty's arms and the character of the country, and praying such an inquiry as will lead to the discovery of the real causes and authors of the convention in Portugal.—Mr. Western, Mr. Du Cane and Mr. Burgoyne supported the motion; but Mr. Conyers, treating it as a party attack upon ministers, moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. Bramston, and, on the question being put, the adjournment was carried. The beaten party immediately afterwards assembled, declared that they formed the majority, and protested against the decision of the sheriff. It was understood that those who were for the adjournment did not think any address for an inquiry necessary, as his majesty had distinctly promised that there would be an inquiry.

30. Buonaparte left Rambouillet for Spain, all his disposable troops having orders to precede him.

31. A long contested battle fought between the French and Spanish armies near Savareos, when the latter, under General Blake, were obliged to retreat

NOVEMBER.

2. At the Hampshire County Meeting, holden at Winchester Castle, an address to his Majesty was moved by Lord Northesk, praying for a full and effectual inquiry into the causes of the Convention. Mr. Cobbett made a speech of great length, replete with personalities and irrelevant topics, and proposed a set of resolutions, but they were negatived.

3. Buonaparte arrived at Bayonne.

— Meeting of the common council of the city of London, holden at Guildhall, Mr. Waithman brought forward a motion for an inquiry relative to abuses in Christ's Hospital. After taking an historical view of the chartered schools in the metropolis, he particularly alluded to a gross abuse which had occurred in the Hospital, by Mr. Mellish, in the presentation of the son of the Rev. Mr. Warner, vicar of Edmonton, a living worth from 12 to 14,00l. a year, *founded upon a certificate, signed by the reverend vicar himself and his two churchwardens, and averring the boy to be the son of poor parents, unable to maintain or educate him.* Against this gross and flagitious falsehood, Mr. Waithman inveighed in the strongest terms as a public abuse to the charity itself, and a direct contraception to the principle of its institution. He declared inquiry on the present occasion to be his sole object, and he moved a resolution accordingly, which, after a trifling amendment, was agreed to unanimously.

8. At Washington, Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States of America, delivered his farewell speech to the senate and house of representatives.

11. Freeholders of Middlesex resolved on a petition to his Majesty, on the convention of Cintra.

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12. The Russian ambassador left Madrid.

14. A board of inquiry assembled at Chelsea Hospital, consisting of seven general officers, by order of his Majesty, to enquire into the circumstances of Cintra convention.

16. At a meeting of the freemen and inhabitants of the city of Rochester, an address agreed to, beseeching his majesty to convene his parliament to investigate the convention of Cintra.

17. The armies under General Blake and the Marquis de la Romana having joined at San Vicente de la Barqueta, the latter assumed the chief command.

18. A remarkably high tide at Brighton which carried away part of the cliff.

21. The lord mayor had an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, at his house in Downing-street, and with lord Mulgrave, at the Admiralty; after which, he refused to comply with a requisition for assembling a common hall, to take into consideration the convention in Portugal, on the ground that an investigation was then in progress.

23. The army under general Castanos defeated by the French near Tudela.

30. Sir Harry Burrard arrived from Portugal, to attend the court of inquiry.

DECEMBER.

4. The French army entered Madrid.—A flag of truce arrived at Dover from Boulogne, with a French and Russian messenger on board, bearing the answer of the French and Russian ministers, to the reply which had been made by our government to the overtures from Erfurth.

10. A meeting of the merchants, &c. of London, to consider of the propriety of opening a subscription for the use of the Spanish patriots; which was unanimously agreed to. [Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 794.—For an account of the meeting called by Colonel Greville and friends, and the Conductors of the LITERARY PANORAMA for the same purpose, five months earlier, see Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 984.]

15. The board of inquiry sitting at Chelsea, closed.

—The British government published a declaration, stating, that the late overtures from France, for a peace, were inadmissible.

17. Died, at his house in Hertford-street, the earl of Liverpool. [See his Memoirs, p. 1668 of the present volume.]

20. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Parr obtained a verdict of £1000 damages against Mr. Benson, for *crim. con.* with his wife.

30. Accounts received of a junction, formed at Benevento, between the armies under Sir John Moore, and Sir David Baird.

31. Foundation stone of the new theatre in Covent-Garden laid by his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

Oct. 27. A Court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall, to receive His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the City of London, on the subject of the Convention in Portugal. It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Waithman, that His Majesty's Answer should be entered on the Journals, accompanied by several resolutions; among which the following were the most remarkable: "That they particularly regret that his Majesty should have been advised to express a hope, "that recent Occurrences would have convinced them, that His Majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the Character of the Country, or the Honour of his Arms, is concerned;" and that the Interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing His Majesty to direct due Inquiry into a Transaction, which had disappointed the Hopes and Expectations of the Nation." Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last 15 years, various enterprises and expeditions have been undertaken, "in which the Character of the Country, and the Honour of His Majesty's Arms, were concerned," which have grievously failed, and "disappointed the Hopes and Expectations of the Nation," and into which "due Inquiry" has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences to which His Majesty's Answer refers, it is not known, even at the present moment, by whose advice the Commander-in-Chief was appointed, or on what Account such Commander was selected.

A GENERAL BILL *of all the* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS, *from December* 15, 1807, *to December* 14, 1808; *according to the Report made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish Clerks of London.*

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males	10,189	Males	10,288
Females	9,717	Females	9,726
In all	19,906	In all	19,954

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6,025
Between two and five	2,466
Five and ten	847
Ten and twenty	643
Twenty and Thirty	1,260
Thirty and forty	1,792
Forty and fifty	1,971
Fifty and sixty	1,690
Sixty and seventy	1,499
Seventy and eighty	1,200
Eighty and ninety	584
Ninety and a hundred	65
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1

Increased in the burials this year 1620.

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, 5; of which number none have been reported to be buried [as such] within the bills of mortality.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED IN 1808.

JAMES ANDERSON, LL. D. who died at Westham, Oct. 15, was born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, in 1739. He lost his parents when very young; and, having been intended to succeed his father in the farming business, he entered upon his farm at the age of 15, having previously acquired considerable mechanical and chemical knowledge. In a few years, he left Hermiston, and took a long lease of Monkshill, a farm of 1,300 acres, in Aberdeenshire, which was almost in a state of nature. While endeavouring to cultivate this unpromising soil, he began his literary career by publishing, in 1777, Essays on Planting, which he had written in 1771, in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, under the signature of Agricola. All his early works were composed during a residence of more than 20 years at Monkshill. The fame of these works procured him very extensive acquaintance and correspondence with persons of eminence, who wished to profit by the knowledge of so able a practical farmer. In 1780, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, in a manner highly honourable to him, and without the least solicitation on his part.—In 1783, having previously entrusted the management of his farm to proper persons, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; partly with a view to the education of his numerous family, and partly to enjoy the society of those literary persons with whom he had corresponded. About this time, he printed and circulated among his friends, a tract on the subject of the establishment of the North British Fisheries, with intent to alleviate such extreme distress as he had witnessed in Aberdeenshire, from the failure of the crops in 1782. This tract, although not published, drew the attention of government; and he was requested by the Treasury to survey the western coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining information on this important subject. He performed the task in 1784. The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the British fisheries, May 11, 1785, makes very honourable mention of Mr. Anderson's services; but we do not find that he received, or was offered any kind of remuneration. After his return, he resumed his literary labours in various shapes; and among other schemes, projected a periodical work, intitled "The Bee," to be published weekly, and to consist of the usual materials of a magazine. It encouragement was for a considerable time such as to enable him to carry it on with advantage. He wrote much in this work; not only the principal part of the papers that are without signature, but those signed Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, and Alcibiades; and a series of essays on the political progress of Great Britain.—About 1797, he removed to the vicinity of London, where he cultivated the acquaintance of many eminent literary characters; particularly that of the Marquis of Lansdown, from whom he experienced great attention. At the request of his friends, he again, in 1799, resumed his pen, in a periodical work, entitled "Recreations in Agriculture," which he dropped at the close of the 6th volume, in March 1802. From that period, except in the publication of his correspondence with General Washington, and a pamphlet on scarcity, he devoted himself almost entirely to domestic life, and the cultivation of his garden, the miniature of his past labours: and, for some time prior to his death, his health and powers had experienced a very perceptible decline.

Dr. Anderson had been twice married. First, in 1768, to Miss Seton, of Mounie, an amiable and accomplished woman, by whom he had 13 children. That lady died in 1788; and, in 1801, the doctor married a lady of Isleworth, who survives him. Of his numerous family, only five sons and a daughter are living.

Dr. Anderson wrote the articles, Dictionary, Winds, Monsoons, Language, Sound, &c. for the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; under the signatures of Agricola, Timoleon, Germanicus, Cimon, Scoto-Britannus, E. Aberdeen, Henry Plain, Impartial, A Scot, &c. he contributed numerous essays in the early part of the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine; and, for several years, he reviewed the agricultural books for the Monthly Review.

Of the books, pamphlets, &c. written and published by Dr. Anderson, the following is a correct list:

A practical Treatise on Chimnies for preventing Smoke in Houses 12mo. London. Third edition published in 1783. N. B. In this little treatise was first explained the principle on which the patent Bath stove was afterwards constructed.

1776. Free Thoughts on the American Contest. Edin. 8vo.

1777. Miscellaneous Observations on Planting and Training Timber-trees, by Agricola. Edinburgh, 8vo.

1777. Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry. Edin. 4to.

1777. Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a View to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. 8vo.

1777. Essays relating to Agriculture, and Rural Affairs. 8vo. Fifth edition in 1800, 3 vols.

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1779. Inquiry into the Causes that have retarded the Advancement of Agriculture in Europe.

1782. The interest of Great Britain, with regard to her American Colonies, considered.

1783. The true Interest of Great Britain considered; or a Proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. 12mo.

1785. Account of the present State of the Hebrides and Western Coasts of Scotland; being the Substance of a Report to the Lords of the Treasury. Edin. 8vo.

1789. Observations on Slavery. Manchester, 4to.

1790. Papers drawn up by him and Sir John Sinclair, in reference to a Report of a Committee of the Highland Society on Shetland Wool. 8vo. Creech, &c.

1791 to 1794. The Bee, 18 vols. Edin. 8vo.

1792. Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty. Edin. 8vo.

1792. Thoughts on the Privileges and Power of Juries; with Observations on the present State of the Country with regard to Credit. A tract. 8vo. Edin.

1793. Remarks on the poor Laws in Scotland. 4to. Edin.

1794. A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss. 8vo.

1794. A General View of the Agriculture and Rural Economy of Aberdeenshire.

1794. Account of the different kinds of Sheep found in the Russian Dominions, &c. By Dr. Pallas; with five Appendixes, by Dr. Anderson. 8vo. Edin.

1795. On an Universal Character. Edin. 8vo.

1797. A Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds.

1799 to 1802. Recreations in Agriculture, 6 vols. 8vo.

1800. Selections from his Correspondence with General Washington, 8vo.

1801. A calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the Scarcity of Grain in Britain.

1803. A Description of a Patent Hot-house.

Account of the ancient Monuments and Fortifications in the Highlands of Scotland; read in the Society of Antiquaries, 1777 and 1780.

On the Antiquity of Woollen Manufactures of England. Gent. Mag. Aug. 1778: and other papers in that work.

A Letter to J. Burnett, Esq. on the present State of Aberdeenshire, in regard to Provisions. 1783.

A letter to Henry Laurens, Esq. during his Confinement in the Tower, Public Advertiser, Dec. 6, 1781.

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90. THOMAS BEDDOES, M. D. of Clifton.—This gentleman was born at Shifnal in Shropshire, about 1754 or 1755, of opulent parents. His father was a tanner; but, having determined that his son should receive the advantages of a superior education, old Mr. Beddoes sent him, in due time, to Pembroke College, Oxford; where, July 19, 1783, he proceeded M. A., and Dec. 13, 1786, he obtained the degress of B. M. and M. D. Before the latter period, he had studied for some time at Edinburgh. In 1786, he was reader of chemistry to his "Alma Mater." In 1787, he visited France; and, while at Paris, formed an intimacy with Lavoisier, whose reputation was then at its height. He there witnessed the first symptoms of the French revolution; and imbibing the new doctrines, he was afterwards an object of suspicion in the very bosom of that university where his talents had been fostered. Towards the close of 1792, he resigned his readership. Thinking it time to settle in life, he fixed upon Bristol.—At this place—the very focus of consumptive patients—Dr. Beddoes conceived a notion, that, by calling chemistry to the aid of medecine, and changing the medium which the patients respired, the cure of pulmonary disease might be effected. This idea gave rise to the Pneumatic institution; which was the means of introducing Mr. Davy, now chemical lecturer of the royal institution to public notice; that gentleman having assisted Dr. Beddoes, for about six months, in constructing the necessary apparatus, and performing experiments.

But, not confining himself to medecine, Dr. Beddoes dabbled in politics and political literature. During the progress of the Pitt and Grenville restrictive bills, he busied himself in attending public meetings; and in 1796, he published an "Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt," sarcastically dedicated to the House of Commons.

In 1802, Dr. Beddoes produced "Hygeia, or Essays Moral and Medical, on the Causes affecting the Personal State of the Middling and Affluent Classes;" and in 1803, he published "a Letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Banks, Bart. P. R. S. on the Causes and the Removal of the Prevailing Discontents, Imperfections, and Abuses, in Medecine." In this work Dr. B. maintains, that the whole art of Hot-well physic may be acquired by any person in three days, as it consists of nothing more "than a little vitriolic acid for the night sweats, chalk mixture for the bowels, poppy syrup, or that favourite nostrum the black drop, or what you please of the like, for the anodyne."

The extreme heat, in the autumn of 1808, which occasioned a considerable mortality among the labouring classes, drew forth a humane pamphlet from Dr. B. entitled "Good Advice for the Husbandmen in Harvest, and for all those who labour hard in hot berths;

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as also, for others who will follow it in warm weather."

In August, 1808, Dr. Beddoes transmitted two cases of hydrophobia to the "Medical and Physical Journal;" and a month or two after, he sent an account of some dissections to the same work, to which he is believed to have been a frequent contributor. Among his other literary labours may be mentioned:—"The History of Isaac Jenkins;" "Instructions for Persons of all Capacities, respecting their own Health, and that of their Children;" "Manual of Health;" and "Researches concerning Fever."

A few years ago, Dr. Beddoes married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland, by whom he has left four children.—He died Dec. 24. On being opened, it appeared that the animal machinery had been worn out; and the functions suspended by the progress of disease.—Dr. B. always refused to sit for his picture; but we understand that full particulars of his life are intended to be published under the auspices of his friends.

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William Burgh, Esq. L. L. D.—We are unacquaintad with any biographical particulars relating to this gentleman; but it may be proper to take some notice of his genius, and literary talents, which were constantly employed in the support of religion and good government. His religious principles, which were those of the church of England, were strengthened by mature investigation, and research. The cause of religion lay nearest to his heart, nor could he view the progress of error with indifference: and he will be ranked among those who contended ably and "earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."—The "Scriptural Confutation of Mr. Lindsey's Apology," with the subsequent "Inquiry into the Belief of the Christians of the first three centuries," evince, at once, his extensive learning, and indefatigable industry, the soundness of his principles, and his zeal for the truth. For this latter work the university of Oxford, in a handsome manner, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and it continues to be held in high estimation by the heads of that university, having been lately recommended by a learned prelate to the study of all who are preparing for the church. Dr. Burgh was the most intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to his celebrated poem of the "English Garden." He possessed a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy and friendship with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilberforce, Bishop Hurd, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Dr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster, the present chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country.

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The Rt. Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th or Queen's own Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charlemont in Ireland, and Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Canada.—This veteran soldier, who died at the close of the year, was descended from an ancient family residing many ages at Carleton, in Cumberland, whence the survivors removed into Ireland: three brothers of this family, who espoused the royal cause in the 17th century, lost their lives at the battle of Marston-Moor. A fourth, who survived the Restoration, was rewarded for his loyalty with the bishopric of Bristol. From this prelate his lordship was descended. He was born in 1722, and at an early period entered into the Guards, in which corps he continued until 1748, when he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 72d regiment. On the breaking out of the seven years war, his professional knowledge was put to an honourable test: In 1758 he embarked with Gen. Amherst for the siege of Louisburgh, where his exertions obtained him considerable reputation. In the next year he was at the siege of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe, where his services did not escape the notice of his superiors. He was singled out as a proper officer to be detached with a force to secure a post on the western point of the isle d'Orleans, a service which he effectually performed. Some time after he was again detached to dislodge the French from Point-au-Tremple, 20 miles distant from Quebec, where he was equally successful. The next service of Col. Carleton was at the siege of Belleisle, where he acted in the capacity of brigadier-general, having been honoured with that rank on the spot on which he received his first wound from the enemy. The public dispatches of Gen. Hodgson, who commanded on this expedition, spoke in terms highly flattering of his conduct. In Feb. 1762, he was promoted to be colonel, and soon afterwards he embarked for the siege of the Havannah. In this arduous enterprize our hero had his full share of honourable toil. June 10, he was detached into the woods between Coximar and the Moro, with a body of light infantry and grenadiers, who invested the Moro Castle; on the 11th, he carried the Spanish redoubt upon Moro Hill, and established a post there; but had the misfortune to receive a wound. Many officers, however, thought themselves fully compensated for these accidents, and for their incessant fatigues, by the ample sums of prize-money which they shared after the conquest. The peace which took place after the end of this campaign interrupted the career of this as-

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piring soldier, and he remained several years without any opportunity of exerting his military talents. He was not, however, idle: when the late Gen. Murray was recalled from Quebec, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of that province; and when it was determined that the general should not return, he was promoted to the government in his room; and he continued in this station for many years. In 1772 he was advanced to the rank of major-general in the army, and appointed colonel of the 47th regiment of foot. He married Lady Mary Howard, sister to the late Earl of Effingham.—When the contest between Great-Britain and the American colonies became serious, the ministry called on General Carleton for advice; and it is supposed that it was on his suggestions they brought forward the celebrated Quebec Bill. During the agitation of this measure in the House of Commons, the general was examined at the bar, and his evidence satisfying both sides of the house of the expediency of the measure, it tended of course to accelerate its adoption. After the Quebec Bill was passed, he repaired to his government, and had a difficult task to perform. He had but a few troops in the province, and one of the first attempts made by the Americans was, with a powerful army to gain possession of it. They had surprised Ticonderoga and Crown Point. General Carleton formed a plan for the recovery of these posts; but for want of British troops, and the cordial co-operation of the Canadians, his design failed. The general had also the mortification to be repulsed, and it was not without great difficulty and address that he escaped in a whale-boat into Quebec. Here his energy of mind became conspicuous: being almost destitute of regular troops, he trained the inhabitants to arms, and soon put the place in such a posture of defence as to defeat General Montgomery in his attempt to storm it, although that brave officer led the forlorn hope in person. In the first discharge of a well-directed gun from a British battery, that American general fell, with several of his followers. Quebec was thus preserved till the arrival of reinforcements from England. Immediately as he had received these, he drove the enemy from his province, and prepared to take revenge for his sufferings. He endeavoured to engage the Indians in the English interest; but, from the well-known humanity of his disposition, we have reason to conclude that he never approved of the enormities which they perpetrated when not under his personal observation. He advanced with an army towards the lakes, to obtain the command of which, it became necessary to equip some armed vessels, which had been constructed in England; but this took up so much time that the season was far advanced before they were completed. When this was done, he immediately attacked the American flotilla on Lake Champlain, under the command of Gen. Arnold, and totally defeated it; but the lateness of the season obliged him to abandon further operations, and to take up winter quarters in Canada. It was expected that Gen. Carleton would have been employed in the ensuing campaign, but it is believed that he declined so hazardous a service, with the small number of troops that were allowed to it. The fate of Gen. Burgoyne, under that disadvantage, justified General Carleton's refusal. On Burgoyne's arrival to supersede him, Gen. Carleton evinced no censurable jealousy; on the contrary, he exerted himself to the utmost, to enable his successor to take the field to advantage. He then resigned his government to Gen. Haldimand, and returned to England, where his merit, in so ably and effectually defending Quebec, procured him a red ribbon. In 1781, he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America; and on his arrival at New-York, he began and completed many excellent reforms. He broke up the band of American Loyalists, whose conduct had given umbrage to the well-disposed. He checked the profuse and useless expenditure of money in several departments, and restrained the rapacity of the commissaries; he had the credit also of having done every thing in his power to soften the rigours of war, and to conciliate the minds of the Americans. In this situation he continued until peace was established between the two countries, when, after an interview with Gen. Washington, he evacuated New-York, and returned to England. During his residence in London, before his last appointment, he acted as one of the commissioners of public accounts. He retained the command of the 47th regiment of foot until 1790, when he was promoted to that of the 15th dragoons. It having been resolved to put the British possessions in North America under the direction of a governor-general, Sir Guy Carleton, now created Lord Dorchester, was appointed to that powerful and important office, having under his authority all the northern settlements, except Newfoundland. In this situation and government he remained several years, still acquiring fresh reputation. After his return to England, his lordship led a very retired life, chiefly residing in the country. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Thomas, a general in the army, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and colonel *en second* of the 60th foot.

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The Rev. Clement Cruttwell, who died at Froxfield, in Somersetshire, in September, was born about 1743. Of his life and literary career, some of his friends have

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furnished the following sketch:—"Mr. C. first appeared as an author in his edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a life; and in the splendid edition of the bible, he has inserted collations from the various versions; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the clerical profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the Bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his *Universal Gazetteer*, in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition proved the favourable opinion entertained of it by the public; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection of a numerous circle of friends. Secluded, indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connexions: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all his social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted; and they feel a melancholy satisfaction, while recording the loss they have sustained, in offering this humble tribute to his talents and his virtues."

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Lady Dacre.—Mary, the Dowager Baroness Dacre, who died at Lee, near Blackheath, in Kent, about Sept. 11, was the daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer, Bart. and relict of Charles Trevor Roper, the eighth Lord Dacre. That nobleman died July 4, 1794, and was buried in Lee church-yard.

The benevolence of this good and amiable lady was unlimited; but the most distinguishing trait in her character was conjugal affection. During the life of Lord Dacre, she seldom quitted his presence; and, after his death, it was her invariable custom, in winter and summer, to visit his tomb in Lee church-yard every evening at nine o'clock. One hour was usually employed in meditation, and secluded from the busy eye of curiosity, she indulged in pleasing retrospection, while the tear of affection bedewed her husband's grave. During one nocturnal visit, she was attacked near the church-yard by a robber, who plundered her of several valuables; but as he did not use violence, she could not be prevailed on to punish him when he was discovered. After this interruption, she had a door made to open into the church-yard from the back of her house, and she continued her visits without suffering from any other intruder. The monument of Lord Dacre, which is a very handsome pile of white marble, she inclosed with iron-work, and entered the sacred spot by a door. She also employed a servant to keep it clean, and it exhibited, to the day of her ladyship's death, a neat appearance.—Pratt, in his *Gleaner*, thus interestingly describes the scene, of which, some years ago, he was an eye-witness:—"Lady Dacre has been in the habit of visiting the grave of her husband since the time of his burial; in truth, almost daily, as she chiefly resides at her villa in this parish. The precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity of ill accident or malicious design; indeed, from the elements and winds of heaven, which she literally will not suffer 'to visit the grave too roughly.' While I was marking these reflections with my pencil, I observed the lady who had called them forth coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps, which, on perceiving I was seated on the stile, she directed to a smaller gate, but found it locked, and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious progress, I quitted the stile; when bending acknowledgment, she passed into the church-yard, but was again diverted from her purpose. A party of people (it being Sunday) were hastening to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, its inscription. The throng increasing by the entrance of some additional company, her ladyship went back into the road, where she remained walking backwards and forwards, within view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it; when, returning to the spot from which she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention; and I saw her, while I stood aloof, myself unseen, kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave, where, after remaining some time (I presume in prayer), she went back to the ville, where, in his life-time, she had so long been blest in the society of him whom she now bewails. Such are the homages of her afflicted heart. Yet, certain singularities of dress and of manner, with the yet greater singularity of attachment, so long faithful to the ashes of its ob-

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ject, and perhaps a barbed regret in her bosom, that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even absorb, all thought or care of the world's usages, have brought on her, I understand, much of the wild conjecture, malign interpretation, and unseemly ridicule, which are always attendant upon every one who dares to deviate from the ordinary ceremonies of life."

GENERAL JOHN FORBES, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, died at Rio de Janiero (whither he had accompanied the royal family and government of Portugal), April 8; in the 76th year of his age. He was the senior general officer in the service of Portugal, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry, and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieut. at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served during that war, as well as the seven years war; at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick of Prussia (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de la Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country, by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity, to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing that he enjoyed, without interruption, the favour of four successive sovereigns. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the revolutionary war; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen, who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

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RT. HON. ALAN Lord GARDNER, admiral of the white squadron, and major general of marines, died at Bath, December 30.—His father was a lieutenant colonel in the 11th regiment of dragoon guards, and a native of Coleraine, in Ireland. His lordship was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, April 12, 1742. May 1, 1755, he commenced his naval career on board the Midway, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Peter Denis. He was in that ship in 1757 when she took the Duc d'Aquitaine, of 60 guns. March 7, 1760, he was made a lieutenant, in the Bellona; and, May 19, 1766, he took post rank in the Preston, being then captain to admiral Parry. On the commencement of the American war, he was employed in the West Indies, and was in most of the actions there. In November, 1778, he commanded the Maidstone, and took the Lyon, a French ship, of 40 guns and 216 men, off Cape Henry, after an obstinate engagement of several hours. In the action of July 16, 1779, off Grenada, with d'Estaing, he fought with great bravery, and had 11 men killed, and 39 wounded.—Capt. Gardner remained in the West Indies, and was promoted to the Duke, of ninety guns, in which he very materially contributed to the glorious victory of the 12th of April under Adm. Rodney. In this engagement capt. Gardner's ship next after the Formidable, Adm. Rodney's, cut through and broke the French line: and by that movement decided the fortune of the day. At one period of this engagement the Duke had four or five of the enemy raking her, and at another, the Namur, Duke, and Formidable, had to contend with no fewer than eleven. In this engagement the Duke had thirteen men killed, and sixty wounded. In January 1790, he was appointed a lord of the Admiralty, and February 1, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of admiral. The war with France having again called for the assistance of our ablest defenders, admiral Gardner was, among others, sent to the West Indies in the begining of 1793: he returned in September following, with a large fleet of merchantmen under his convoy. On the first of June, 1794, a day which will be ever memorable in the annals of Great Britain, admiral Gardner commanded the Queen, of ninety guns. In this engagement he lost his captain, the brave Hutt, three lieutenants, and a midshipman; thirty-six men killed; and sixty-seven wounded. As a recompence for the service of this day, his majesty was pleased to confer on him the title of baronet of Great Britain. Sir Alan's name was included in all the votes of thanks and congratulations from public bodies on the important victory of the first of June; and he also received, in common with his colleagues, a gold chain and medal from his majesty. In June 1795, he was present, under lord Bridport, at the attack of the French fleet off port l'Orient: but the speedy flight of the enemy deprived him of an opportunity to share in the flying contest. Previously to this occurrence he had been appointed vice admiral of the white. At the general election, in 1796, he was returned member for the city of Westminster. In 1797 he removed his flag from the Queen to the Royal Sovereign, of one hundred and ten guns, and afterwards commanded a squadron employed on the channel service.—Feb. 14, 1799, he was made vice admiral of the blue; and, August 30, 1800, he was appointed commander-in-chief on the Irish coast. December 2, 1800, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the style and title of baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter. A short time before his death, he had the command of the channel fleet.

His lordship married, May 20, 1769,

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Susannah Hyde, only daughter and heiress of Francis Gale, Esq. of Liguania, in Jamaica, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the hon. Alan Hyde Gardner, born Feb. 6, 1772, who married, in March 1796, Maria, only daughter of Thomas Adderley, Esq. of Innishannon, county of Cork, which marriage has since been dissolved by act of Parliament.

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William Hawes, M. D. was born at Islington, November 28, 1736, and died in Spital Square, December 5, 1808, having exceeded his 72d year. He received the early part of his education at his native village, and completed it at St. Paul's school. He was apprenticed to Mr. Canson, a surgeon near Vauxhall. He afterwards settled in the Strand; where, by application, he acquired considerable reputation.—Dr. Goldsmith dying about the year 1774, in consequence of an improper administration of Dr. James's powders without the knowledge of his medical attendants, Dr. Turton and Mr. Hawes, the publication of his case by the latter, brought him into considerable notice. After the doctor's death, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Burke appointed Mr. Hawes to manage the affairs of Dr. Goldsmith, until the arrival of his brother. In 1777, Dr. Hawes published an address on immature death, and premature interment. Ten thousand copies of this work were distributed gratis, to apprize the public of the danger of laying out persons too soon, or of hurrying them to the grave before actual signs of dissolution have appeared.—In 1780, he published a third edition of an examination of the Rev. J. Wesley's Primitive Physic, 8vo. This rational confutation did Dr. Hawes great credit; while it exposed the ignorance of Mr. Wesley, in the art. In 1781 the doctor published an address to the legislature on the importance of the Humane Society, on the behalf of humanity, philanthropy, and sound policy; in this he justly stated, a variety of consequences to be expected from the general establishment of receiving-houses; which have been since realized by experience. To this address were added, observations on the general bills of mortality. About the same period, the doctor commenced lectures on suspended animation, which excited the attention of the faculty, and the public. A series of acts of humanity justly recommended the doctor to the honours, as well as the advantages of his profession. In 1781, he received the degree of M. D. and on offering himself as physician to the Surrey Dispensary, he was chosen by a very large majority. His majesty accepted the gold medal of the Humane Society in 1778; and its immediate patronage in 1784; when he granted a plot of ground near the Serpentine river, in Hyde park, upon which the society have erected a neat building, furnished with well adapted apartments, for the restoration of persons apparently drowned.

In 1796, Dr. H. published Transactions of the Humane Society, from 1774, to 1784, a period of ten years, in one volume, 8vo. dedicated and presented by permission, to the king: with three plates. The annual reports of this society shew that several thousands of persons have been rescued from death by their exertions. Dr. H. was also an active friend of many public institutions. He was vice president of the London Electrical Society; senior physician to the Surrey and London dispensaries, honorary member of the Royal P. S. Edinburgh; Massachusset H. S. Manchester L. P. S. Bath A. S. &c. &c. In private life, Dr. Hawes was extremely regular; an early riser; very pleasant and instructive in conversation; his good humour entertained, while his knowledge edified. As a mark of cordial esteem for their late treasurer, thirty of the directors and managers of the Royal Humane Society joined the funeral procession to Islington, Dec. 13.

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Sir Richard Hill, Bart. of Hawkestone, in Shropshire, who died in the latter end of November, was descended from a family in the county of Salop, which can be traced up to the time of Edward II. Rowland was the first honoured with a patent of baronetage in 1726. He afterwards represented the city of Litchfield in parliament. He had ten children, the eldest of whom, Richard, was born in 1733. Richard was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards admitted a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he took the degree of A.M.; when he went to an academy at Angers, in France. After residing there about one year, he visited the southern parts of Europe in company with the late earl of Elgin, and then returned to his native county. He was about twenty-four years of age before his mind received a religious turn; when he became known to the late reverend and learned Messrs. Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, H. Venn, Berridge, S. Walker, and others. His writings in defence of the six students expelled the university of Oxford, and in favour of the doctrines stated in the articles, homilies, and liturgy of the church of England, are creditable to his abilities; but his reply to the Rev. Mr. Madan, intitled "The Blessings of Polygamy displayed," gained him more credit than any of his other publications. Sir Richard, when but a young convert, became a zealous champion for his religious party. He wrote against the whole host of Arminians, and published several pamphlets, which evinced no small skill in theological controversy. Mr. John Wesley, and a very

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pious minister in connection with him, Mr. John Fletcher, of Madely, were Sir Richard's principal antagonists. In this controversy Mr. Augustus Toplady, distinguished himself; and when that gentleman died, the Wesleyan methodists propagated some scandalous stories concerning the manner of his departure. In confutation of these slanders Sir Richard printed a small pamphlet, which abundantly vindicated his departed friend, and did honour to his own feelings. Since that time he has published a few other pieces, practical and controversial. The chief of his works, is "An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the doctrine of the church of England, in letters to the Rev. Charles Daubeny; with a vindication of such parts of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View" as have been objected to by Mr. Daubeny in his "Guide to the Church," 8vo 1798. In this work Sir Richard evinces greater moderation than in his early pieces. Sir Richard represented the county of Salop, in parliament, from 1780, during six successive parliaments, till 1807. He at one time frequently spoke in the house, but there was something peculiar in his manner, and his strong bias towards religion, often mingled passages from Scripture in his speeches, which subjected him to ridicule. He supported administration whenever he conscientiously could: but during the American war, he constantly divided with the opposition against lord North on every question that related to it. He supported Mr. Pitt's first motion for a reform in parliament. In 1784 he supported alderman Sawbridge, and in 1797, Mr. Grey, on a similar occasion. He at first favoured the contest with France; but at length voted against its continuance, as he wished to stop the effusion of human blood. In 1800, he seconded a motion made by the late Sir William Pulteney, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inhuman sport of bull-baiting. In 1802, when Mr. Dent moved the second reading of a similar bill, he begged leave to "speak in behalf of a race of poor friendless beings who certainly could not speak for themselves." Sir Richard supported Mr. Addington's administration, and the address to the king on the renewal of hostilities. The public and private charities of the deceased baronet were very liberal, and extensive; and, what is still better, they were administered in the true spirit of the gospel, with tenderness and secrecy. The great regularity which pervaded his household and numerous domestics, exhibited a pattern highly worthy of imitation. His munificence and hospitality in entertaining his friends were quite of the old English stamp. His paternal estate he had laid out with great taste, insomuch that Hawkestone is one of the chief ornaments of the county in which it is situation, and the admiration of all visitors. Sir Richard was never married. His title and estates descend to his eldest brother, now Sir John Hill.

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John Home, the well known author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, born about 1722, was a native of Scotland, of a family formerly illustrious, and still respectable. He received the early part of his education at the parochial school, with his friend Dr. Buchan, with whom he also finished his studies at the same university. Having studied some time at Edinburgh, the ministry was chosen for his future profession. In the interim, however, the Pretender marching towards the capital of Scotland, Mr. Home, a Whig both by family and principle, with several of his companions, became a volunteer in the college company: but the zeal of that corps was more fiery than durable; and at the suggestion of some persons who were either intimidated or disaffected, it disbanded; but Mr. Home, with more laudable perseverance, marched with a detachment of the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. At length, the action at Culloden having annihilated the declining fortunes of the house of Stuart, our young soldier, who had experienced only a slight confinement, returned to the seat of learning. After due examination he was admitted a minister of the church of Scotland, and shortly after was inducted as parson of Athelstaneford, where the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave," had been his predecessor. He entered on the duties of his office with all the ardour of youth; but he soon found that a scanty stipend, and obscure congregation, were ill calculated for a man ambitious of distinction. He had been accustomed to the society of a capital, which served at once as the nurse and resort of men of letters; and, passionately fond of the drama, and of poetry, he had formed the plan of a play, the scene of which was in Scotland, and the hero one of his own countrymen. Connected with all the leading characters of the day, his name and influence secured for "*Douglas*" a ready reception. This admirable tragedy, which flattered not a little the pride of his country, was played to crowded audiences during the greater part of a season; and, while it justified the pretensions, it gratified the hopes of its author. The poet, however, ruined the divine; and, the *Reverend* author was regarded as a disgrace to the *Kirk*. He was cited before the presbytery; and, perceiving that the issue would be privation, he resigned, and came to England. At the recommendation of his countryman David Hume, *Douglas* was performed upon the London stage, where it has ever since been deemed a *stock piece*. On the recommendation of Lord Bute, he was placed on the pension list, about

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the same time as Dr. Johnson. Mr. T. Sheridan, too, father of the present member of Parliament, though not rich, very creditably to his generosity, presented him with a gold medal.

In 1759, Mr. Home produced *The Siege of Aquileia*, in which Garrick appeared in the character of *Æmilius*. Its run, however, terminated with the ninth night. *The Fatal Discovery* followed; and the dramatic career of Mr. H. ended with *Alonzo*, a performance which ranks next to his *Douglas*.

Nearly half a century after the last mentioned tragedy had been written, and when its author was settled in Scotland, he witnessed the performance of *Young Norval*, by Master Betty; and was so highly gratified, that, in the plenitude of his enthusiasm, he stepped before the curtain, and after bowing respectfully to the audience, retired amidst the tumultuous acclamations of the audience. He afterwards declared, "that this was the first time he had seen Douglas played according to his ideas of the character when he conceived and wrote it."

In 1802, Mr. Home published "The History of the Rebellion in 1745;", to which is prefixed a print, by Fittler, of Charles Edward Stuart, from a bust executed by Le Moine, at Paris, in 1749. The book is very handsomely dedicated to the king. The sentiments which it contains present a true picture of the author's mind, and if the periods are not polished with the same care as those of his "*Douglas*," the principles are just, and the opinions liberal.

Mr. Home died, about Sept. 4, at Merchistonbank, in Scotland.—It would be unjust not to remark, that he was always, as far as his means would admit, the friend and liberal patron of merit: under his fostering hand, many sparks of literary genius, that otherwise would have lain dormant, were brought to light. One instance of this kind must be mentioned.—The celebrated poems of Ossian would, perhaps, never have been heard of, had not Mr. Home stretched forth his protecting hand to Macpherson. While Mr. Macpherson was schoolmaster of Ruthven, in Badenoch, he occupied his leisure hours in collecting from the native, but illiterate bards of the mountains of Scotland, fragments of these inimitable poems: a few of them he translated, and inserted them occasionally in a weekly miscellany, then conducted at Edinburgh by the learned Walter Ruddiman. These pieces soon attracted the notice of Mr. Home, and Drs. Robertson, and Blair; and it was resolved by these gentlemen to draw Mr. Macpherson from his humble retreat. He accordingly came to Edinburgh, and had an interview with these literary characters; in the issue he resigned his situation as schoolmaster, and travelled at their expence over the Highlands, where he collected the originals of those poems, which have since been the subject of so much controversy. Macpherson, at his death, left Mr. Home £2000 in grateful recollection of kindnesses received from him in early life.

Mr. JOHN IRELAND, author of the "Illustrations of Hogarth", and of several other works, was born at the French farm, near Wem in Shropshire, in a house which had been the birth-place and country residence of Wycherley the poet. He was descended from a family eminent for their conscientious adherence to their religious principles. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Holland, and great grand-daughter of rev. Phillip Henry. Mr. I. discovered a strong predilection to letters and painting, but his friends thought he had also a turn for mechanics, and therefore placed him with a watchmaker. While very young, he married an amiable and estimable woman, of a mind and temper congenial with his own; and, with every prospect of success, engaged in an extensive business. In this, though his connexions were numerous, and his knowledge of his art indisputable, he was not successful. For pictures and prints he had an enthusiastic fondness, and especially in the works of Mortimer and Hogarth, he had a well selected collection; and of books, a well chosen library. He lived on terms of the most unreserved intimacy with many eminent men in the arts, at the bar, and in the church. With Gainsborough he was on the most friendly terms. Mr. Ireland was the first protector of Henderson; and to his house that popular actor resided many years, as a friend and a brother, before he was admitted to try his strength on the stage, though aided by every recommendation which Mr. Ireland and many of his connexions could afford him. His Life and Letters of Henderson were published in 1786, and were his first work. The next publication, with his name prefixed, was "Hogarth Illustrated," in two volumes. The book abounds with anecdotes, which the author's long connections with men conversant with such subjects enabled him to supply. These are generally told in an easy and agreeable style, and if not always appropriate to the print under consideration, have a general relation to the subject.—For several years Mr. Ireland was afflicted with a complication of disorders, which rendered society irksome to him: and his latter days were clouded by pecuniary difficulties. He died at the close of the year in the vicinity of Birmingham.

The Right Hon. CHARLES JENKINSON, Earl of Liverpool, and Baron of Hawkesbury, died December 17: was descended from a

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family which had been settled more than a century, at Walcot near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, Sir Robert Jenkinson, married a wealthy heiress at Bromley, in Kent; and his father, who was a colonel in the army, resided at South Lawn Lodge, in Whichwood Forest. Charles was born in 1727, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Burford. He was afterwards placed on the foundation in the Charter-house, whence he was removed to University college, Oxford. There he took the degrees of B. A. and A. M. and seems to have made himself known to the public by some verses on the death of the Prince of Wales, father of his present majesty. In 1753, he removed from Oxford, and possessing but a small patrimonial fortune, he commenced his career as a man of letters, and is said to have supplied materials for the Monthly Review.* In 1756, he published "A Dissertation on the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England, independent of a Standing Army." This tract abounds with many manly and patriotic sentiments, and has been quoted against himself in the house of peers; on which occasion his lordship did not deny that he was the author, but excused his errors, by pleading his extreme youth. Soon after this he wrote "A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain, with respect to neutral Nations, during the present War." To this production, his rise in life has been falsely attributed; it was indeed allowed by every one to be an able performance; but like many others of the same kind, it might have remained in obscurity with its author, had it not been for the intervention of a gentleman with whom he luckily became acquainted. Sir Edward Turner of Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, being of an ancient family, and a large fortune, was desirous to represent his native county in parliament. He was however strenuously but unsuccessfully opposed; for in addition to his own influence he possessed the court interest. The struggle, nevertheless, was long and violent. The contending parties having, as usual, called in the aid of ballads, lampoons, verses, and satires, Mr. Jenkinson distinguished himself by a song in favour of Sir Edward, which so captivated either the taste or the gratitude of the baronet, that he introduced him to the earl of Bute, then in the plenitude of power. His lordship, who placed Mr. J. at first in an inferior office, was not charmed with him, and it was entirely owing to the solicitations of the member for Oxfordshire, that he extended his further protection. After a while, he became the premier's private secretary; and in some respect a member of his family, living with him in confidential intercourse. Such a connexion could not fail to prove advantageous; and, in March, 1761, we find him appointed one of the under-secretaries of state, a station which pre-supposes an intimate acquaintance with the situation of foreign affairs, and of the *arcana imperii* in general. He now became a declared adherent of "the Leicester House party," by whose influence he was returned to parliament at the general election (in 1761) for the borough of Cockermouth, on the recommendation of the late earl of Lonsdale, his patron's son-in-law. He however soon received the lucrative appointment of treasurer of the ordnance. This he relinquished in 1763, for the more confidential office of joint secretary of the treasury; a situation for which he was admirably qualified, by his knowledge of the state of parties, and the management of a house of commons. To the Rockingham administration, in 1765, he was both personally and politically odious, and he accordingly lost all his appointments; but in the course of the same year, he had one conferred on him by the king's mother, the late princess Dowager of Wales, which no minister could bereave him of; the auditorship of her royal highness's accounts. That circumstance, added to his intimacy with the discarded minister, induced the patriots to consider him as the "go-between" to the favourite, the princess-mother, and the throne. When lord Bute retired into the country in disgust, promising to relinquish public affairs, a great personage is said to have construed this conduct into an abandonment, and to have looked out for advice elsewhere; from that moment Mr. Jenkinson was ranked as a leader of the party called "the king's friends," and his majesty distinguished him by a marked partiality. In 1766, he was nominated a lord of the admiralty; in 1767, a lord of the treasury, in which place, he continued during the Grenville and Grafton administrations. Under lord North, in 1772, he was appointed one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, on which occasion he was introduced into the privy-council. In 1775, he purchased of Mr. Fox, the patent place of clerk of the pells in Ireland, which had constituted part of that gentleman's patrimony, and next year was appointed master of the mint in the room of lord Cadogan. In 1778, he was elevated to the more important post of secretary at war, which he held in 1780, and 1781. The contest between the friends of Mr. Jenkinson and opposition, now became critical; the majorities which had implicitly voted with the ministry, were reduced on every division, and at last abandoned

* Dr. Kenrick, author of Falstaff's Wedding, and a variety of other productions, has frequently informed us in his convivial hours, that he and Charles Jenkinson wrote together for the Monthly Review at one guinea per sheet.

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the premier. Mr. Jenkinson thought he had now leisure to compile his collection of treaties; but he was soon, by another change in politics, called back into active life, and took a decided part in behalf of Mr. Pitt. In consequence of his exertions on this occasion, in 1786, he was nominated to the lucrative post of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, created baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, and appointed president of the committee of council for the affairs of trade and plantations. For the last situation, his lordship's regular and progressive rise, added to the various offices in which he had acted, admirably qualified him. In 1780, on the decease of his relation, the late Sir Banks Jenkinson, who held the lucrative patent place of collector of the customs inwards, he procured the grant, notwithstanding this was one of the sinecures which Mr. Pitt had declared his intention to abolish. In 1796, he was created earl of Liverpool, and authorized by his majesty to quarter the arms of that commercial city with those of his own family. As an orator, his lordship spoke but seldom, in either house, and of late years attended but little to public business, in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities. His lordship also published "A Collection of all Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce between Great Britain and other Powers, from the Treaty of Munster in 1648, to that of Paris in 1783," 3 vols. 8vo. (1785): and, "A Treatise on the Coins of England, in a Letter to the King," 4to. (1805.) Whatever odium his political enemies attached to this nobleman's general line of conduct, they must admit that he deserved great praise for the attention which he constantly bestowed on the trade of this country. He drew up the treaty of commercial intercourse with America, and is also said, not only to have pointed out, but to have created the whale fishery in the South Seas. His lordship married first, in 1769, Miss Amelia Watts, daughter of the governor of Fort William, in Bengal, by whom he had a son, the present earl; secondly, in 1782, Catharine, daughter of the late Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart. and widow of Sir Charles Cope, by whom he has left a son and daughter, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, M. P. for Sandwich, and lady Charlotte, married to the present viscount Grimstone. Lord Liverpool partly inherited, and partly accumulated a large fortune. He left to his eldest son, £15,000 per annum, of which only about £3,500 per annum is in land. To his widow, only £700 per annum for life, in addition to her former jointure, as lady Cope, of £1000 per annum. But the present earl has added £500 per annum, and it is understood that the duchess of Dorset, her daughter, adds £300 per annum more. To the hon. Cecil Jenkinson, his second son, he has left £1000 per annum, in addition to an estate of near £3000 per annum, of which Mr. Cecil Jenkinson is already in possession, by the death of a relation. To lady Charlotte Grimstone, now lady Forrester, he has left only the £700 per annum bequeathed to the countess of Liverpool, after her decease. The landed property is entailed to all the family of the Jenkinsons, in tail male, to a great extent.

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The Rev. James Nasmith, D. D. Rector of Leverington in the Isle of Ely, died Oct. 16, in the 68th year of his age, was formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767, D.D. 1797. His early application to literature was rewarded by repeated academic honours; and his many valuable publications will endear his memory to the learned. In 1777 he published his "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum, quos Collegio Corporis Christi et B. Mariæ Virginis in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi legavit Reverendissimus in Christo Pater Matthæus Parker, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis;" in 1778, "The Itineraries of Symon, son of Simeon, and William of Worcester;" and a tract on Leonine verses, from the above manuscripts; in 1787, a new edition of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica." He also published several sermons, and charges as a magistrate. In this latter situation he was eminently conspicuous for his correct knowledge of the laws; and he filled the office of chairman, at the sessions of Cambridge and Ely, with moderation, justice, and impartiality; at once distinguishing himself as the gentleman, the lawyer, and the divine.

Dr. Wm. Osborne, formerly of Hanover Square, London, was born about 1732, in the county of Rutland. After obtaining a good classical education, he received the early part of his medical acquirements under Dr. John Fordyce, of Uppingham. After some years he came to London, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Wm. Hunter, and the practice of St. George's Hospital. Mr. Osborn also visited Paris, where he studied the practice of the Hotel Dieu, and of the teachers at that time in most estimation, especially the celebrated Levret. Returning from France, he took a professional situation in the Guards, and went with them to Germany, in the war at the end of the last reign. At the peace he settled in London as a surgeon; but his studies under Levret at Paris had given a bias to his mind, and led him to devote his attention to the improvement of midwifery, and the investigation of female and infantile diseases. A similarity of pursuits produced a connexion between Dr. Osborne and Dr. Denman, which led to their uniting in the establishment of a school for teaching these subjects in a more extended way in London. In 1785, Dr. Clarke,

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their former pupil, was associated with them. Dr. Denman retired in 1786, and the school was continued for many years by Dr. Osborne and Dr. Clarke. Dr. Osborne soon rose to great eminence in his profession, for which he was not more qualified by the powers of his mind, than by a peculiar urbanity of manners and deportment. The extent of his practice, and the time which he devoted to study, left him little leisure for writing. He has, however, left behind him a work of great practical utility, in a volume of Essays on Natural and Laborious Parturition. The fatigue attendant on his profession impaired his constitution, which induced him, about 1800, to retire to his estate at Old Park, near Dover, where he acted as a magistrate for the county of Kent, till his death in September last.

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Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the White, died at his seat near Alton, Hants, November 29. He was the fifth son of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, North Britain, by Magdalen, daughter of Robert Chot, Esq. of Middleholm Mill, in the county of Roxburgh. He was born at Craig on March 2, 1734. He entered in 1752, as a midshipman on board the Garland frigate. Very soon afterwards, he removed into the Weasel sloop of war, ordered for the Jamaica station, in which he served successively under the captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby. The latter being appointed to the Biddeford frigate, took with him Mr. Pasley, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment, and promoted him to the rank of acting lieutenant. The frigate was soon ordered to England, having on board £300,000 in bullion. When the vessel arrived at Portsmouth, Mr. Pasley, with a proper escort, was dispatched with this valuable charge to the Bank. He now embarked on board the Dunkirk, to which Capt. Digby had been appointed during his absence. This ship was one of those which proceeded, in 1757, on the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France; on which occasion the merit of Mr. Pasley so powerfully recommended him to the notice of his commanding officer, that, on his return to Portsmouth, he found lying there for him a commission as an established lieutenant on board the Roman Emperor fire-ship. He was very soon afterwards transferred, at his special request, into the Hussar frigate, commanded by the celebrated captain Elliot, with whom he removed to the Æolus of 36 guns. In this ship he assisted in the capture of the Mignonne, a French vessel of 20 guns; her consort, the Blonde, of 36, was fortunate enough to escape. In 1760, the Æolus was employed on the Irish station, and captain Elliot, as senior officer, commanded the little British squadron, which proceeded from the harbour of Kinsale in quest of the French, under Thurot, who had effected a landing in the north of Ireland. Thurot was killed, and his vessels captured. The Æolus fell on board the French commodore's ship, the Bellisle of 44 guns, the bowsprit hanging over that ship's quarter deck, and was consequently not only left exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, without being able to bring a single gun to bear on her antagonist, but also compelled to engage the Blonde, of 36, at the same time, with her aftermost guns, that frigate having fallen on board the Æolus. In this perilous situation Mr. Pasley called the men from the foremost guns, which he commanded, and at their head boarded the enemy from the bowsprit, and took the ship: he then sent on board the Æolus for an English Jack, which he immediately hoisted on board the prize, as her signal of surrender. Captain Elliot, soon after his arrival at Portsmouth with his prizes, was removed into another ship, but Mr. Pasley retained his station under captain, now lord Hotham, who was appointed to succeed him, and with whom he continued till 1762. In the Æolus, Mr. Pasley was concerned in the capture of a valuable French ship, bound from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, called the Formidable. But he had been promoted, during his absence, to the rank of commander, and was appointed to the Albany sloop of war, a vessel employed in convoying ships to and from the port of Milford. After some continuance in that sloop, he removed into the Weasel, in which he had before served as a midshipman, and proceeded to the coast of Guinea. He was next appointed to the Pomona, of 18 guns, on the impress service at Greenock, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Spain, respecting the Falkland Islands. In 1771, he was made post-captain, and appointed to the Seahorse, of 20 guns, in which vessel he rendered material service in the West Indies, during the contest with the Caribs. He returned to England the ensuing year, and continued unemployed till 1776. He was then appointed to the Glasgow, and sent to the West Indies, as convoy to a valuable fleet of merchantmen, of 120 sail. This charge he executed so much to the satisfaction of all concerned, that he received the thanks of the cities of London, Bristol, and other ports, with a handsome piece of plate. On his return to England, Capt. Pasley performed a similar service. Soon after, he was appointed to the Sybil of 28 guns, and sent with Admiral Edwards to Newfoundland. In 1780 he was promoted to the Jupiter of 50 guns, and at the commencement of the ensuing year, sailed with commodore John-

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stone on a secret expedition. In the attack made on the British squadron by M. de Suffrein, in Porto Praya Road, the Jupiter was particularly distinguished for the power and force of her fire; and amidst the abuse which was very undeservedly thrown on some persons concerned in that encounter, the conduct of Capt. Pasley was justly applauded by all. The subsequent operations of the British squadron were confined to the capture of a fleet of Dutch East India ships, surprised in Saldanha Bay. On its return, the Jupiter was, in May, 1782, ordered to the West Indies with admiral Pigot, sent out to supersede Lord Rodney. The Jupiter soon after her arrival, cruized off the Havannah, and Capt. Pasley had the good fortune to take five out of thirteen vessels which he fell in with. The crew of one of these prizes, however, having risen on the English that were put into her, carried her into the Havannah, where they informed the Spanish Admiral of the situation of the Jupiter, which had struck upon a shoal. He accordingly dispatched a ship of 84, and another of 64 guns, to take or destroy her. Captain Pasley had, meanwhile, succeeded in getting the Jupiter afloat; but almost immediately fell in with the Tiger, the largest of the Spanish ships. The enemy immediately gave chace, and gained considerably on the Jupiter, which had sustained considerable injury. At the dawn of day, the Tiger, being within gunshot, and Captain Pasley finding escape impossible, called together his crew, to whom he addressed a short but spirited harangue. He declared his intention of attacking the enemy, which was warmly approved by three hearty cheers. The Jupiter brought to, and prepared for action. The enemy, probably intimidated by this appearence of resolution, immediately hauled their wind, and suffered the Jupiter to continue her voyage unmolested. Hostilities ceased soon after; and the ensuing five years were passed by Capt. Pasley in domestic retirement. In 1788, he was invested with the chief command in the Medway. From this station he was ordered in the Bellerophon to join the channel fleet, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Russia and Spain. These disputes being compromised, he repaired to Chatham, where he continued during the customary period allotted to such a command. He again remained unemployed till the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He was then appointed, as commodore, to hoist his broad pendant on board the Bellerophon, and joined the main fleet, under Lord Howe. On the 12th of April 1794, being advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, he hoisted his flag on board the same ship. In the partial affairs which preceded the glorious first of June, as well as in the engagement on that day, the Bellerophon took a conspicuous part; and towards the conclusion of the conflict, Admiral Pasley had the misfortune to lose his leg; which deprived the nation of his farther active services. He received, however, from his majesty the dignity of a baronet, with a pension of £1000 a year. In 1797, in consequence of the mutiny at the Nore, Sir Thomas was appointed commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway; but relinquished this station when the trials of the mutineers were concluded. In 1799, he was appointed port admiral at Portsmouth, where he displayed his accustomed activity and ability. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, Esq. chief justice of the Isle of Man, who died in 1788, and was buried at Avignon, in France; by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married to Capt. Sabine, of the Guards; and Magdalen.

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Richard Porson, *A. M.* Of this distinguished scholar our limits permit only a short account. He was the son of Mr. Huggin Porson, and was born Dec. 26, 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk, of which place his father was parish-clerk. As soon as he could speak, according to his father's method, which appears to have been an anticipation of Dr. Bell's, he could trace his letters; and the walls of the house were covered with characters, which from the neatness and fidelity of their delineation, attracted particular notice. With his younger brother, Thomas, he received the first rudiments of his education at a village-school kept by a person of the name of Summers, where he perfected himself in writing. His extraordinary memory and talents, induced the reverend Mr. Hewitt, the clergyman of the parish, to take him and his brother Thomas under his care. At the age of fourteen, in consequence of the notice he had attracted, the late Mr. Norris, an opulent and liberal man, became his patron, and sent him to Eton in August 1774. At that seminary, his imagination took a dramatic turn, and he composed a piece. At this early age (15 or 16), an imposthume formed on his lungs, and symptoms threatened a consumption; but he recovered. The death of Mr. Norris was a shock nearly as severe; but, by the kindness of other friends, he was continued at Eton by a subscription. He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777; where he was seduced to pursue mathematical disquisitions: while the prospect of a scholarship attracted his attention to classical learning in general; in which he acquired undisputed pre-eminence. He obtained the medal, was elected a fellow in 1781, and in 1785 he took his degree of M. A.

Mr. Porson's literary labours commenced

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about this time. In Maty's Review, Vol. III. p. 433, he published a critique on Schutz's Eschylus (dated Trinity College, May 29, 1783). Brunck's Aristophanes he criticised, Vol. IV. p. 56. Hermesianax, by Weston, Vol. V. p. 238. Huntingford's Apology for his Monostrophics, Vol. VI. p. 93. He also furnished Mr. Maty with a transcript of the letters of Bentley and Le Clerc, Vol. IX. p. 253. He was likewise an occasional contributor to the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, and, it is believed, to other publications. The account of Robertson's Parian Chronicle, in the Monthly Review, Vol. lxxix. for the year 1788, p. 351, and Vol. lxxx. p. 38, was written by him. The review of Knight's Essay on the Greek Alphabet, January 1794, has, from internal evidence been attributed to him. The ironical defence of Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson, is said to have been unquestionably his writing; in three admirable letters inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, signed *Sundry Whereof*. Letters on the contested verse, 1 John v. 7, appeared subsequently in the same work; which at length caused the publication of his letters to Archdeacon Travis.

Not long after Mr. Porson had taken his first degree, it was in contemplation of the syndics of the university press at Cambridge to publish *Æschylus* with Stanley's papers (since committed to the reverend Mr. Butler, master of the grammar school at Shrewsbury). Mr. P. offered to undertake the work, if he might conduct it according to his own judgement, but his offer was rejected. In 1786, when Nicholson, the Cambridge bookseller, was preparing a new edition of Xenophon's Anabasis, Mr. Porson furnished him with some notes, which, though avowedly written in haste, attest the hand of a master. In 1787, he communicated to the delegates of the Clarendon press some notes on Toup's Emendations on Suidas, which appeared with that work in 1790.

Before the period had elapsed for him either to enter into holy orders, or surrender his fellowship, he had determined to decline subscription, though, with an enfeebled constitution, he had nothing to depend on but his classical acquirements. A lay fellowship might have secured his services to the cause of letters; but this was not within his power. In 1791 his fellowship ceased; but some private friends fortunately stepped in, and, by an unanimous vote of the seven electors he was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. The salary is but £40 a year.

In 1797 Mr. Porson published the Hecuba, intended as the precursor of *all* the dramas of Euripides. The Orestes and the Phœnissæ followed; they were all printed in London without his name. In 1801, the Medea was published at Cambridge, with his name; and in 1802, a second edition of the Hecuba, with a supplement to the preface, and a very copious addition to the notes. The last work he published was a third edition of the Hecuba. When Heyne's Virgil was re-published in London, Mr. Porson superintended the press; and, in 1800, he was employed in a collation of the Harleian manuscript of the Odyssey, for a splendid edition of Homer by lord Grenville. In 1806, his Æschylus stole into the world without his name, without his last corrections, and without a preface.

In 1795, Mr. Porson married Mrs. Lunan, a sister of James Perry, Esq. (editor of the Morning Chronicle), who sunk under a decline in April, 1797: and from that time he was incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma, which interrupted him in every study: probably the consequence of his sedentary habits. He had undertaken to make out and copy the almost obliterated manuscript of the Lexicon of Photius, which he had borrowed from the library of Trinity College. And this he had with unparalleled difficulty just completed, after ten months incessant toil, when the copy was burnt in the house of Mr. Perry, at Merton. The original, being an *unique* entrusted to him by his college, he carried with him wherever he went; and he was fortunately absent from Merton on the morning of the fire. He sat down without a murmur, and made a second very beautiful copy. It is extant in his library, and is quite ready for press. On the establishment of the London Institution, he was chosen principal librarian; an appointment for which he was peculiarly qualified. About a month before his death, Mr. Porson was afflicted by an intermittent fever; he had a dislike to medical advice, and he adopted his usual remedy of abstinence; but in the evening of Monday (Sep. 19), while walking in the Strand, apparently in health, he was seized with a paroxysm of the epileptic kind to which he had been subject at a much earlier period of his life. He was conveyed to St. Martin's workhouse, where he continued in a state of total insensibility until about six o'clock on the following morning; but one of the attendants of the London Institution seeing a paragraph in a newspaper, relating the circumstance, and stating that the party had a memorandum book, with some Greek notes, in his pocket, surmising it might be Mr. Porson, repaired thither, and brought him to the house in the Old Jewry. He took his breakfast in the room called the Globe room; and conversed with some of the gentlemen of the establishment, remarking that the keeper of the workhouse was a wag, and had endeavoured to pose him with his wit. Being advised to prepare his will, he at

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first seemed reluctant; but afterwards assented to the propriety of it, and discussed the moral obligation of disposing of our property after death; adding, that the subject had often been treated in a legal way, but scarcely ever in the manner he wished, excepting in a work intituled "*Symbliography*." He continued to discourse during five hours, sometimes in the full exercise of his faculties, at others, wild and wandering. At three o'clock, he went to Cole's coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange, where he frequently dined. After talking to a friend there, he suddenly proceeded to Cornhill, where looking up fixedly at the vane and clock of the Exchange, (then under repair) a number of persons assembled round him. The porter of the London Institution, happening to see him, conducted him back to Cole's, where on taking two glasses of wine, the paroxysm and insensibility returned; he was then carried home in a coach to the Institution, and remained in a condition of torpor, with very short intermissions, until Sunday, when he died. On Monday, Oct 3., his remains were removed from the London Institution, and, on the following day, they were interred in Trinity College chapel, Cambridge.

The Rev. JOHN WHITAKER.—The following interesting account of the life of this gentleman, unquestionably one of the most learned members of the church of England, is copied from a provincial paper, and is believed to be the production of a writer who has given many proofs of abilities, as a divine, a poet, and an antiquary:—

Truro, Nov. 5.

"On Sunday, the 30th *ult.* died at his rectory of Rúan-Lanyhorne, near Tregony, Cornwall, that great and good man, the Rev. J. Whitaker. He was born at Manchester, about 1735. He went early to Oxford; where he was elected fellow of C. C. C. and where he discovered in a very short time, those fine originalities, those peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. He took the degree of M.A. 1759, and proceeded B. D. 1767. His uncommon vigour of intellect at once displayed itself among his acquaintance; but, whilst his animated conversation drew many around him, a few were repelled from the circle by his impatience of contradiction (a failing which almost ever accompanies powers like his), and by the consciousness, it should seem, of their own inferiority. The character of his genius, however, was soon decided in literary composition. In 1771, Mr. W. published the first volume of his "History of Manchester," in quarto; a work which, for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information, has scarcely its parallel in the literature of this country. Nor does its composition less merit our applause, whether we have respect to the arrangement of the materials, the style, or the language. In some passages there is "supreme elegance;" in others, a magnificence of thought, a force of expression, a glow of diction, truly astonishing. The introduction of Christianity into this island, in particular, is uncommonly beautiful. With regard to the general subject of the "Manchester," Mr. W. was the first writer who could so light up the region of Antiquarianism as to dissipate its obscurity, even to the eyes of ordinary spectators; his "Manchester" being perhaps the book in which the truth of our island history has been best elucidated by the hand of a master. It is rather singular that this work was, in the order of merit as well as time, the first of Mr. Whitaker's publications. In proportion as our author advanced in life, his imagination seems, by a strange inversion of what is characteristic of our nature, to have gained an ascendancy over his judgment; and we shall perceive more of fancy and of passion, of conjecture and hypothesis, in some of his subsequent productions, than of just opinion, of deliberate investigation. Mr. Whitaker's "Genuine History of the Britons asserted," an octavo volume, published in 1772, may be accepted as a sequel to "Manchester." It contains a complete refutation of "the unhappy Macpherson;" whose "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland" is full of palpable mistakes and misrepresentations. In 1773 we find Mr. W. the morning preacher of Berkley chapel; to which office he had been appointed in November by a Mr. Hughes; but in less than two months was removed from that situation. This gave occasion to "The Case between Mr. W. and Mr. Hughes, relative to the morning Preachership of Berkley Chapel;" in which Mr. W. relates some remarkable particulars, and declares himself "unalterably determined to carry the matter into Westminster-hall." And we may be assured, that he used his utmost efforts to bring his determination into action. But the fervour of his resentment threw him off his guard; and he expressed himself so indiscreetly, that his "Case" was considered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench. During his residence in London, he had an opportunity of conversing with several of our most celebrated writers; among whom were the author of "The Rambler," and the Historian of the Roman Empire. It does not appear, indeed, that Johnson was much attached to Whitaker. Equally strong in understanding, equally tenacious of opinion, and equally impassioned in conversation, it is not probable that they should amicably coalesce on all occasions. In the Ossianic controversy they were decidedly hostile. With Gibbon,

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Mr. W. was well acquainted; and the MS. of the first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was submitted to Mr. Whitaker's inspection. But what was his surprise, when, as he read the same volume in print, that chapter, which has been so obnoxious to the Christian world, was then first introduced to his notice! That chapter Gibbon had suppressed in the MS. over-awed by Mr. Whitaker's high character, and afraid of his censure. And in fact, that the feeble Deist should have shrunk from his indignant eye, may well be conceived, when we see his Christian principle and his manly spirit uniting in the rejection of a living of considerable value, which was at this time offered him by an Unitarian patron! He spurned at the temptation, and pitied the seducer!* Of his integrity, however, some recompence was now at hand; and, about the year 1778, he succeeded, as fellow of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that college; and into Cornwall he went, to reside upon his rectory. There, it might have been expected, that retirement and leisure would greatly favour the pursuits of literature; and that, though "the Converser" (to use an expression of Mr. W.) had disappeared, the Author would break forth with new energies. But Ruan-Lanyhorne was, for several years, no tranquil seat of the Muses. That pleasant seclusion was now the scene of contest; but of contest which (in the opinion of the writer of this memoir) was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. W. had proposed a tithe-composition with his parishioners, by no means unreasonable. This they refused to pay: but Mr. W. was steady to his purpose. A rupture ensued between the parties; the tithes were demanded in kind; disputes arose upon disputes; animosities were kindled; and litigations took place. That Mr. W. was finally victorious, afforded pleasure to the friends of the rector, and to the friends of justice and truth; yet it was long before harmony was restored to Ruan-Lanyhorne. That his literary schemes had been so sadly interrupted, was the subject of general regret. But the conscientious pastor looked with a deeper concern to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. He saw with sorrow their aversion to his preaching; their indifference to his instructions; their repugnance to his authority; and "he laboured more abundantly;" till, after a few years, he had the satisfaction to perceive a visible alteration in the behaviour of the principal parishioners; and a mutual good understanding was established between the pastor and his flock. His cordial, his familiar manner, indeed, was always pleasing to those whom prejudice had not armed against him; and, in proportion as they became acquainted with his kind disposition, the transitoriness of his resentments, and, after injuries, his promptness to forgive, and anxious wish to be forgiven; they endeavoured more and more to cultivate his friendship, and at length loved and revered him as their father. Nothing can more fully display the warmth of his affections, his zeal as a minister of Christ, or his impassioned style of eloquence, than those "Sermons"† which he published in 1783; after having preached them to his parishioners, we doubt not with a voice and manner to penetrate the conscience, and strike conviction into the soul, to awaken the tears of penitence, and elevate the hopes of the Christian to the abodes of immortality. That he should have published so little in the line of his profession, is, perhaps, to be regretted; though his "Origin of Arianism" be a large volume, it is a controversial tract, full of erudition and ingenious argumentation. We have read no other work of Mr. W. in divinity, except "The Real Origin of Government" (expanded into a considerable treatise, from a Sermon which he had preached before Bp. Buller, at his Lordship's primary visitation), and "The Introduction to Flindell's Bible." This has been much admired as a masterly piece of eloquence. In the meantime, the Antiquary was not at rest. His "Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1787, in three octavo volumes, his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps defended, 1794," 2 vols. 8vo. "The real Origin of Government, 1795," 8vo. a very singular pamphlet; "The Origin of Arianism;" his "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall;" his "Supplement to Mr. Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall;" his "London," and his "Oxford" (both as yet in MS.) furnish good evidence of an imagination continually occupied in pursuits which kindled up its brightest flame, though not always of that judgment, discretion, or candour, which, if human characters had been ever perfect, we should have expected from a Whitaker. In criticism, however (where, writing anonymously, he would probably have written as temper or caprice suggested), we find him, for the most part, candid and good-natured; not sparing of censure, nor yet lavish of applause; and affording us, in numerous instances, the most agreeable proofs of genuine benevolence. Even in the instance of Gibbon, where he has been thought severe beyond all former example, we have a large mixture of the

* On this subject Mr. Polwhele addressed an Mr. Whitaker a sonnet; for which see "Sketches in Verse," second edition.

† They are intituled "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell."

sweet with bitterness. It was the *critique* on Gibbon that contributed greatly to the reputation of "The English Review," in which Mr. W. was the author of many valuable articles. To his pen, also "The British Critic" and "The Antijacobin Review" were indebted for various pieces of criticism. But the strength of his principles is no where more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the panoply of truth, in defence of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of Jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness. But we are here, perhaps, betrayed into expressions too violent for plain prose, which reminds us of another part of our friend's literary character —we mean his poetical genius. That he contributed some fine pieces of poetry to "The Cornwall and Devon Poets," is well known. These were published in two small octavo volume; and the editor has in his possession a sufficient quantity of good verse, by Mr. Whitaker, to fill forty or fifty pages of a third volume, now in contemplation. We have thus (with rapid glances, and in a manner too desultory to be perfectly satisfactory to ourselves) reviewed the productions of our old and valued friend; and hailed him in the several departments of the Historian, the Theologist, the Critic, the Politician, and the Poet. Versatility, like Whitaker's, is, in truth, of rare occurrence; but still more rare is the splendour of original genius, exhibited in walks so various. Not that Mr. W. was equally happy in them all. His characteristic traits as a writer were, acute discernment, and a velocity of ideas which acquired new force in composition, and a power of combining images in a manner peculiarly striking, and of flinging on every topic of discussion the strongest illustration. With little scruple, therefore, we hazard an opinion, that though his chief excellence be recognized in antiquarian research, he would have risen to higher eminence as a poet, had he cultivated in early youth, the favour of the Muses. Be this, however, as it may; there are none who will deem us extravagant in pronouncing, that Mr. W. was a "great" literary character. That he was "good" as well as great, would sufficiently appear in the recollection of any period of his life; whether we saw him abandoning preferment from principle, and hissed him "reasoning of righteousness and judgment to come" until a Gibbon trembled; or whether, amongst his parishioners, we witnessed his unaffected earnestness of preaching, his humility in conversing with the poor cottagers, his sincerity in assisting them with advice, his tenderness in offering them consolation, and his charity in relieving their distresses. It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with a sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irritability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuousness that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world; to his simplicity in believing others like himself—precisely what they seemed to be; and, on the detection of his error, his anger at dissimulation or hypocrisy. But his general good humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantry, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which betrayed his "human frailty," but still argued genius. And they who know how "fearfully and wonderfully, he was made," could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr. W. was uniformly regular: nor did he suffer, at any time, his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed, as it were, a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful husband, or children * the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master, the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable †. That he should have lived to the age of 73, is rather to be wondered. For, strong as was his bodily constitution, his mind, ever active and restless must have worn out (we should have presumed) even that athletic frame, long before the period assigned to man's existence. Amidst his ardent and indefatigable researches into the Antiquities of London, his friends detected the first symptoms of bodily decay. His journey to London, his vast exertions there in procuring information, his energetic and various conversation with literary characters, brought on a debility, which he little regarded till it alarmed him in a stroke of paralysis. From this he never recovered to such a degree as to be able to resume, with any good effect, his studies or occupations. But, for the last year, his decline has been gradual; and it was such as we have contemplated with pleasure; since we have seen him sensible of his approaching dissolution, yet invariably supported by the faith of a Christian. His indeed was the resignation, the cheerfulness becoming a primitive disciple of that Jesus in whose mercies he reposed, and to whom only he looked for acceptance. And he who would derive comfort from the prospect of death should keep in view our venerable friend, when, at that awful hour which assured us of his happiness, at peace with himself, his fellow-

* Two amiable daughters.

† Mrs. W. was a Miss Tregenna, of an ancient Cornish family.

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creatures, and his God, he sank as into quiet slumber, without a trouble or a pain, and with a smile on his countenance expired.

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The Hon. and Right Rev. JAMES YORKE, L. L. D. Lord Bishop of Ely, Governor of Addenbrook's Hospital, and Visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's Colleges, Cambridge.

This prelate, who died at Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, about August 26, in his 78th year, was the youngest and only surviving son of the Chancellor, who had been named the *Great* Lord Hardwicke; and was successively appointed to the deanery of Lincoln, and the bishoprics of St. David's, Gloucester, and Ely, the last of which he held 27 years. The death of this venerable prelate was sudden. He had walked on the Terrace, at Forthampton, about seven o'clock on the preceding evening, in perfect health. He was affectionately loyal to his Sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly concerned for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, amongst many instances of his disinterested sense of duty, that the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Paley, without solicitation; and that during his superintendance of the diocese, by example and exhortation to the clergy, especially with respect to residence, the Isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. He has left a widow, whose affliction, it is hoped, will be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety; numerous relatives, and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted, and a memory worthy of the dignified and sacred situation he was placed in. He lived to his latest hour with the consolation and the tranquillity of a patriarch. His lordship's remains were interred with due solemnity in the family-vault at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

State of Politics.—At a grand dinner lately given at Newbury Port, America, in compliment to Chief Justice Pickering, the following were among the toasts given from the chair:—1. "The President of the United States. His promises were, as he now is, MIGHTY; but his performances, as he soon will be, NOTHING."—*Buonaparte's Mask.*——2. "Our country in a leprosy by the Embargo—may she go to the ocean and be healed."—*Rise Columbia.*——3. "Spain—Your Sovereign is prisoner to the foe—your realm a slaughter-house—your statutes cancelled, and your treasure spent—and yonder is the wolf that makes this spoil. You fight in justice; then in God's name be valiant."—*Spaniards, strike home.*

President elected.—The returns of the electoral votes for the president and vice-president are completed and stand as follows:—*For the President*; J. Madison 122; C. Pinkney 48; G. Clinton 6.—*For the Vice-President*; G. Clinton 113; Rufus King 48; J. Longden 9; Madison 3; Munroe 3.—Of course, Madison and Clinton are elected.

State of Exports.—The following is an official statement laid before the house of representatives, of goods, wares, and merchandize exported from America nominally during the year prior to the first day of October, 1808; but, in fact, during the three last months of the year 1807, subsequent exportation having been prevented by the embargo.

The goods, wares, and merchandizes, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in the statements, are estimated at ... Dollars.

	9,433,546
And those of foreign growth and manufacture at	12,997,414
Amounting together to ...	22,430,960

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz.—

Produce of the Sea	832,000
Forest	1,899,000
Agriculture...	6,746,000
Manufactures	344,000
Uncertain, ...	112,000
	9,438,000

Anti-Embargoists.—We are informed, that the meetings at Boston, Philadelphia, Augusta, Ballston, Warren, Portland, Newbury Port, and other places, have entered into resolutions, which, with respect to a government vigorously administered, would be deemed little short of downright rebellion. Those adopted by the inhabitants of Newbury Port, and the adjacent towns, are peculiarly striking:—"Resolved, That we will not aid or assist in the execution of the several embargo laws, especially the last, and that we consider all those who do as violators of the constitution of the United States and of this commonwealth; and that they be considered as unworthy of the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens.—Resolved, That we do not consider it the duty of any soldier to aid and assist in carrying into execution the last embargo law."

ASIA.

Prevalence of the Wahabees.—The Wahabees, who are again in force, have taken

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Damascus, and threaten Aleppo; they have summoned Bagdad. It is reported that they have received supplies of ammunition and military stores from the English in India, and it was believed at Bussorah, that a British officer of rank had arrived in their camp.

AUSTRIA.

Statistics.—Vienna, Jan. 20. The Prince of Lichtenstein has, by permission of the government, just published a new and comprehensive edition of the Statistical Tables of the Austrian Empire. According to these tables the population amounts to 23,965,000 persons; the regular army comprises 390,000 men, of whom 271,800 are infantry, 50,800 cavalry, 14,840 artillery; the rest consists of guards, invalid corps, &c. There is, besides, an army of reserve of 49,530 men, and a militia of 250,000 men, independent of the Hungarian insurrection. The empire comprises 11,328 square miles, 790 towns, 2046 fairs, 65,400 villages and hamlets, and 3,673,610 dwelling-houses. The revenue is now 146 millions of florins, 28 of which are for the support of the court, and 48 millions for that of the army. Vienna contains 6,936 houses, and a population, exclusive of strangers, of 222,808 persons.

Scarce Medicines.—Our government has offered premiums for the discovery of substitutes for certain medicines, which are rendered either scarce or unattainable by the war with England.

BAVARIA.

Population.—The kingdom of Bavaria, according a recent enumeration, taken by order of the government, now contains 3,231,670 inhabitants.

DENMARK.

Horse-flesh used as Food.—The use of horse-flesh, as a substitute for butcher's meat, continues at Copenhagen; but the consumption has been less than was expected from the wants of the people.—It appears from the official returns, that the number of horses slaughtered in the city, between Oct. 24 and Dec. 8, amounted to 100: from Dec. 8 to Jan. 27, to 61. The price for January and February was 4d. or 5d. per pound, according to the quality.

GERMANY.

Severity of the Season.—Tyrol, Jan. 6.—The winter is unusually severe, and numbers of persons have perished daily in consequence. Many houses, &c. have been buried in the snow. On the Alderberg, in the valley of Montasen, on the Fern, &c. the snow lies to the depth of 9 and 10 feet.

HOLLAND.

Severity of the Season.—Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—The damage occasioned in different parts, by inundations and floating ice, has been very considerable. On the 14th, the post waggon for this city was lost in the river Waal, by the breaking of the ice, and six passengers were drowned.

Public Debt.—The Councillors of State have presented to the Legislative Body the plan of a great book of the public debt, to be introduced into this country.—The King promises that the interest of the state debt shall never be reduced.

State of Commerce.—The Dutch merchants are loud in their complaints of the embarrassments of trade. Immense quantities of cheese are rotting in their warehouses, and their rich butters are converting into soap; yet they indulge a hope that the intercessions of Louis will obtain for them some relaxation of the severity of the commercial laws on the return of spring.

Ships entered—Mortality.—No more than 361 ships arrived at Amsterdam from sea, during the last year. Within the same period, 8,962 persons died in that city.

Distressed State of Inhabitants.—Letters from Amsterdam of January 14th mention, that great distress prevailed there, and that the number of the poor were increasing every day. Many necessaries, such as salt, soap, and potashes, as well as colonial produce, were daily increasing in price.

HUNGARY.

Protestant New University.—The protestants in Hungary have convened a synod, to consider the expediency of establishing an university in that kingdom, and to provide the means for the undertaking.

ITALY.

Downfall of the Pope, &c.—It is understood that Umbria, including Perugia, Foligno and Terni, is to be separated from the Ecclesiastical States.—Buonaparte has declared Leghorn to be a free port. Florence has been made a kind of staple place, and a free warehouse has been built there for the reception of merchandize.

NAPLES.

Fall of Snow.—On the 25th and 26th of December, a considerable quantity of snow fell at Naples, which was considered as a singular phenomenon in that city. It lay there two feet deep on January 2d, and from three to four feet deep on the neighbouring mountains.

MADEIRA.

Present State of the Island.—Madeira, Dec. 14.—The garrison here is without any sick; neither the wines nor the fruits have, at this season, the least ill effect on the constitutions of the soldiers. The Portuguese inhabitants are amused with both the theatricals, and are entirely our friends. The situation of their mother country appears a matter of perfect indifference to them. Their exports are chiefly to the British colonies, and their importations only from England. I send you this by the Washington packet,

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which had the mail from the Brazils on board.

PORTUGAL.

Patriotic Donations.—The whole of the *voluntary subscription*, whether in specie or notes, does not *amount to forty thousand pounds*. The following is a list of various articles supplied to the 20th ult.:—Horses 472, saddles 19, mules 59, bridles 5, boots 84 pairs, stirrups 54 pairs, bayonets 1380, shirts 4430, shoes 244 pairs, linen cloth 2332 yards, &c. &c. Donations have been collected in Estremadura and Beira: others, in Tra los Montes and Algarve, but the returns had not been received.

ST. HELENA.

Plate presented to the late Governor.—The inhabitants of St. Helena have subscribed the sum of 270l. for the purchase of a piece of plate, as a present to their late Governor, Colonel R. Patton, upon which they have desired that the following inscription should be engraved: "Presented to Col. Robert Patton by the inhabitants of St. Helena, in testimony of their esteem and gratitude, for his disinterested, liberal, and impartial conduct, whilst Governor of the island."

RUSSIA.

Manufacture of Cloth.—The minister for the home department has recently published a proclamation, inviting all persons connected with the manufacture of cloths of every description, in foreign countries, to proceed to Russia; he promises that they shall be well received, either in the old Russian towns, or in the provinces newly incorporated with the empire. In addition to defraying the requisite expences of the journey, the Russian government undertakes to furnish them with lodgings, workshops, utensils, and wool, and to maintain them, free of expense for six months. They are to be allowed the privilege of choosing their own wool, and a fixed price is to put upon it by the government. Every piece of be cloth manufactured by them is to be paid for ready money. When they have given proofs of their dexterity, houses are to be built for them, to which garden ground will be added. They are not to be called upon for the repayment of any of these advances, so long as they work on account of the government. If at any time they should prefer working on their own account, they will be at liberty to enter into trade at large, with all the privileges of ordinary manufacturers, on refunding the advances which they have received. They will also enjoy the same privileges as the other colonists of New Russia, and will not be obliged to pay, during ten years, any other impost than the ordinary per centage.

TURKEY.

State of the Capital.—Constantinople, Dec. 11.—Tranquillity continues to prevail here, and there are hopes of its continuance. The Sultan, in promising an amnesty to the Janissaries on the condition of their immediately laying down their arms, declared his determination to fix his residence in Asia, as in the times of the Osmans and Amuraths, should the least disorder again occur in the city.—The infant son of the late Sultan, Mustapha IV. has received the name of his grandfather, Abdul-Hamid. A herald has announced this event in all the public places.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

National Debt.—An Account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of February, 1800:

	£
Redeemed by annual million, &c.	73,268,471
Ditto on account of loans	74,130,384
Ditto by land tax	23,214,395
Ditto by 1l. per cent. per ann. on Imperial loan	924,236
Transferred for purchase of life annuities	465,951
Total	£171,993,087

Eulogium of Sir John Moore, by Duke of York.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The benefits derived to our army from the example of a distinguished commander, do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.—In this view, the commander-in-chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recals to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer for their instruction and imitation.—Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humane but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself, with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station.—In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced in others.—Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the

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west Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.—Thus Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.—In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise; it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the men, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the commander-in-chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.—The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops. —During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.—His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and commander-in-chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.—By order of his royal highness the commander-in-chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1809.

Hemp.—We understand the Court of Directors of the East-India Company has sent orders for as large an investment of hemp as can be procured, to be sent to England by the next homeward-bound fleet. The private investments of that article that have been recently brought home have more than doubled their capital. Thus, besides affording to the country a very useful and timely supply of one of the most essential naval stores, the directors will secure to the proprietors of East-India stock a very considerable profit on the speculation.

Hop Duty.—The following is a correct statement of the hop duty for the last year:

	£.	s.	d.
Old Duty at 1 0 12-29ths per lb.	251,675	19	7¼
New Duty at 0 4 8-29ths per lb.	186,021	7	8¼
Total Duty at 2d. per lb. or 48s. 8d. per cwt.	487,697	7	3½

Longevity.—Bangor.—There are now living within the parish of Llandegai, near this city, all in good health, twenty-two persons that are from eighty to ninety-two years of age. Three have been buried, not long ago, reputed to have been aged upwards of one hundred years each.

Patriotism.—Plymouth.—Many women and children, from Spain, have been relieved with money and clothes, by the humane and active exertions of W. Langmead, Esq. chief-magistrate, the gentlemen of the committee, and the ladies of Plymouth, who all lent a hand to make up flannel dresses, and other garments, for those distressed objects of their country's bounty: 753 women received clothes and money; 525 children, clothes; and 124 pregnant women additional relief on account of their situation; so that the number of women and children assisted by the liberality of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity is 1401, rescued from the utmost distress and penury.

Scarcity of Fish.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, the fish market at Billingsgate produced only *four* codfish: they were bought by a fishmonger, at the *moderate* price of FOURTEEN GUINEAS!—The price of salmon has since been still more exorbitant: it has been sold for *a guinea a pound!*

The Auriol.—By this name, after its proprietor, is distinguished a very superb building in the Mall, Clifton, near Bristol, now very fast approaching towards completion; comprising an Assembly-Room, 100 feet long, and nearly 50 feet wide, having on the inside 16 columns, 23 feet high, of the Ionic order, supporting a dome 30 feet in diameter and 50 feet above the entablature. On either side the large room are a card and a tea-room, each 30 feet square, with coved ceilings in the roof. In the hotel are twelve sitting-rooms, a billiard-room, and sixty bedrooms.

Manchester Exchange Building.—This building comprises an exchange-room, dining-room, and drawing-room, ware-rooms, shops and counting-houses, a suite of rooms for the post-office, with cellaring under the whole, well adapted for the depositing of merchandize.—It presents a semicircular front to the Market-Place, and a straight one to Exchange-street; is built of Runcorn free-stone, ornamented with half columns of the Grecian Doric order, supporting an appropriate entablature, upon which is placed an attic, divided by a pedestal over each column, and the intermediate spaces are adorned with ornamented panuels. The exchange-room is contained in the semicircular part of the edifice, and comprises an area of four thousand superficial feet; it is lighted by eight windows, and a semicircular sky-light in the centre of the dome covering the roof, which is 40 feet in height; the dome is supported by eight Ionic reeded columns, standing 12

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feet from the wall of the room, forming a colonade; four of which inclose cylindrical tubes of iron, heated by a proper apparatus, affording a regular temperature, aided by three fire places.—The dining room is 66 feet long, and 33 feet wide: the drawing room 36 feet long, and 26 feet wide, of a proportionate height, and communicating with each other by means of folding doors, which slide into the partition wall dividing them; and the approach to these rooms is by a commodious geometrical stone stair case, fronting Exchange-street.—The site of this building is the property of the right hon. lord Ducie, and is held by the proprietors (who have erected the building by subscription) upon payment of a yearly chief rent.—Lord Ducie has in this instance, as on every other occasion in which the convenience and accommodation of the inhabitants of the town of Manchester have been concerned, displayed his wonted liberality.—The undertaking has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, there being already 1147 annual subscribers, producing a revenue of £2,200 per annum, and an increase is daily making to the list of subscribers, and of the income which will arise from the various ware rooms, shops, &c., before described.

Manchester, Jan. 21.—Such was the spirit evinced at the sale of shares in the new Exchange building in this town, on Tuesday last, that in less than half an hour the remaining ones, twenty-nine in number, were sold at a considerable advance on the original price.

Prosperous State of Newport.—The town of Newport, Monmouthshire, is so very rapidly advancing in trade and commerce, that houses or apartments cannot be procured for the reception and accommodation of the artificers, tradesmen, labourers and others, necessarily required to be employed in the business of the place; and consequently houses of very mean appearance are advanced in general from 5l. to 30l. a year. A common labourer's daily pay is 5s. 6d. and frequently, from the scarcity of hands, 6s. and 7s. a day, even at the present season. It is with difficulty also that a traveller can procure even ordinary accommodations for the night, in any of the inns or public-houses in the progress of a journey through Newport, for want of room, every apartment being generally crouded, from the principal inns to the humblest pot-house. It is to be lamented that a proper spirit is not manifested amongst the very wealthy tradesmen and others of the town and vicinity, for promoting the building of a sufficient number of convenient houses for the residence of mechanics and inferior tradesmen, journeymen and labourers, especially as any quantity of building ground, eligibly situated, may be obtained on moderate terms, for an adequate number of years, and no place is or can be better situated for obtaining materials for building of every description, than Newport and its vicinity: and it is an indubitable fact, that those who have already built and building, clear not less than 20 per cent. for their monies, upon an average, on leases of 61 years, and some for 99 years.

French General Lefebvre.—The following describes the character and appearance of the French general taken prisoner by Lord Paget's brigade of cavalry in Spain, near Rio Seco.—He is a well looking man, about 34, extremely reserved, but, from the splendour of his dress, is supposed to be of greater rank than he wishes to allow. His cavalry mantle was beautifully embroidered; in the centre was a brilliant star, with "Napoleon" in the midst of it; under which was the word "Fidelitas;" and on a scroll round, these words in French: "The gift of Napoleon to the Faithful." Over this was the Imperial Eagle, surmounted by a ducal coronet. It has been said he is the celebrated Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, but this is not proved; though he was known to be seen near the seat of action the day when our army and the French were engaged. His assistant servant, who is supposed to be a man of rank in disguise, says, "he never saw such a body of men and horses as the British dragoons; their charge," he said, emphatically, "was irresistible in all its points of attack."

Assistance to Swedish Sufferers.—Clapham, Feb. 20, 1809.—Dear Sir,—If it is not too late for this month, I beg to inform you that a most impressive sermon was preached here yesterday, by Mr. Owen of Fulham, for the relief of our suffering allies the noble Swedes. The collection amounted to £125. 14s.—Yours, &c. C. W.

SCOTLAND.

Child-stealing.—The High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, having revised the informations ordered in the case of Rachel Wright, convicted of child-stealing at Glasgow, delivered their opinions at great length. Their Lordships unanimously agreed in finding that child-stealing is a crime, according to the law of Scotland; and one, that, so often as it had occurred, had been punished capitally. Sentence of death was therefore pronounced on the prisoner, who is to be executed at Edinburgh March 8. Before pronouncing sentence, the Lord Justice Clerk made a most impressive and eloquent address to the prisoner.—All their Lordships were present.

Mortality.—Glasgow. The Mortality Bill of this city and suburbs for the year 1808 amounts to 3265; that for 1807 amounted to

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2463, being an increase in the burials of last year of 302.—This arises chiefly from the great mortality which took place last year in the measles. In the city and suburbs 805 died of this disease last year, whereas, in 1807, the number of deaths in the city was only 33, and in the suburbs about as many. It is worthy of remark, that, in the Town's Hospital, where 48 were affected with measles, only 3 died; and that the small-pox, formerly the most destructive disease incident to infants, has now in that place almost subsided. In the year 1796, there died, in Glasgow, of the small-pox 965; and, in last year, only 14.

Intelligence Communicated.—During the last month, the weather has been so very stormy, that no communication could take place between the coast of Fife and the isle of May. The following extraordinary and ingenious method was put in practice to convey information which completely succeeded.—Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, the wind blowing hard S.S.E. the fishermen, from their look-out station, the Castle Yard, Crail, observed a bladder driving ashore at the mouth of the harbour. This they picked up, when a small piece of wood attached to it was found to bear the following inscription:—"Whoever finds this, keep the bladder, but deliver the inclosed parcel to David Horsburgh, Crail." The parcel was delivered as directed, and was found to be a letter from William Martin, the person appointed to keep the light-house, dated the 7th inst. (the very day it arrived), informing his friends there of the welfare of his family.—What renders this the more remarkable is, that the bladder should arrive at the very port it was intended to reach from an island distant about 6½ miles, and probably within a very few hours from the time it was committed to the waves.—Compare accounts of bottles committed to the ocean, with a similar intention, Panorama, Vol. III. p. 364, and Vol. IV. p. 153.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The extreme severity of the weather, during the last month, reduced our communications on this subject to little more than what was *felt* by the public at large; and that little, owing to the interruption of the mails, &c. was very late in arriving. Indeed, it arrived too late for our use. We are happy in the consideration that the corn, and vegetation in general, has suffered but little, taking the average of the island, in comparison with what it might have suffered, and the succeeding weather has contributed to re-establish, in most places, the progress which had been suspended. The actual state of this important branch of our annual statistics will appear from the following statements for the present month.

Midland Districts, Warwickshire.—The frost, which has prevailed during the greatest part of the present month, has, not by any means injured the most forward wheats; they of course look well and healthy. This has most probably been the consequence of their being in most places slightly covered with snow.

The operations of the field have, however, been very much retarded by the above cause, and it has been quite impossible to proceed with them. The business of repairing the fences, and that of ploughing, has been quite at a stand; cart-work and threshing out the grain being only practicable.

The young stock in the farm-yards, and the stall-feeding beasts, have in common gone on well; food being in general pretty plentiful, especially in the more northern districts.

The turnips, and other green winter crops, have stood the severity of the weather, in most cases, in an unusual manner.

The sheep-stock has however, in many cases, been greatly injured by the storms, and in some situations great numbers are lost.

The sheep in the midland districts are, in many instances, rotten; owing to the want of proper winter food: such as turnips, &c. all which are the result of tillage.—The wheat looks particularly healthy: and the present open weather has already made a great alteration in the appearance of spring vegetation.

All sorts of grain have been considerably on the advance; and both flour and oatmeal are now getting high.

Potatoes have likewise had much rise in price, though they are very abundant in most of the northern countries.

The prices of both fat and lean stock keep very steady.

Eastern District, Suffolk.—Considerable damage has been done in every part of the county from the late excessive floods; since which, except manuring, the operations in the field have been few. We are waiting patiently for the drying of the ground, for which purpose the present fine weather has been particularly beneficial, the plant of wheat and turnips has held in extremely well, and has no damage of any consequence; yet the price of wheat and flour has considerably advanced since our last.

Lincolnshire.—The flooding of the fens in Lincolnshire, has produced incalculable damage to individuals from the drowning of the flocks, as a far greater stock is kept in the fens than in the uplands. The inundation has extended 15 miles in length; and above 150,000 acres of land were flooded, bearing the appearance of a sea. The water in the hundred feet washes was 6 feet 6 inches above the causeway; and the difficulty of finding food for the cattle preserved and driven to the uplands, has caused them to be sold at great loss.

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POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Feb. 25, 1809.

By one of those unforeseen expedients for which Omniscient Providence is never at a loss, the attention of the British nation is at this moment fixed on a disclosure of scenes, interesting to all ranks, from the prince to the peasant. We refrain from giving any opinion as to the result of the pending inquiry. When that part of the legislature, into whose hands the matter is committed, has discharged its duty, the consideration of the manner in which they have done so, may lead to remarks of no small consequence, in their principles, to this country.

For it will be recollected, that this country is the only state in Europe, perhaps in the world, in which a spectacle like that before the public, could be presented. There are not many representative governments on the globe; there are fewer still, in which the conduct of the king's son may be implicated, and his privacies exposed: there is none in which the public will declare its opinion so decidedly as in our own; and that, whether it agree or not, with the determination of the House of Commons. This is the test of our national virtue: the people have spoken and will speak their minds: they will judge for themselves; they will form their determination on the evidence, they will be the echo of no assembly, but after due examination, they will give that verdict which will be accepted by posterity. And now, we would ask, whether, if such a process had been instituted in a neighbouring country, against the immoralities of a member of the royal family, that overwhelming source of calamity, the French revolution, could have burst forth? We have ever maintained the intimate and strict connection between public morals and public prosperity; and this, at least, must be admitted, that the unchecked profligacy of the French court, led to the unchecked miseries attending that popular commotion. We speak from personal knowledge, when we say, that the favourable bias of the public mind of France towards its princes, was gradually turned into a different direction, as fresh instances of criminal intercourse were discovered. We have heard the worthier part of that people lament, while they execrated, the persevering profligacy of highly exalted and illustrious personages, whom we forbear from mentioning; adding that, although they had borne with their manners so far, the time was probably not distant, when they would be deemed unbearable. Of these vices the enemies of their country, and the rivals of the royal family,* however they might dispute that principle lurking in their hearts, took advantage; and at length, they obtained the advantage so effectually, that the king, the royal family, the constituted authorities, the nation, and indeed the world, have ever since been suffering under the consequences. It may be said, "with the dispositions of the philosophers and the jacobins, the most correct manners, would have been described as depraved."—We admit, that the philosophers and the jacobins would have stuck at nothing to answer their purposes; but what they *might have done* is not within our contemplation: whereas, we know but too well what they actually have done, and the opportunities afforded them by facts, not by suppositions or imaginations. In times like the present, when we witness an unusual vehemence of disposition to criminate the conduct of individuals in high stations, common prudence should induce such individuals to maintain the most guarded conduct. Levities which in ordinary times are trifles, are now of moment; they are magnified, exaggerated, and described in hyperbole, in order to answer sinister purposes. Those who are likely to be affected by such wicked arts, in the first place, should be peculiarly cautious: in short, they should be as watchful to afford their enemies no opportunity even of cavil, as their enemies are to obtain intelligence of faults, and to blaze abroad such discoveries, for the furthering of their iniquitous intentions. We presume, that such are the dictates of plain common sense; and we purposely state them in the simplest language, in order that their correctness by being unencumbered may be the more evident, and we should hope, the more convincing. But, whether that be so, or not, we speak from our own recollection, when we say, that the guilt of the grandees loosened the bond of affection between the people of France and their king; and that there are not wanting those in Britain, who are labouring to produce the same effect among ourselves. There are at this moment insidious *harangues* of the profligacy now public, on which they enlarge, with every symptom of censorious pity, whose object it is to degrade, to vilify, to lower the transgressor in the judgement of the nation; and with the transgressor his family. It is extremely difficult, therefore, for integrity to determine on its conduct. To deny the charges is impossible: when they are augmented by calumny, there is still so much truth in them, that they cannot be wholly denied; because they are, and must be, taken *pro confesso*. We therefore, rather incline to call the attention of our read-

* We may, on some future occasion, convince the public of the truth of this assertion, by stating facts that have come to our knowledge of a nature scarcely credible, but of no small influence on succeeding events.

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gers to the advantageous side of this incident, and to express our hopes, that the benefits to be derived by the nation from the exposure of an individual of the highest rank, and an officer in a most responsible situation, will be both extensive and permanent. We have known young men of promising talents deterred from entering the army, by the consideration, that they had no interest, by means of which to obtain promotion. The idea of promotion as a reward to merit, was scouted, as being nearly the same thing as an impossibility; and to obtain promotion by the intervention of prostitutes—what man of honour would not deem himself disgraced, by the application? Britons are brave, as men; capable of gallant exploits; but, when there is in the army a description of officers, who are pointed at with the finger of scorn, by their brethren, as "mother Carey's chickens," —of what use is British bravery? Those who sold their honour when they bought their promotions *indirectly*, will never be thought to possess the true feelings of a soldier. They are not only contemptible themselves, but they lead others into contempt, so far as their influence extends. We can pardon the errors of valour when success does not attend its efforts: we expect no more from mortal men than mortal men can perform, but we cannot overlook the criminal ascendancy of money over honour, nor the effects of that system of trafficking in what should be the reward of merit, which has of late invalidated all the efforts of the truly noble, and honourably minded.———

THAT SYSTEM MUST BE EXPLODED: it may now be done effectually, and without further noise: it may be done, too, *timeously*, as the North British phrase is, and we trust, these hints will be understood by those whom they concern. We shall only add, that it is notorious that the moral character of His Majesty (whom God preserve!) was one of the means which some years ago was of great influence in preserving the crown on his majesty's head; and extremely fortunate it was for this nation, that jacobinism itself could never raise a question on the errors, or frailties, or transgressions,—in courtly language —on the crimes, and profligacies and atrocities, in the jacobin dialect, of the MAN who wore the crown. That the crown might err, politicians who yet meant no ill might debate; that the sovereign was a virtuous character, was admitted; that he was an honest man, followed; and that he was *most likely* to be correct in his judgment, was the inference, which only those past feeling attempted to invalidate.

Perhaps it is impossible that those personages of high rank, who never mingle with the *nobility* should be informed of the sentiments of that class of subjects; but, if they think these of little consequence, we would ask, who ruined France, and who now governs that country? We have no hesitation, however, in affirming, that the sentiments of the middling classes of our population are of the utmost importance to the constituted authorities; who else expelled James, and seated William on the throne?—Well: and while the decencies of life are observed by this class;—to offend them is *felo de se* in a British prince. They are the strength of the state; and those who disgust them by their practices, may dread their reproaches, and sell themselves to a foreign power, as the last of the Stuarts did. May the dearly bought experience derived from passing events be accepted by all concerned, as it will be by the nation, *in perpetuam rei memoriam!*

So entirely is public attention engrossed by the investigation before the legislature, that whether Buonaparte be alive or dead, has scarcely been enquired by our *Quidnuncs* during the last fortnight. But, not wholly to overlook that *truly illustrious and noble personage*, raised by the will of fate and the caprice of fortune upon the stilts of imperialty, and affecting to

> bestride this narrow world,
> Like a Colossus;

we must observe, that the last accounts we had of him from Spain, were at the close of his brother's *free* election by the Spaniards of Madrid; when his gracious condescension in permitting *his august majesty* Joseph, to try once more whether he could endure the heats of that capital, won the hearts of all beholders—except those who wilfully hardened themselves against being won. Did Napoleon accompany King Joseph in his cavalcade into Madrid? Some say he did. But since that time, if report may be believed, he has flown across the country, and settled at Paris, for a momentary rest, as a crow rests on the stump of a tree, when inhaling the passing gale, tainted with the fragrance of falling carrion. The same report adds, that he departed *suddenly* from Spain: THE CONQUEST OF WHICH COUNTRY he has NOT ATCHIEVED, that the *demonstrations* of Austria have alarmed him, and that he foresees the impediments which that power may interpose to prevent the aggrandisement of Russia at the expence of Turkey; and the union of the French and Russian powers, by means of the provinces now subjected to the Musulmans: for then, Austria would be completely incircled by the Corsican Empire to the South, and the Russian to the North, and perhaps might be referred to Siberia or Kamschatka for *equivalents*. We have said, repeatedly, that the insurrection in Spain was a reprieve to Austria, and we now say that the conduct of Austria is a reprieve to

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Spain. We believe the intercepted correspondence of Champagny with his master, so far as to infer that Austria is endeavouring to acquire effective strength, and means to interest her people in her cause. We believe, too, that Spain will be so far relieved by the absence of Buonaparté, that the provinces not conquered may not only defend themselves, but perhaps become the assailants. The conscription in France is resorted to with extreme rigour. This shews that the French armies need recruiting: but they would not need recruiting had they not been destroyed. Can Buonaparte manage Spain and the East at the same time? Can he extend his *paternal* regards and blessings to Mexico, Peru, and Paraguay, in the West; to Romania, Asia Minor, Persia, and India, in the East? —We desire to have it understood, that in our opinion his star declines: he has seen what the world may call his brightest days; what we, perhaps, might call his darkest, most atrocious, and most calamitous.

Some relaxation has taken place in the prohibition of colonial produce from entering France by way of Holland; but additional severities have been *enacted* (death for the second offence; confiscation of property for the first) against the importers into Holland of any thing from Britain. The severity of this law gives occasion to two remarks: 1st, that hitherto all Buonaparte's edicts have failed: 2d, that laws of such extraordinary severity are absolutely nugatory, as nobody will contribute to execute them; there being no equality between the dealing in prohibited goods, a commercial regulation, and the forfeiture of life, which, except in cases of murder, and other extreme offences, is cruelty. The sufferings of Holland from the stagnation of trade have been increased by the calamities of a season not merely severe, but destructive.

We have no intelligence from the North, that can be depended on; but report affirms that the King of Prussia is not gone to Petersburgh, *with his Queen*, for nothing. He had resolution enough to retain his minister, M. Stein, about his person, though not in office, notwithstanding Buonaparte's *invitations* to the contrary; and Buonaparte has since threatened M. Stein in his bulletins. He has also ordered the arrest of M. Colin, who gave information to the French emissaries in Berlin, by which they were enabled to ransack the government cash affairs very prettily. These circumstances have not escaped notice. It is probable that he has felt severely the indignity and injury sustained from the presence of the French troops in his dominions, long, very long, after the period *stipulated* and promised, over and over again, for their removal. But what hopes of redress has he from Russia?

The extremity to which Denmark is reduced, may be inferred from the appointment of horse-flesh sold for the support of the inhabitants of Copenhagen. What trade can they have? what regular employment?—

Sweden must be suffering; we fear very essentially.

Our colonies in North America are reaping, and preparing to reap, a golden harvest, from the seed sown by the American embargo: they desire, of all things, its continuance; and with them, who so popular as Mr. President Jefferson? In the U. States, however, some unpleasantnesses, that mark the breaking out of ill humours, have occurred; more serious may be expected from elsewhere. The northern states say they will not submit to the non-navigation law: they have held public meetings on the subject, and have discussed the propriety of resistance: the custom-house officers are resigning; the batteries refused to fire on *embargo-breakers*. The President has offered to allow ships to sail *in ballast*, for salt. *How were they to pay for it?* The bill for raising 4000 additional seamen had passed the Senate, but had been thrown out by the other House. The bonds necessary to enable a ship to sail from port to port were at the rate of 300 dollars per ton, as security that she should not be *blown off to a foreign port*. These are serious circumstances.

Our West India Islands are at peace; but we cannot say that they are all *peaceful*. The parishes of Jamaica continue to adhere by resolutions to the sentiments expressed by the House of Assembly. The affair is not pleasant, and will be improved by the enemy in an underhand manner.

Our East India possessions are safe as yet; but the exertions of the French at the court of Persia are persevering, and very *ingenious*. The preparations are not mature, and opposite preparations are made. We must wait for the termination of this plan, with which the *denationalizing* of Austria, the expulsion of the Turks, &c. &c. are connected. *Query*. After Alexander has got all he can get by his share of the Turkish provinces, will he fulfil the remaining part of his engagement, and contribute his efforts to complete the plan?

Conflagration of Drury Lane Theatre.

On Friday night, Feb. 24, that noble structure, the theatre royal in Drury Lane, was completely consumed by fire, in the short space of two hours! Only a small property is saved belonging to two or three of the performers. The whole of the scenery, wardrobe, &c. is destroyed. Reports are various and contradictory, as to the origin of this calamity. Particulars in our next.

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Bankrupts and Certificates, between January 21 and February 18, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Partington, W. Manchester, scrivener.
Welsh and Nisbett, brokers.
Willis, T. of Bath, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 21.

Browne, E. Liverpool, tea-dealer. *Att.* Blackstock, Poultry.
Davies, S. and P. Drayton-in-Hales, bankers. *Att.* Batterton, Market Drayton.
Davis, H. Warminster, grocer. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Etty, S. Oxford, wine-merchant. *Att.* Moore, Bow Lane.
Jacob, M. Berner Street, dealer in spirituous liquors. *Att.* Lyon, Somerset Street, Aldgate.
Jenkins, E. Bath, victualler. *Att.* Norton, Furnival's Inn.
Johnson, J. Bristol, coachmaker. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Mobbs, S. Southampton, milliner. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church-yard, Cornhill.
Smith, J. Evesham, innholder. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.
Talbot, C. Edgeware Road, tailor. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Warwick Street, Golden Square.

Jan. 24.

Brown, J. Little East-Cheap, cheesemonger. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.
Davies, D. Carmarthen, ironmonger. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Gillam, J. Cambridge, merchant. *Att.* Sandys and Co. Crane Court, Fleet Street.
Greenwell, J. South Shields, butcher. *Att.* Bell and Brodrick, Bow Lane.
Reckford, W. London Street, Ratcliffe Cross, victualler. *Att.* Lingard, Lower Chapman Road, St. George's East.
Hunter, J. Whitechapel, mercer. *Att.* Clennell, Staple's Inn.
Machell, T. Crigglestone, Yorkshire, butcher. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Tucker, J. and Rothwell, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Wignard, J. Ormskirk, beer-brewer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Jan. 28.

Aspland, W. Kensington, Middlesex, cheesemonger. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
Bonner, G. Cambridge-Heath, Middlesex, stock-broker. *Att.* Aspinall, Chancery Lane.
Carter, J. Bishopsgate Street, merchant and insurance-broker (trading under the firm of Thomas Carter and Son). *Att.* Palmer and Co. Throgmorton Street.
Chaldren, G. Dover, sadlerr *Att.* Barnes, Clifford's Inn.
Clay, R. Hackney, merchant. *Att.* Warrand, Castle Court.
Davenport, J. and Planey, J. Aldermanbury, merchants. *Att.* Warrand, Budge Row.
Davenport, T. Derby, linen-draper. *Att.* Warrand, Castle Court.
Edmonds, E. Monument Yard, wine and brandy merchant. *Att.* Sarel, Surrey Street, Strand.
Gorton, R. Pendleton, Lancashire, cotton-sizer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Grater, R. Stoke Damarell, Devon, scrivener. *Att.* Sanger, Chancery Lane.
Hickson, T. Leicester Square, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Jones and Roche, Covent Garden Church-yard.
Hoare, T. and Allen, W. Waltham Lane, Cheshunt, calico-printers. *Att.* Bond, East-India Chambers.
Hoare, T. Waltham Lane, victualler. *Att.* Bond, East-India Chambers.
Jones, J. Dolyddyrrion, Carnarvonshire. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.
Mail, S. Star-brewhouse, Wapping. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
Morton, R. Manchester, dryalter. *Att.* Johnson and Co. Manchester.
Riddlestorffer, G. A. Whitechapel, haberdasher. *Att.* Hird, Temple.
Skyring, Z. Bucklersbury, carpenter and builder. *Att.* Bond, East India Chambers.
Stanley, S. Derby, grocer. *Att.* Warrand, Castle Court.
Symonds, J. Ramsdon, Oxford, horse-dealer. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.
Watts, W. Bristol, boiler. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Wilkinson, J. H. Bond Court, factor. *Att.* Brown, Fielding Lane.

Jan. 31.

Fox, R. Rugby, Warwickshire, scrivener. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn.
Gane, I. Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter. *Att.* Debary and Co. Inner Temple.
Preston, W. Great Ealing, Middlesex, dealer in hay and straw. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street.

Feb. 4.

Allen, D. Newgate Street, shoemaker. *Att.* Jones and Roach, Covent Garden Church-yard.
Billing, J. Ravensthorp, Northampton, woolcomber. *Att.* Bancutt, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire.
Brown, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Dewar, A. Strood, Kent, millwright. *Att.* Aubrey, Tooke's Court, Cursitor Street.
Ellis, S. Cannon Street Road, Middlesex, mason. *Att.* Bur, Gould Square, Crutched Friars.
Elstob, H. Sunderland, draper. *Att.* Blakestone, Symond's Inn.
Howe, J. Walcot, Somersetshire, grocer. *Att.* Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford Row.
Mawson, W. Kendal, Westmoreland, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Chambre, Chapel Street, Bedford Row.
Murton, I. Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer. *Att.* Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn.
Richards, G. Cornhill, bookseller. *Att.* Poulton and Co. Lawrence Poultney Hill.
Scott, J. Gray's Inn Lane, builder. *Att.* Wrackley, Elm Court, Temple.
Tomkins, S. M. Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire. *Att.* Townshend, Staple Inn.
Watson, W. Tothill Street, Westminster, linen-draper. Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Willis, O. Bath, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Edmonds, Chancery Lane.

Feb. 7.

Allen, W. Chandos Street, shoemaker. *Att.* Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's Lane.
Eastwood, J. and J. Uppermill, York, dyers. *Att.* Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's Inn.
Glover, W. and J. Poultry, haberdashers. *Att.* Mastin, St. Michael's Church-yard.
Hetherington, D. of Lowcrosby, Cumberland, drover. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.
James, J. Bristol, cooper, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Sweet, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Jones, W. late of Reading, seedsman. *Att.* Holmes, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Lewis, T. Bedminster, bacon-factor. *Att.* Proud and Blandford, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple.
Mackenzie, R. King's Arms Yard, merchant. *Att.* Hunt and Bowman, Old Pay Office, Broad Street.
Merr, jn. H. West Smithfield, oilman. *Att.* Evans, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.
Powel, H. J. Uxbridge, builder. *Att.* Mills, Sly Place.
Simpson, W. Sheffield, inn-keeper. *Att.* Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn.

Feb. 11.

Boardman, T. jun. of Manchester, liquor merchant. *Att.* Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.
Brown, W. Wormwood Street, victualler. *Att.* Taylor, Craven Street, Strand.
Cattel, H. Duke Street, Worship Square, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
Clark, J. H. St. James's Street, Hanover Square, milliner. *Att.* Chambers, Furnival's Inn.
Connop, J. and Newton, J. L. Red Lion Street, Spital Fields, dyers. *Att.* Alleston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.
Evans, S. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, carpenter. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staple Inn.
Eustace, W. Little Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Sweet, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
Fairbridge, W. Gough Square, dealer. *Att.* Grace, New Boswell Court.
Frow, T. late of Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, innholder. *Att.* Spencer, Lamb's Conduit Street.
Phillips, J. C. Bankhouse, Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Wigleworth, Gray's Inn.
Salter, J. Bermondsey, New Road, carpenter. *Att.* Maynard, Barrow Buildings, Blackfriars Road.
Scott, T. late of Thanington, Kent, victualler. *Att.* Dyne, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.
Wood, T. and Wood, G. Kirkby Malzeard, Yorkshire, butchers. *Att.* Lodington and Hall, Secondaries' Office, Temple.

Feb. 14.

Atkinson, J. of Clerely Mill, Lancaster, miller. *Att.* Caston and Brundell, Aldersgate Street.
Choice, W. Chipping Camden, Warwick, inn-keeper. *Att.* Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn Square.

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Davis, G. of Kingsland Road, cowkeeper. *Att.* Taylor, Old Street Road.
Jenkins, D. of Lantrissant, Glamorganshire, linen-draper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Knight, S. late of Whitefriars Street, cloth-factor. *Att.* Vizard, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
Lloyd, T. H. late of the Poultry, and of Walworth Common, cheesemonger. *Att.* Kippen, Bermondsey Street, Southwark.
Payler, T. late of Greenwich, merchant. *Att.* Pearson, Elm Court, Temple.
Row, W. of St. Peter's Quay, Northumberland, shipbuilder. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Scott, T. sen. Scott, T. jun. and Scott, D. of Calthorpe, York, grocers. *Att.* Dodington and Hall, Secondaries' Office, Temple.
Taylor, M. Latham, J. and Belcher, E. of Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Webster, J. and J. of Wakefield, corn-factors. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Wheeler, R. of Witham, Essex, builder. *Att.* Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn.

Feb. 18.

Bentley, P. of College Hill, Thames Street, mason. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson Street, Finsbury.
Bayley, W. of Hexton, Hertfordshire, butcher. *Att.* Townshend, Staples Inn.
Dean, J. of Birmingham, japanner. *Att.* Kindersley and Co. Gray's Inn.
Fisher, R. of Dudley, Worcestershire, wine merchant. *Att.* Kindersley and Co. Gray's Inn.
Hand, J. Wormwood Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Marson, Church Row, Newington Butts.
Horsfall, W. Hampstead Road, Middlesex, victualler. *Att.* Warne, Old Broad Street.
Ireland, J. R. Lower Thames Street, coal factor. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn.
Lancaster, R. Scarborough, Yorkshire, ship-owner. *Att.* Barber, Chancery Lane.
Morris, J. King Street, Greenwich, builder. *Att.* Allens, Clifford's Inn.
Parker, W. R. of Hebden, Linton, Yorkshire, cotton-twist-spinner. *Att.* Swale and Co. Great Ormond Street.
Prado, J. de, Lime Street, lead merchant. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithins Lane.

CERTIFICATES.

Allen, B. of Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster Row, money-scrivenors.
Appleton, J. Lancaster, woollen-manufacturer.
Barker, J. Sparrow corner, Minories, corn-chandler.
Bilboe, I. W. Greenwich, shopkeeper.
Bryce, J. and Robinson, R. Broughton Lodge, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.
Brooker, J. C. Poultry, haberdasher.
Brooks, M. Shepperton, Middlesex.
Brooks, M. F. late of Horseleydown, mariner.
Capper, J. and Bathgate, I. Smedley Hall, Cheetham, Lancashire, victuallers.
Chinnery, F. Cranbourn Passage, linen-draper.
Corrie, J. Weston Street, Southwark, common brewer.
Daman, T. Teddington, master.
Danford, S. of Acchurch Lane, broker.
Ekins, J. Oxford Street, cheesemonger.
Ellis, J. Liverpool, Lancashire, hat-manufacturer.
Fiddiman, W. Wacton, Norfolk, merchant.
Gardner, F. Butt Lane, Deptford, flent, mariner.
Gutsen, H. Nottingham, hosier.
Haydon, L. Edgeware Road, merchant.
Hughes, J. F. Wigmore Street, bookseller.
Hurry, I. late of Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street, merchant.
Jackson, J. Topsham, lime-burner.
Jackson, R. and Hankin, J. Oxford Street, rectifiers.
Johnson, G. Pear-tree Row, Blackfriars Road, cabinet-maker.
Jones, T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufactory.
Langton, R. Cross Street, Chester, and Gafney, M. Cheetwood, Manchester, cotton-merchants.
Leach, W. Bolton, Lancashire, common brewer.
Maitland, M. Thorley Cottage, Ripley, Surrey, chemist.
Mallison, G. Garnsholme, Lancaster, corn-miller.
Napper, P. Bristol, haberdasher.
Oldham, J. Melson, Suffolk, draper.
Parker, J. Broad Street, Hertslendown, wine-merchant.
Parnall, C. St. Austell, Cornwall, merchant.
Pearce, J. Dixon, W. and Allen, B. Paternoster Row, scriveners.
Pickering, J. Frodsham, Cheshire, commerchant.
Pullen, W. H. Dartmouth, Devonshire, spirit merchant.
Reeve, W. Clapham, Surrey, coachmaster.
Shelton, J. R. Bull Lane, Spitalfields, merchant.
Squire, T. sen. and Squire, T. jun. Stoke Damarell, Devonshire, tin-plate-workers.
Tennant, J. late of Manchester, butcher.
Wardle, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer.
Webster, R. Rolls' Buildings, jeweller.
Whitaker, W. Chorlton Row, Manchester, manufacturer.
Wilson, W. Shakespeare Walk, Shadwell, merchant.
Withers, T. and H. B. Greenhill's Rents, merchants.
Woolley, J. F. Waltham Green, brewer.
Wyatt, H. Jones, R. S. Sheppard, C. and Tee, N. P. Duke Street, Aldgate, painters.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 20, 1809.

The embargo, which has for so long a time been a favourite object of policy with the government of the United States of America, so far from having been set aside by a vote of that legislature, as many people in this country were sanguine enough to anticipate, has been confirmed by the American Congress, as a wise and necessary measure; and so far from any relaxation taking place with respect to this country, steps are to be taken for rendering it more competent to its intended purpose. Another measure of still greater rigour, that of passing a non-intercourse act, was in contemplation when the last vessels came away. The principle of the non-intercourse restriction is to apply equally to France and Great-Britain; and, it is understood, comprehends both public and private, armed and unarmed vessels. It was generally supposed in America, that when this measure shall have been carried into effect, the embargo would be taken off, with respect to the few countries which are not immediately within the scope of French and British influence. The consequence of this decision has already caused a considerable advance on the articles of flax-seed, tobacco, cotton-wool, ashes, staves, timber, &c.

The Baltic Merchant has arrived from Rio de Janeiro; and by her our merchants have received considerable orders for British manufactures, but particularly for coarse woollens of every description. The communication between that port and the shores of the Rio de la Plata is now open, and a large portion of the merchandize ordered by the aforesaid conveyance is for that market.

The second East-India fleet of the season has sailed, but the United Kingdom does not accompany them. Little business has been done in the cotton market for some days; chiefly owing to the large quantity of that article lately arrived at Liverpool from America, by vessels which have broken the embargo. The sale of sugars is flat; owing to the distillation from corn, and the over large quantity at market. Coffee has not lowered in price, but there is no demand for it, except for home consumption. Rum is scarce and dear, particularly old Jamaica. A new tariff has been agreed upon at Rio de Janeiro, which considerably reduces the valuation on which British manufactured goods paid duty in the ports of Brasil: and this, it is understood, will be retrospective. A warehousing system, on a principle similar to our

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own, is also in contemplation, as well as several other matters of great importance, calculated in every respect for placing the future commercial intercourse with that country on the most liberal and respectable footing. The whole of the regulations, it is fully understood, are embraced by Lord Strangford, in the treaty which he was negociating with the Prince Regent.

The East India Company have declared for sale the following goods, viz.

Company's—48 chests cochineal. Tuesday, 30 March.

Company's—577 bales cotton-wool, 96 bales hemp, 300 bales sunn-hemp.

Privilege—1378 bales cotton-wool, 60 bales hemp.

Private Trade—290 bales cotton-wool.

On Friday, 24 Feb. 1809. Prompt 26 May following.

Company's—6400 bags sugar. On Friday, 3d March. Prompt 2d June following.

London, Premiums of Insurance, February 20th 1809

To Bengal, Madras or China	4*l. per cent.*
Ditto out and home	12*l.*
Senegambia	10 *gr.*
Madeira or Gibraltar	8 *gr.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands	10*gr.* ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica, or Brazil South America, &c.	8*gr.* ret 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery	20 *gr.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships)	10*gr.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)	6*gr.*
Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth or Plymouth	2*gr.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	8*gr.*
Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, &c.	1½ *gr.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands	2 *gr.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.	12 *gr.* ret. 6*l.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore	8 *gr.* ret. 4*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships)	4*gr.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork or Waterford	3*gr.*
Gibraltar	6 *gr.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira	5 *gr.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands	8 gr. ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships)	10*gr.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)	4*gr.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London	4*gr.* ret. 2*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships)	10*gr.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)	4*gr.*
West Indies	8*gr.* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester, &c.	1½
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland	4*gr.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands	25*gr.*
Jamaica to U. States of America	10*gr.*
Quebec, Montreal, &c.	12*gr.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am.	12*gr.*
East Indies to London	12*gr.*

Prices Current, February 20th 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to	4	4	0	Ditto white	46	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	18	0		4	12	0	Logwood chips — ton	16	0	0		0	0	0
Barilla	3	2	0		3	10	0	Madder, Dutch crop — cwt.	6	16	0		7	10	6
Brandy, Coniac — gal.	1	3	6		1	4	0	Mahogany — ft.	0	1	2		0	2	0
Ditto Spanish	0	19	6		1	3	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0		35	0	0
Cochineal, garbled — lb.	1	5	6		1	11	0	Ditto spermaceti — ton	96	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	4	0		0	5	3	Ditto whale	0	0	0		0	0	0
Coffee, fine — cwt.	5	15	0		6	8	0	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Ditto ordinary	3	13	0		4	10	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0		0	15	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	10		0	3	0	Raisins, bloom — cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	2	3		0	2	5	Rice, Carolina	2	16	0		3	1	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	2	1		0	2	2	Rum, Jamaica — gal.	0	5	9		0	6	6
Ditto— East-India	0	1	5		0	2	0	Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	6		0	4	6
Currants, Zant — cwt.	4	8	0		4	14	0	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	15	6		3	16	6
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0		32	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	2	19	0		3	15	0
——— Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto —	0	14	0		2	3	0
Flax, Riga — ton	140	0	0		142	0	0	Tallow, English — cwt.	5	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	140	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Russia, white	5	10	0		0	0	0
Galls, Turkey — cwt.	6	17	6		7	2	0	Ditto———, yellow	5	15	0		0	0	0
Geneva, Hollands — gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0	Tar, Stockholm — bar.	2	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto English	0	15	0		0	15	3	Tin in blocks — cwt.	6	3	0		9	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	9	0		11	11	0	Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0	0	9		0	1	8
Hops	3	0	0		5	10	0	Ditto Virginia —	0	16	6		0	2	0
Hemp, Riga — ton	128	0	0		9	0	0	Wax, Guinea — cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh	128	0	0		6	0	0	Whale-fins (Greenland) ton	38	0	0		39	0	0
Indigo, Caracca — lb.	0	5	3		0	10	9	Wine, Red port — pipe	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	0	Ditto Lisbon —	87	0	0		90	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Madeira —	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Swedish	27	10	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia —	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Norway	26	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Calcavella —	90	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Archangel	none							Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Lead in pigs — fod.	43	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain —	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto red — ton	44	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret — hogs.	78	0	0		90	0	0

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PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Jan. 21	5s. 4d.	5s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
28	5 0	5 6	7 6	6 6	0 0
Feb. 4	5 4	5 6	7 6	6 6	0 0
11	5 8	5 10	7 0	6 4	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Jan.	21	4	8	5	0	7	4	6	8	0 0
	28	4	3	5	4	7	0	6	4	0 0
Feb.	4	5	0	5	4	6	6	6	0	0 0
	11	5	0	5	4	7	6	6	8	0 0

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Jan. 21	£6 10 0	£1 19 0	£6 12	£1 14 0
28	6 10 0	1 19 0	6 10	1 18 0
Feb. 4	6 14 0	2 2 0	6 8	1 18 0
11	6 10 0	2 2 0	6 6	1 18 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	24d.
Dressing Hides	20
Crop Hides for cutting	23
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	33
Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 116s.; mottled, 126s.; curd, 130s.
Candles, per dozen, 15s. 0d.; moulds, 16s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Jan. 21	6,557 quarters.	Average 90s.	5½d.
28	1,642	89	3
Feb. 4	1,465	93	3
11	5,961	94	3½

FLOUR.

Jan. 21	26,212 sacks.	Average 81s.	4d.
28	1,746	81	1
Feb. 4	8,635	84	4½
11	7,395	80	0

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Jan. 21	4s. 9d.	2s. 4½d.	1s. 2½d.
28	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
Feb. 4	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾
11	4 11	2 5½	1 2¾

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£3 0 to £5 0	Kent	£3 10 to	£5 5
Sussex	3 0 3 10	Sussex	3 3	4 0
Essex	3 0 4 0	Farn.	3 8	4 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	—	Bilboa	— 41
Ditto at sight	33-0	Palermo, per oz.	92
Rotterdam,	10-4	Leghorn	— 57
Hamburgh,	31-3	Genoa	— —
Altona,	31 4	Venice, eff..	— 52
Paris, 1 day's date	20-19	Naples	— 42
Ditto, 2 us.	21-3	Lisbon	— 67
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto	— 66
Ditto, eff.	44	Dublin	per cent. 8½
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork	do 9¾
Cadiz, eff.	39½		

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Jan. 21	61s. 6d. to 62s. 0d.	66s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.
28	54 62 0	64 0 71 0
Feb. 4	94 6 52 6	46 6 60 0
11	53 0 57 6	53 6 65 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Jan.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	32	34	33	29,50	0	Cloudy
22	32	34	33	,06	0	Snow
23	22	30	31	,70	4	Fair
24	33	35	40	,45	0	Rain
25	42	36	37	,75	25	Cloudy
26	44	48	45	,20	10	Stormy
27	45	51	48	,45	10	Cloudy
28	49	54	47	,50	41	Fair
29	49	53	45	28,98	10	Stormy
30	48	48	44	,95	0	Stormy
31	37	47	40	29,85	32	Fair
Feb.						
1	46	52	47	,62	21	Cloudy
2	51	51	48	,50	25	Cloudy
3	51	54	46	,20	24	Cloudy
4	46	49	42	,45	30	Fair
5	46	49	44	,35	15	Stormy
6	45	49	40	,40	18	Cloudy
7	39	39	34	,90	15	Cloudy
8	33	33	36	,79	8	Cloudy
9	40	51	47	,25	7	Cloudy
10	46	53	46	,16	8	Showrey
11	45	52	47	28,75	0	Rain
12	46	51	45	,82	9	Showrey
13	46	52	46	,37	51	Showrey
14	47	51	46	29,30	30	Showrey
15	46	52	44	,58	0	Rain
16	45	53	46	,58	39	Fair
17	46	54	47	,69	58	Fair
18	50	53	54	30,34	27	Cloudy
19	37	51	46	,40	36	Fair
20	46	52	47	29,98	37	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Feb. 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Erewash Canal, at £603 15 per share div. £37 10 nett per annum.—The Melton Mowbray, £131 div. £7 10 nett.—The Leicester, £166 div. £10 nett.—The Grantham, £64 div. £4 nett.—The Leeds and Liverpool, £182 div. £8 nett.—Monmouthshire, £106 to 107 10 div. £5 nett.—Grand Junction, £132 to £133, div. £4.—Wilts and Berks £28.—Kennet and Avon, £23 to 23 10.—Ashby de la Zouch £21.—Lancaster £17 with a div. of £1 per share.—West India Dock Stock £169 to 175 per cent.—London Dock 118 to 118 10.—East India Dock, £125 10.—Rock assurance, 5s per share paemium.—East London Water Works, £46 to 47 premium.—Covent Garden New Theatre Subscription, £31 10 per share premium.

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, February 1, 1809.

At sea 73 sails of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns; 122 frigates, 119 sloops, 226 brigs, total 552. In commission—Grand Total, including those building, repairing, &c. 1140 ships of war.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th January, 1809, to 20th February, 1809.

1809	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuity.	New Ditto.	33 d. Exched. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Jan. 21	—	65⅞	65⅝	81⅛	97⅞	18 3/8	1d	64⅜	7⅛	181¾	—				10 14 p	£21 19 0	65⅝		95⅝
23	—	66	65⅝	81⅛	97⅞	18 3/8	1d	—	—	—	9 10p				10 14 p	ditto	65⅝		
24	241½	66⅛	65⅝	81⅛	98	18 3/8	1d	—	—	—	9 10p				10 13 p	ditto	66⅛		
25	241⅛	66¼	65¼ 6	81⅛	98	18 3/8	1d	—	—	—	8 10p				10 13 p	ditto	66⅛		
26	243	67	66⅜	81⅝	98⅛	18⅛	1d	—	7⅞	183	9 7/8 9p				10 13 p	ditto	66⅜		
27	243½	67⅛	66¼ 7⅛	83¼	99⅛	18⅛	1d	—	7⅞	185	8 9p				11 13 p	ditto	67⅛		
28	244	68⅛	66⅛ 7⅛	83¼	99⅛	18⅛	1d	—	7⅞	—	9 10p				12 14 p	ditto	67⅞		
31	244	67⅞	66⅛	82⅞	98⅛	18⅛	1d	66	7⅞	183½	9 10p				12 15 p	ditto	67		
Feb. 1	—	67⅛	66⅛	83	98⅛	18⅛	P	66⅛	—	183½	10p				12 14 p	ditto	67⅛		96⅛
3	243½	67⅞	66⅛	82⅞	98⅛	18⅛	P	66½	7⅛	182½	10 9 8p				13 9 p	ditto	67⅛		
4	—	67⅛	66⅜ 7	83	98⅞	18⅛	P	—	—	—	10 11p				12 15 p	ditto	67⅛		
6	—	67⅛	66⅜	83	98⅞	18⅛	P	—	—	—	10 12p				12 15 p	ditto	67⅛		
7	243	67⅛	66⅜ 7⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	P	66½	7⅛	183¼	11 12p				12 15 p	ditto	67⅛		
9	244	68¼	67⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	P	66⅝	7⅛	—	11 9p				10 12 p	ditto	68		97
10	244½	68⅝	67⅛ 8	83⅛	99⅛	—	1p	—	—	185	10 11p				11 14 p	ditto	68⅛		97½
11	—	68⅛	67⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	1p	—	—	—	11 12p				10 14 p	ditto	67⅞		
13	—	67⅞	67⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	1p	—	7⅛	—	12 13p	72⅝			10 14 p	ditto	67⅞		
14	244	67⅞	67	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	1p	66⅛	7⅛	184	10 12p		67½		10 13 p	ditto	67⅞		97½
16	244	68⅛	67⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	1p	—	7⅛	—	9 11p		—		8 13 p	ditto	67⅞		97½
17	—	68	67⅛	83⅛	99	18⅛	1p	66⅛	7⅛	185	9 10p		—		9 13 p	ditto	67⅞		97⅜
18	—	68⅛	67⅛ 50½	83⅛	99	18⅛	1p	66⅜	7⅛	—	10p		—		10 14 p	ditto	67⅞		
20	245	68	67⅛	83⅛	99⅛	18⅛	1p	—	—	—	10 11p		—		10 13 p	ditto	67⅞		

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

Yan Somman and Sons, Stock and Discount Brokers, No. 36, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

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